The British Museum

Recent Discoveries of Tetrarchic Hoards from Roman Britain and their Wider Context

Edited by Eleanor Ghey

Research
Publication
236

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The British
Museum

Publication supported by

Roman Research Trust

ROMAN RESEARCH TRUST

The Royal Numismatic Society

Association for Roman Archaeology

THE ASSOCIATION FOR ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY

UK Numismatic Trust

Publishers
The British Museum
Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3DG

Series editor
Sarah Faulks

Recent Discoveries of Tetrarchic Hoards from Roman Britain and their Wider Context
Edited by Eleanor Ghey

ISBN 9780861592364
ISSN 1747 3640

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Front cover: Reverse of *nummus* of Constantius I, mint of London, from the Rauceby hoard. British Museum, 2022,4018.4

Printed and bound in the UK by 4edge Ltd, Hockley

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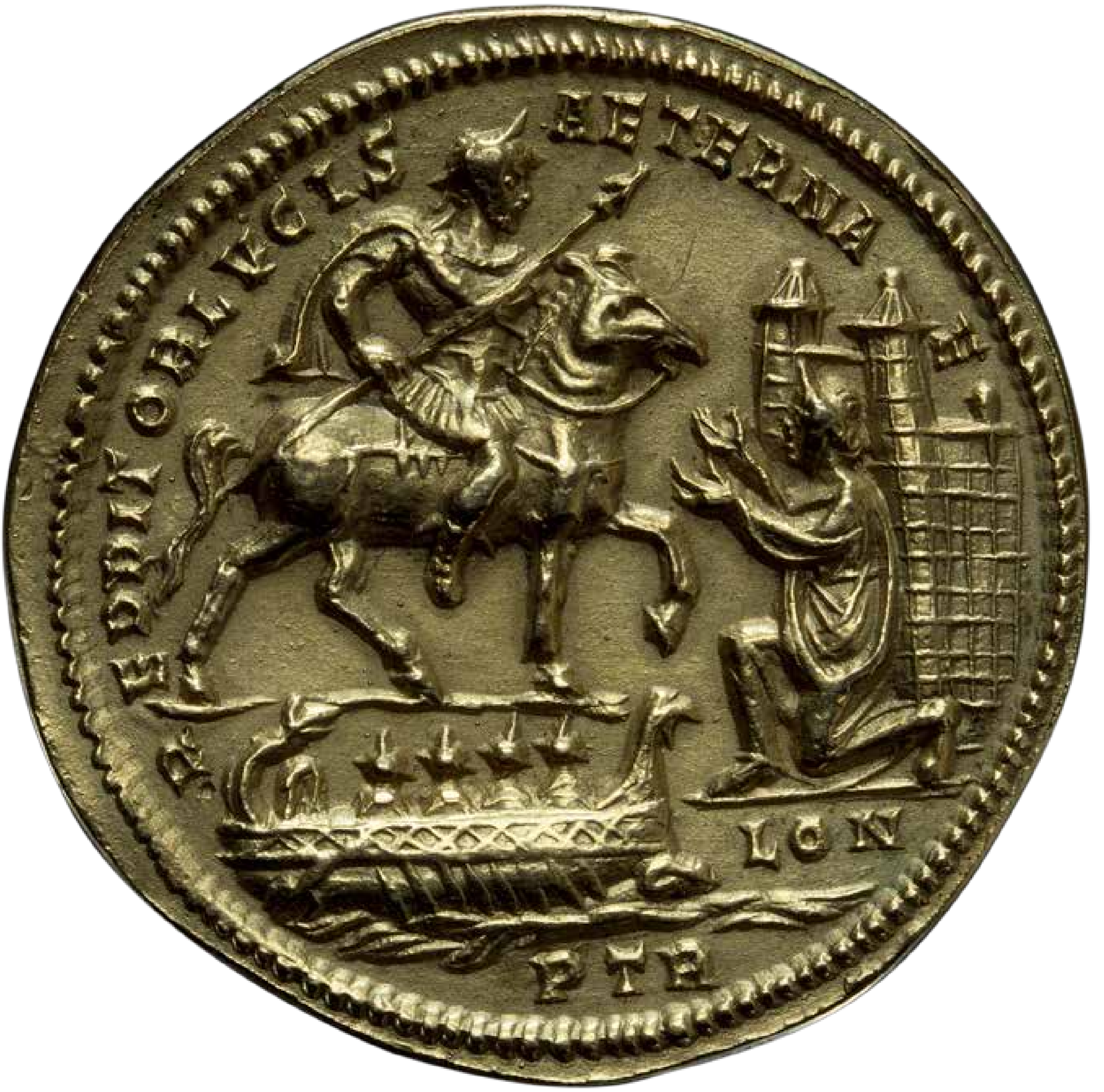


Electrotype of gold medallion known as 'The Arras Medallion'. British Museum, B.11477.
The image shows Constantius entering London in AD 297 after the defeat of Allectus

Introduction

Eleanor Ghey

Hoards of the early Tetrarchic period are relatively uncommon finds in Britain and elsewhere, owing mainly to the brevity of the period of issue of this particular coinage and perhaps also to the fact that the higher weight of these coins is likely to have made them a valuable source of metal to be recycled or exchanged for later coinage of reduced weight. Recent finds reported as Treasure under the Treasure Act 1996 of England and Wales have made a significant addition to the corpus of coinage of the London mint in particular. The current volume publishes the catalogues of the hoards from Wold Newton (Yorkshire) and Rauceby (Lincolnshire) found in 2014 and 2017 respectively and catalogued at the British Museum for the Treasure process, as well as providing an interim report on the slightly later hoards from Sully (Vale of Glamorgan) found in 2008.

A workshop held in 2019 at the British Museum presented an opportunity to reflect on these discoveries and assess them within the context of active research on the coinage of the London mint being carried out by Hubert J. Cloke and Lee Toone. This volume presents new work by Cloke and Toone on the Fyfield hoard, discovered in 1944 and now in the Ashmolean Museum but not hitherto published to modern standards. Two further hoards of unprecedented size from Juillac (Gers, France) and Tomares (Seville, Spain) allow this work to be set in a broader European context and also demonstrate recent advances in methodology for dealing with large *in situ* archaeological finds.

The period under discussion corresponds to the first issues of the denomination referred to as the *nummus* (sometimes still erroneously referred to as the *follis*), a large copper alloy coin with a silvered surface. The denomination was first introduced in AD 294 and was subject to successive reductions in weight over a short period of time, before stabilising as a smaller coin that continued to be the main base metal denomination throughout the 4th century AD (albeit subject to various periods of weight reform). The background to the introduction of this denomination is discussed in the contribution by Richard Abdy.

This period is also important to British numismatics for the light it sheds on the early outputs of the mint of London when Britain was reintegrated into the official imperial system of coin production. Numismatic research has focused on the distinctive features of its products within the context of a newly standardised coinage. The contributions by Cloke and Toone are best read alongside their ongoing corpus of the mint of London[1] and highlight the role of these large new discoveries in bringing to light new specimens.

Hoards are an essential resource for the understanding of this coinage but it is now possible to compare these to the single find record (perhaps for the first time in Britain thanks to the evidence of the Portable Antiquities Scheme)[2] and the contribution by Andrew Brown is an essential survey of this dataset. When compared to the numbers of single finds of such coins, hoards account for a significant proportion of the total coinage available for study.[3] This may also be explained in part by the above factors in the case of hoards buried with the intention of recovery; if *nummi* of a higher weight were only accepted as currency for a short period of time they may have been gathered together for recycling or to be exchanged and been removed from the circulation

Preliminary sorting of the Rauceby hoard coins at the British Museum

pool relatively quickly. The size and attractive appearance of the coins might also have made them less likely to have been casual losses. That being said, the local motivations and mechanisms for hoarding and deposition of coinage are still poorly understood. Recent studies have explored the variety of reasons for hoard deposition and the importance of archaeological context in the interpretation of these deposits.[4] Sadly, it is not always possible to investigate the context of metal-detected finds fully due to the circumstances of recovery and available resources, but as the contributions to this volume show there is an increasing awareness of the value of this information and an understanding of specific local variables.

Brief historical background

The transition from the 3rd to 4th century AD is a pivotal phase in the history of Roman Britain. In the late 3rd century, following the defeat and capture of the emperor Valerian, the administration of the Roman empire fragmented, with Britain coming under the rule of Postumus as part of the breakaway 'Gallic empire' in AD 260. The reintegration of the province under Aurelian in AD 274 arguably had little effect on the day-to-day experience of those living in Britain, as it was separated once again from the central empire when it came under the rule of the usurpers Carausius and Allectus in AD 286–96. The administrative changes under Diocletian (AD 284–305) are likely to have been more profound. From a numismatic perspective, the reform of the coinage by Aurelian in AD 274 prefigured the later reforms by Diocletian and marked a significant change to the coinage in circulation within Britain, despite the continued circulation of great quantities of unreformed radiates. The impacts of these reforms are discussed in the essay by Abdy and are important for understanding the context of coin hoards deposited in the following decades.

The defeat of Allectus by Constantius I heralded a period of administrative reorganisation and military consolidation in Britain. Further division of the two provinces of Roman Britain into four took place by the second decade of the 4th century.[5] This arrangement is thought to consist of the provinces of *Britannia Prima* (Wales and West), *Maxima Caesariensis* (in the south-east, with its capital at London) and the northern provinces of *Britannia Secunda* and *Flavia Caesariensis* (with capitals perhaps at York and Lincoln respectively). Discussion of military arrangements in the 4th century are dominated by the much later source of the *Notitia Dignitatum*,[6] but archaeological evidence does support some renewed activity on the northern frontier. An inscription records the restoration of the *principia* and bathhouse at Birdoswald under Diocletian (*RIB* 1912).[7] A northern campaign of Constantius is also alluded to in the *Panegyrici Latini* VI(7).7[8] and milestones attest to road repairs under Constantine I.

The First Tetrarchy of Maximian and Diocletian (as Augusti) with Constantius and Galerius (as Caesars) was formed in AD 293. By AD 294, Diocletian's monetary reforms were under way, but had little effect in Britain until their completion in AD 296, coinciding with the reintegration of the province following the removal of Allectus. The chief impact of this on the coin supply to Roman Britain was the eventual replacement of the main base metal denomination, commonly referred to today as the 'radiate' (or *antoninianus*), with the *nummus* (also sometimes referred to as the *follis*). This was the main 4th-century base metal domination that persisted in both unreformed and reformed issues until the end of the Roman period. Small post-reform radiates were issued but they did not circulate widely in the province. The *nummi* issued after the reform were large, heavy coins with a small amount of silver and a silvery surface appearance. The difference in size was considerable and it is unlikely that the old and new coinage could have been confused by anyone handling it.

The period of the First Tetrarchy continued to be troubled by inflation, resulting in the Price Edict of AD 301, an attempt to set maximum prices across the empire. However, weight reductions of the coinage still followed in AD 307. The Second Tetrarchy of AD 305 consisted of Constantius I and Galerius as Augusti, with Severus as Caesar (junior emperor) in the west and Maximinus II in the east. Following the death of Constantius I at York in AD 306, the army declared Constantine I as emperor. Maxentius was also declared emperor the same year in Italy. The composition of the Tetrarchy underwent further fluctuations following the deaths of Severus (AD 308, replaced by Licinius I), Maximian (AD 310) and Galerius (AD 311) before the consolidation of power in the west under Constantine I after his defeat of Maxentius at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge in 312. Licinius continued to rule in the east until his final defeat by Constantine I in 324.

The structure of this volume

The present volume follows the tradition of publishing hoard catalogues in the series *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* (published first by the British Museum and latterly by Moneta) but is not conceived as a continuation of that series. It is rather a response to two exceptional discoveries from the period in question. The volume of hoards reported on for the Treasure Act makes the print publication of every catalogue produced an impractical prospect and we hope to move towards online publication of the bulk of these reports, something that has up to now not been possible with the current iteration of the Portable Antiquities Scheme database.

The volume begins with contextual essays on the *nummus* (Richard Abdy), Tetrarchic coinage in Roman Britain (Andrew Brown) and the coinage of the London mint (Hubert J. Cloke and Lee Toone). These are followed by chapters introducing the Wold Newton (Vincent Drost and Andrew R. Woods) and Rauceby (Adam Daubney, Sam Bromage and Eleanor Ghey) hoards, as well as interim reports on the Sully II hoards (Edward Besly) and the large recent discoveries from Juillac (Francis Dieulafait and Vincent Geneviève) and Tomares (Ruth Pliego and Enrique García-Vargas). A wider discussion chapter follows placing the British hoards in the context of earlier discoveries and broader archaeological research (Eleanor Ghey). The volume is concluded with the numismatic catalogues for Wold Newton (Vincent Drost), Rauceby (Eleanor Ghey) and Fyfield (Hubert J. Cloke and Lee Toone) with plates of illustrated coins.

Acknowledgements

I gratefully acknowledge funding from the Roman Research Trust, The Royal Numismatic Society, the Association for Roman Archaeology, UK Numismatic Trust and the British Museum Scholarly Publications Fund. Such a collaboration was originally the idea of Vincent Drost, Lee Toone and Andrew Woods who encouraged me at the outset of this project. I would like to thank the original participants of the 2019 workshop, funded by the British Museum Research Fund, for their enthusiasm and sharing of knowledge, and particularly my colleagues Richard Abdy, Andrew Brown, Amelia Dowler and Sam Moorhead who stepped in to run the workshop at the last minute when I was prevented from doing so. Richard Abdy, Hugh Cloke, Vincent Drost, Sam Moorhead, Lee Toone and the two peer reviewers have been very helpful during preparation of the text (though errors are mine alone) and Stephen Dodds, Alberto Giannese and Rod Trevaskus prepared the images. Finally, I would like to thank all the contributors and my editor Sarah Faulks for their patience while this project was delayed by the pandemic and its aftermath.

Notes

1 Cloke and Toone 2015 and subsequent supplements. A revised edition is forthcoming.
2 Walton 2012.
3 Brown, this volume, p.17.
4 For example, Bland *et al.* 2020.
5 Mann 1961.
6 See Collins 2012, 38ff.
7 https://romaninscriptionsofbritain.org/inscriptions/1912.
8 Ware 2020.

Part 1: Contextual Essays

Chapter 1

The *Nummus* in Context

Richard Abdy

The late Roman coin frequently referred to as a *nummus* – or in older textbooks, such as *RIC* VI, called, quite erroneously, a *follis* – is often imagined as a revolutionary new direction in monetary history.[1] It was certainly introduced at a politically revolutionary time under the Roman empire's First Tetrarchy (AD 293–305), the brainchild of Diocletian who had reigned since AD 284. Within two years of Diocletian's accession, he had already brought in a colleague, Maximian, to rule the west. Two-emperor joint reigns had been an occasional practice since the time of the (equally adoptive) pairing of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus (AD 161–9). Only in AD 293 did the empire reach its unprecedented four-emperor form when the senior rulers each introduced a junior colleague: Constantius in the west and Galerius in the east, holding the traditional title of Caesar but with executive command over a section of the empire. The system proved too crowded to last and family ties could not always be overlooked in favour of political relationships. The adoptive convention began to break down when Constantius' natural son Constantine grabbed the power of Caesar of the west in AD 306 and from AD 317 both the eastern and western emperors, Licinius and the now-Christian Constantine, returned to tradition by filling the post of Caesar with their young sons. The Constantinian age was sealed by the elimination of the unrelated, and pagan, eastern dynasty in AD 324.

There is certainly a feeling that the *nummi* started by the imperial 'gang of four' are very different to what had gone before. In the Roman empire's 2nd-century heyday, long-lived emperors had hundreds of different reverse types minted at Rome – the copious provincial coinage made on the initiative of local civic authorities (mainly in the east) notwithstanding. The *nummus* coinage carried a limited range of stock reverse types and was produced at Rome and just over a dozen other state mints throughout the empire, displacing all the provincial coinage. This co-ordinated pan-empire production necessitated the regular inclusion of mint signatures and production series marks to be carried on those standardised reverses. High-relief busts gave way to low-relief effigies which are often characterless, repetitive icons of power. Tetrarchs did not want to be distinct – the artificial-looking lack of individuality of their portraits emphasised the artificial sense of fraternity.[2] There was some subversion of this among die cutters, especially those in the west who chose to mark out their rulers with a trademark nose – retroussé for Maximian and aquiline for Constantius – but these remained subtle distinctions. Such was the low-relief engraving work of the emperor's bust, that, to paraphrase the advice of one of the fathers of modern studies of Roman numismatics in the UK, those struggling to identify a typically poorly preserved base metal Roman coin could virtually 'lay it on a surface bust-side down, if it doesn't rock it's probably a *nummus*!'[3] Until the 1980s these were a relatively forlorn part of Roman monetary history: coins of mostly obscure, post-Classical emperors where the lack of primary sources made for obscure denominations and purchasing power.[4]

At least the earliest phases of the *nummus* coinage were helpfully dominated by two fundamental pieces of evidence, the Currency and Prices Edicts of AD 301. These were

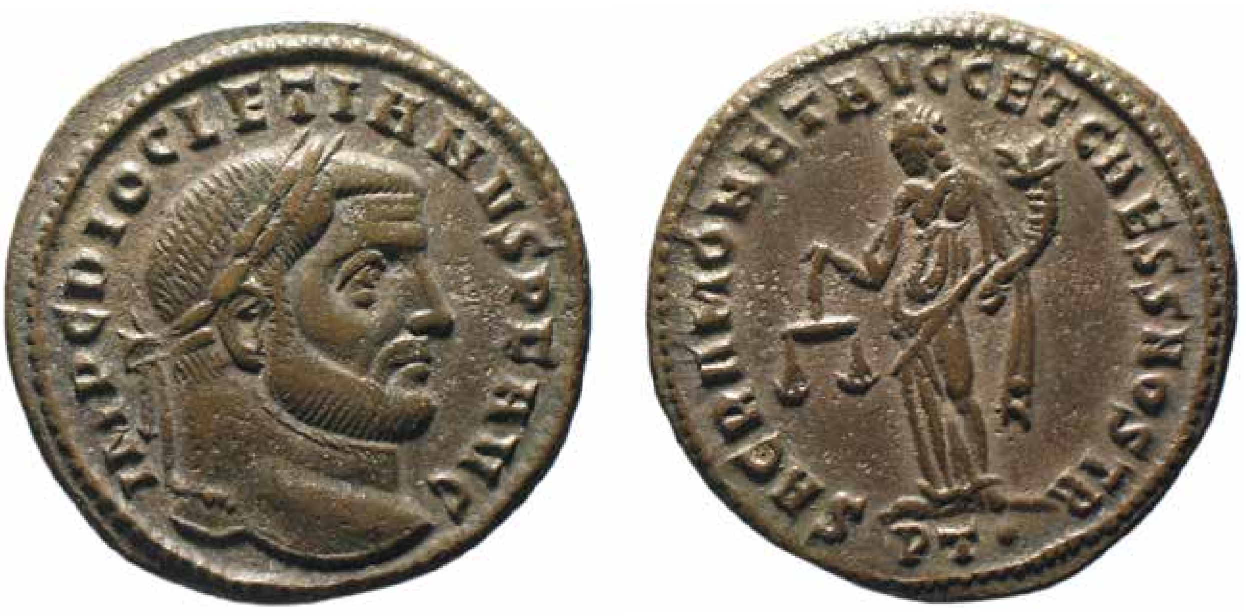


Figure 1.1 *Nummus* of Diocletian, reverse of Moneta holding scales and cornucopia, AD 300–3 (*RIC* VI, Ticinum 45a), max. diam. 28mm. British Museum, B.2692

promulgated as public inscriptions erected in various cities throughout the empire (most notably extant at Aphrodisias in Asia Minor). However, the Currency Edict has only come down to us in fragmentary form and the strides in recovering and interpreting the texts have only gathered pace since the 1970s.[5] By the dawn of the 21st century it was no longer perceived as a 'revaluation' edict, at least not for all the denominations: the radiate doubled to four *denarii* but the *nummus* remained at 25 *denarii*, as the newer coin type probably had been from its inception. Instead, the edict was as much a reiteration of how the currency system was intended to work – presumably a reaction to the inflationary strains revealed by the contemporary edict attempting to impose maximum prices (**Fig. 1.1**).[6]

Introducing the *nummus*

On paper the Tetrarchic *nummus* should not be revolutionary. The Currency Edict reveals it was a multiple of Rome's traditional *denarius* – a *nummus* represented 25 *denarii* in the currency inscription of AD 301. The fact that it was of similar size to the *c.* 10g 1st-century copper *asses* was coincidental.[7] Diocletian's new coin simply slotted into what had gone before, and it joined a widely circulating base metal currency already made up of *denarius*-multiples, albeit lower multiples than what had just been introduced. However, the *nummus* was a multiple denomination intended to have similar purchasing power to a silver *denarius* in the 1st century: it was noted in the Maximum Prices Edict as worth the daily wage of an agricultural labourer.[8] Such ambition, for what was essentially a base metal coin, might well have set the seeds of the *nummus*' longer term instability. Even at the dawn of the Constantinian age, when their weight standard had slipped slightly from the original 32 to the Roman pound (*libra*) to 48 to the pound (from 10g to around 6–7g), some *nummi* of AD 308–12 had been struck with their continued Tetrarchic value confirmed at 100 *sestertii* (= 25 *denarii*) (**Figs 1.2–3**).[9] However, by around AD 318, barely a quarter century after the denomination's introduction, the value of the *nummus* was halved (**Fig. 1.4**).[10] The panic it instilled among those who had significant amounts of cash at the time – admittedly probably less so than among those risking life and limb to sell goods – was palpable, as we will consider later (see p. 12).

Coin denomination names are usually very conservative, and it seems plausible that a humble coin named as a *centenionalis* or 'hundreder' in the mid-4th century was a memory of the original Tetrarchic value-name.[11] (In much the same way as the *denarius* or 'tenner' retained its name for centuries after its 2nd-century BC denominational shift from 10 to 16 *asses*.) Not that the term '*nummus*' is incorrect. The mid-4th century *centenionalis* was sometimes marked with N, presumably for *nummus* (thus indicating it was the unit), while N-marks on *nummi* also appear as early as the occasion of the first weight reduction in AD 307–8 (*Lugdunum*, *RIC* VI, 203–16; 226–45; weight: 9–6g, probably 1/48 of a Roman pound). In any case, nomenclature aside, the halving of the *nummus*' face value set its future path (beyond the scope of this book) as a physically much smaller item of small change.

Back in the AD 290s, the pre-existing *denarius*-multiples that the Tetrarchic *nummi* joined in circulation were the ubiquitous debased radiate coinage of the later 3rd century. Debased, because their descent from what could have reasonably been described as silver coinage over the course of that century had led them to essentially become a bronze coin with an admixture of silver – mostly applied to the surface but then often subsequently lost in archaeological burial. The *nummus* was made of the same material. Indeed, the mark which had guaranteed the silver composition of radiates since the time of Aurelian, XXI (twenty to one – denoting a paltry silver proportion of around 5%),[12] was also present on the early *nummi* at the mints of *Siscia* and Alexandria (*RIC* VI *Siscia* 467.110–468.125; *RIC* VI Alexandria 665.30–33). The mark clearly meant the same thing on radiates or *nummi*,[13] but resulted in a slight overestimate of the radiate's value and a profound underestimate in the value of the *nummus* when it was

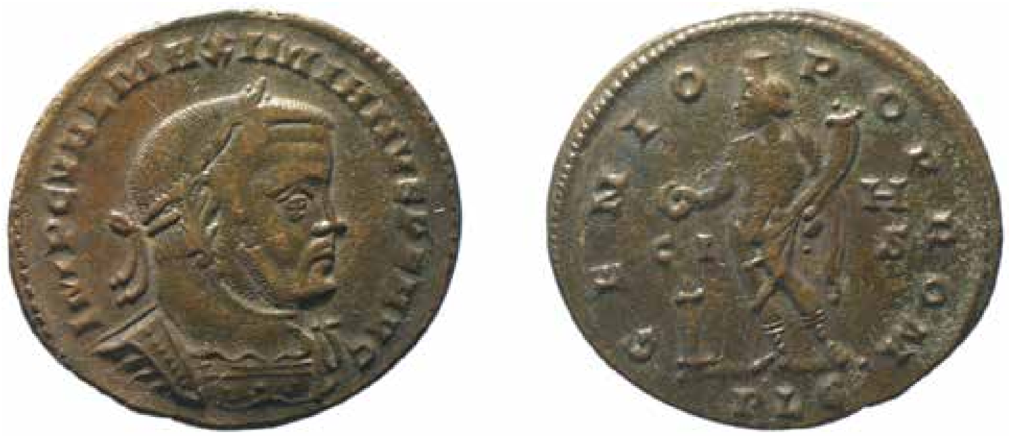


Figure 1.2 *Nummus* of Maximian (second reign), reverse of *Genius* (spirit) of the Roman people and CI HS mark of value, AD 308–9 (*RIC* VI, Lyon 288), max. diam. 26mm. British Museum, B.1193

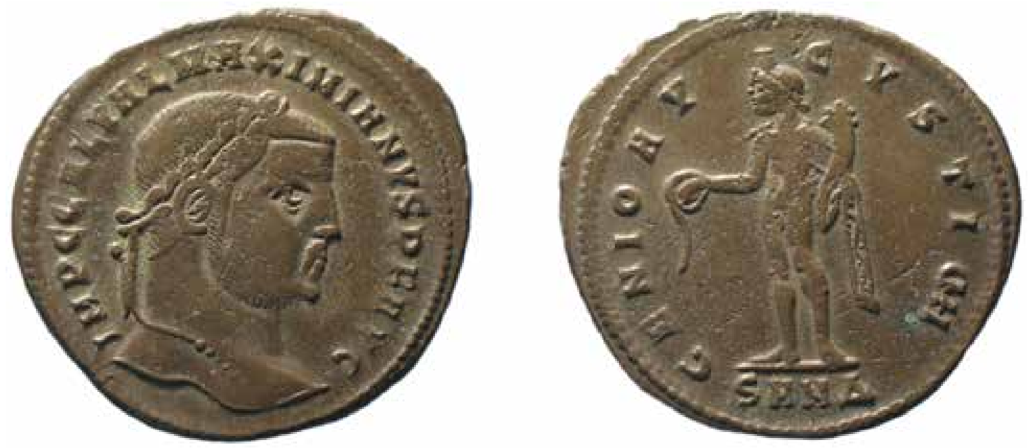


Figure 1.3 *Nummus* of Galerius, reverse of *Genius* (spirit) of the Roman people and CMH (ligatured and at end of main legend) mark of value, AD 308–9 (*RIC* VI, Nicomedia), max. diam. 27mm. British Museum, B.4692

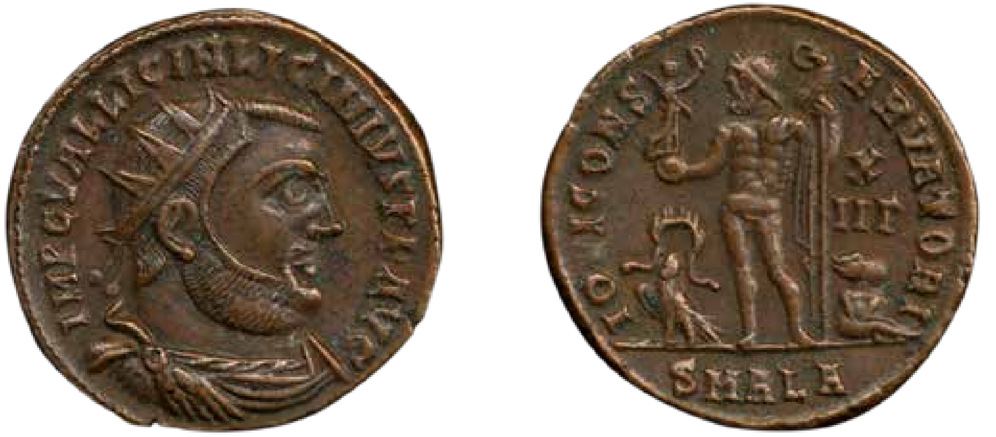


Figure 1.4 *Nummus* of Licinius, reverse of Jupiter with eagle and captive; mark of value XIIΓ, AD 318–24 (*RIC* VII, Nicomedia cf. 44), max. diam. 19mm. British Museum, 1843,1024.137

erroneously taken as a denomination mark rather than guarantee of silver quotient in the alloy.[14]

The Egyptian mint is a good place to see the arrival of this new coin – 'Italian coinage' (*Italikon nomisma*) as it was perhaps dismissively described on papyri.[15] At Alexandria, it displaced the last vestige of local Roman provincial coinage still to be found minted anywhere in the empire. The traditional Alexandrian *tetradrachms* were helpfully dated by regnal year, so the run of local currency ends AD 295/6 and the new *nummus*, with regnal marks still to be found, makes its appearance in AD 296/7.[16] The unpopularity of the new coinage is suggested by the local usurper Domitius Domitianus (AD 297/8), whose *nummi* give way to the old-style Alexandrian *tetradrachms* in his second year (year B) – before he, and his revived nationalistic coinage, were swiftly swept away by the Tetrarchy (**Figs 1.5–6**).[17]

It is possible that the *nummus* was not quite a Tetrarchic invention. The Tetrarchy began on 1 May AD 293, when the established joint emperors Diocletian and Maximian adopted their respective juniors (Caesars) in the east and west, Galerius and Constantius I.[18] The old radiate coinage with its XXI mark seen at most mints runs up to the time of Diocletian's *decennalia*, his tenth anniversary, due from November 294, and the Caesars only then appear on the latest mint-marked series.[19] The subsequent lighter-weight radiates were more sporadically produced from the mints under Tetrarchic control, always omitting the XXI mark, and some continued to devote their reverses to the *decennalia* by recording the *vota* (vows) within a wreath.[20] Possibly overlapping this is a small initial issue of *nummi* at the mint of *Heraclea* struck only in the name of Diocletian and Maximian.[21] It is conceivable that they simply omitted the

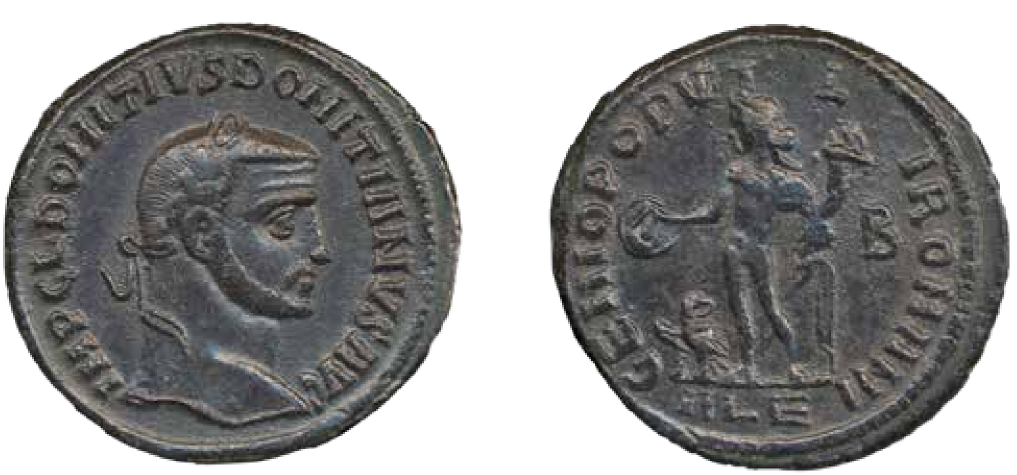


Figure 1.5 *Nummus* of Domitius Domitianus, reverse of *Genius* (spirit) of the Roman people, AD 297/8 (*RIC* VI, Alexandria 20), max. diam. 26mm. British Museum, B.6171

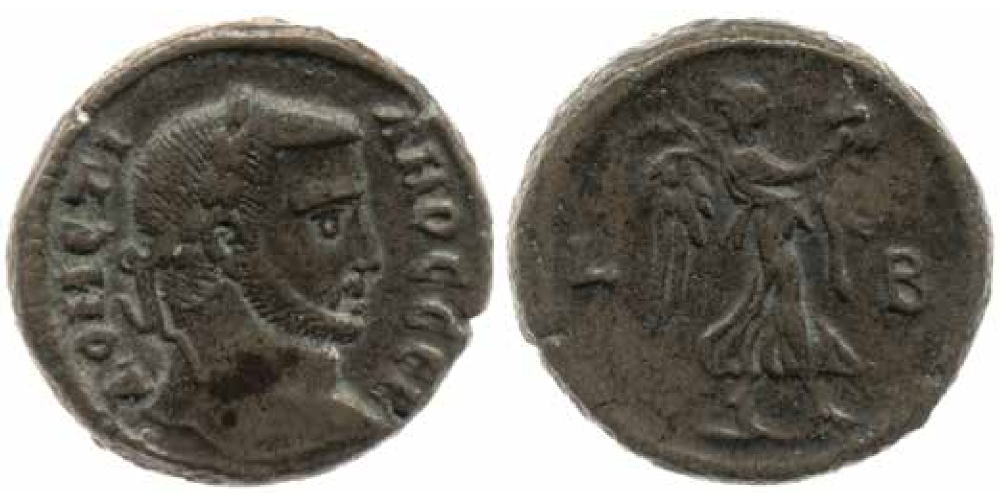


Figure 1.6 Restored *tetradrachm* of Domitius Domitianus, reverse of *Nike*, year 2, AD 297/8 (*BMC* 2627), max. diam. 18mm. British Museum, 1860,0602.119

Caesars in their haste to start up production of the new coinage; or, if the issue was produced in AD 293, word of the adoption had not reached the city; or production had actually begun in the final weeks of Diocletian's dyarchy.[22] If the latter is taken together with the Egyptian evidence, then the introduction of the *nummus* was therefore rolled out at the empire's mints over a number of years. Last of all was the mint in Britain.

Britain in the Allectan aftermath

Nummus production did not begin at the mint of London until the downfall of the British usurper Allectus in AD 296. The earliest British *nummi* sometimes carry portraits of the Tetrarchs with perceptibly Allectus-shaped heads (**Figs 1.7–9**). Allectus (AD 293–6) had ignored the *nummi* and continued to produce XXI-marked radiates to the end, but he had also been an innovator with the coinage in his own right – going the other way by producing a smaller radiate clearly intended to act as a lower denomination. The examination of the Rogiet hoard has recently demonstrated that Allectus produced the two sizes of radiates in tandem as a denominational system; the shrunken radiate was not intended as a replacement.[23] The shrunken radiate was invariably marked with a Q on the products of both Allectan mints and this was presumably a denomination indicator in addition to the usual mint-marks: QL for London and QC for the enigmatic production line known as C mint.

The currency inscription of AD 301 mentions only one denomination below the *nummus*, a 4-*denarius* piece which had been doubled.[24] This was presumably the radiate that had continued under the Tetrarchy (dropping Aurelian's XXI mark). It has been argued that the value of 4 *denarii* was not a recent revaluation in AD 301 but extended back at least to the radiates produced earlier under the Tetrarchy since AD 294.[25] If so, it could have even included all the still-circulating radiates of Aurelian and his immediate successors.[26] Yet the Tetrarchy also issued a rare and tiny coin with a laureate imperial effigy which could only have been worth 1 or 2 *denarii*.[27] As those bearing the motto VTILITAS PVBLICA ('for the convenience of the public' – *RIC* VI *Ticinum* 27; Rome 48) made clear, the Roman state was only bothering to produce this coin as a favour to the general public, presumably because low denominations helped in day-to-day transactions. This denomination was unknown to the far-flung province of Britain; Brown (this volume, p. 58, note 167) has not yet uncovered any British finds of the smallest Tetrarchic *nummus* fractions or neo-*denarius*. Instead, the island had had a plentiful supply of the most scrappily produced radiates made during the AD 260–70s, at the nadir of the Roman coinage prior to the Aurelianic reform. This bias in Roman coin finds towards the lowest denominations available on the island is an observable feature of both the 3rd and 4th centuries.[28]

At least circulation of pre-Aurelianic radiates had been plentiful, to judge by Britain's radiate mega-hoards of the AD 270–80s.[29] Since their production had ceased in AD 274, perhaps by the AD 290s Allectus, with his Q-marked coinage, had felt the need to top-up the circulation of the

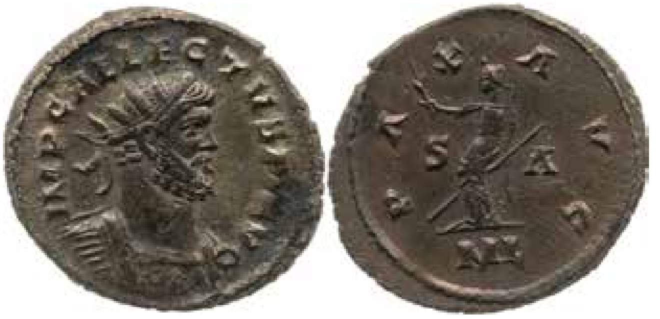


Figure 1.7 Radiate of Allectus with *Pax* reverse, AD 293–6 (*RIC* V, 33), max. diam. 24mm. British Museum, 1907,0902.4 (Shrivenham hoard)

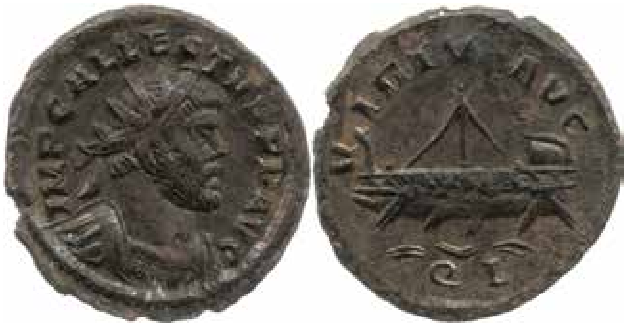


Figure 1.8 Q-radiate of Allectus with galley reverse, AD 293–6 (*RIC* V, 55), max. diam. 19mm. British Museum, 1907,0902.5 (Shrivenham hoard)

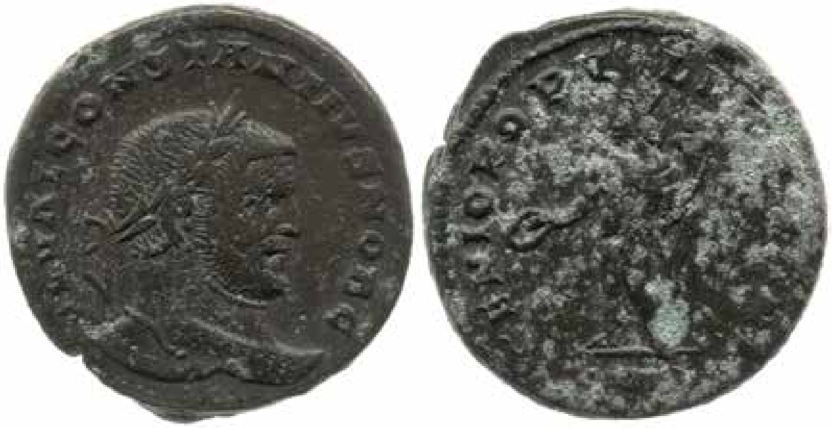


Figure 1.9 *Nummus* of Constantius I (initial LON mark with vaguely Allectus-shaped head), reverse of *Genius* (spirit) of the Roman people, AD 297 (*RIC* VI, London 24), max. diam. 27mm. British Museum, 1907,0710.12 (Weybridge hoard)

pre-Aurelianic-sized radiates alongside his ongoing production of *aureliani*:[30] this time for the convenience of the British public. The value of Q radiates remains uncertain, but they reprised the most shrunken coinage made prior to Aurelian's reform: *antoniniani*, to use the nickname from an unreliable ancient source, but which is a useful handle to distinguish them from what are by extension *aureliani*.[31] The radiate's original value had doubtless been double *denarii*,[32] but those completely base issues still in circulation were possibly halved to make way for the *aureliani* when they were introduced.[33] If that still stood with Allectus, it would neatly make them the half-*aureliani* envisaged by the Allectus studies of Burnett and Besly.[34] A Q-mark itself had traditionally stood for *quinarius* – or half a *denarius* – so maybe that meaning had shifted to half an *aurelianus*. Alternatively, if the face value of *aureliani* had already doubled by AD 294, then Q radiates could even be a quarter denomination.[35]

The *nummus* enters British circulation – Langtoft I, an unusual equally mixed denomination Tetrarchic hoard

In 2000, two coin hoards were discovered at Langtoft, East Yorkshire, contained in pots roughly 5m apart.[36] Langtoft II was just a well-known category of late Roman coin hoard consisting of the shrunken Constantinian *nummi* of AD 315–24 that are found in quantity in Britain. In fact, its 923 coins were predominantly of types of AD 318–24, the first period after the halving of the face value of the *nummus*.[37] Both pots had been plough-damaged, so one wonders how close to a round 1,000-coin total they might have originally been. However, the first hoard caused the most interest, as Langtoft I consisted of 976 radiates and Tetrarchic *nummi*. The split between the coins was fairly even so it was clear that the hoarder had intentionally withdrawn both coin types from circulation.

The aftermath of Allectus is represented by so-called legitimist radiate hoards and – examined in the following chapters of this book – Tetrarchic *nummus* hoards. Such legitimist hoards appear to represent the sort of material one imagines the authorities would condone in the newly reabsorbed province of Britain from AD 296 onwards.[38] They largely avoid the British usurpers Carausius and Allectus – excepting the small diplomatic series produced by the former in the names of the Tetrarchs. Likewise, with the debased pre-Aurelian radiates, the Gallic emperors are decidedly unfavoured. Not that such unfavoured coins were necessarily abandoned as worthless or scrapped (although that remains a possibility).[39] Political condemnation might stop short of full taboo but still lead to a further value discount and consequent preferred segregation in hoards: in either case, one imagines the small amount of usurper coinage present in largely legitimist hoards could easily be missed during clandestine sorting by lamplight.

The best example of a British legitimist hoard is Gloucester, where out of its massive total of 15,322 radiates (+54 *denarii*) only 0.4% were prior to the reign of Aurelian.[40] It should be borne in mind when appreciating the exceptional size of the Gloucester hoard that UK finds of *aureliani* and Tetrarchic *nummi* are dwarfed by *antoniniani*.[41] Post-Allectus, the British circulation harmonised with the continent – hence the similarity between Gloucester and the even bigger La Venèra (Verona) hoard (46,372 mostly *aureliani*).[42] Presumably what was abandoned at this point is represented by hoards running the full gamut of issues of

Hoard	Pre-Aurelian radiates (*antoniniani*)	Post-Aurelian radiates (*aureliani*)	Tetrarchic *nummi*	Total	Last coin
Langtoft I, Yorks., UK	144 (14.8%)‡	434† (44.6%)	398 (40.8%)	976	AD 305
Fresnoy-lès-Roye I, Picardy, France	876 (48.3%)‡	520 (28.7%)	418 (23.0%)	1,814	AD 296–303*
Fresnoy-lès-Roye II, Picardy, France	25 (18.0%)	8 (5.7%)	106 (76.3%)	139	AD 308–9

Table 1.1 Broad composition of Langtoft against Fresnoy I & II

Langtoft hoards = Barclay *et al.* (2009); Fresnoy-lès-Roye = Bastien & Vasselle (1971)

‡ = Langtoft I: 5 coins of Gallic and British usurpers (3.5% of the *antoniniani*), while the 43 issued by Carausius in the name of the central emperors probably counted as 'legitimate'. Fresnoy I: 72 were Gallic emperors (8.2% of the *antoniniani)* and the only British usurper issue was a London coin in the name of Diocletian. (No usurper *antoniniani* were present in Fresnoy II)

† = includes three Aurelianic *denarii*

* = dating of the latest un-mint-marked London coins by Cloke and Toone (2015), 104–8

Carausius and Allectus and little else (a good example being the Elveden hoard at the British Museum).[43]

What was unusual in Langtoft I was the near-equal mixing together of the three distinct types that were circulating together as a denominational system: *antoniniani*, *aureliani* and Tetrarchic *nummi*. Its nearest parallel is to be found just outside the UK, across the Channel in Picardy (**Table 1.1**).

Why the mixed nature of Langtoft I should be so unusual has probably more to do with Roman denominational hoarding habits. It was probably always good practice to keep aside higher denominations for convenience of wealth storage, or those denominations that were required for serious but infrequent expenses such as tax.[44] Assuming the same hoarder for both Langtoft hoards, they had at least to a limited extent followed convention by keeping a separate pot of the devalued *nummi* of AD 318 onwards. However, the face value difference between Tetrarchic *nummi* and *aureliani* (1:6¼) exceeds that of the earlier empire between silver *denarii* and brass *sestertii* (1:4), and *denarii* were proverbially 'the coin used for paying the tax'.[45] Admittedly, *sestertii* often come hoarded together with the lower base metal denominations of the period, but when it comes to silver and copper alloy generally, we can clearly see that mixed *denarius* and *sestertius* hoards are rarer than those in which the metals are more strictly segregated.[46]

An ephemeral denomination: Roman standard moneybags

There was another denomination invisibly lurking among the coin types we have so far discussed. The term *follis* (which is erroneously used in *RIC* VI) was actually the name for a standard purse.[47] The Romans were well used to standardised quantities of material (viz the *modius* of corn) and the same mindset was applied to moneybags, which were sealed and could therefore circulate as large denominations in themselves. *Nummularii*, the (mostly) enslaved cashiers who were engaged by tax farmers in the later stages of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the empire, bagged and sealed *denarii* destined to be sent onwards as tax receipts. The surviving evidence is in the form of bone tags that once formed part of the bags' seals. These name the slave cashier, the family name of his master or mistress, and the date. All good evidence of quality control in the process – with one vital piece of information missing, the actual sum being bagged. The amount may have been so standard that disclosure was irrelevant (such bags did not circulate among the wider public at this point) but just as likely it was writ large onto the (now lost) bag itself.[48] This is the situation we see in artistic representations of late Roman moneybags intended as currency for public circulation.

It has been argued that the famous Magerius mosaic from Smirat in Tunisia is an early representation of the development. The subject is an amphitheatre beast hunt, and the *editor* of the games has a servant with 'gift bags at the ready' (*munere tuo saccis missos*), each painted with the symbol for a thousand, ∞. From the mosaic's publication this has been accepted as 1,000 *denarii* and the date of the artwork as mid-3rd century. This was partly on stylistic grounds, with the portraits thought to resemble those of the period of Maximinus Thrax (AD 235–8) through to Gallienus (AD 253–68).[49] Thus bagged silver appears as a handy denomination just at the point that supply of Roman gold coinage becomes scarce.[50] Additionally, the mosaic's inscription informs us of the bonus paid for each leopard the *venator* (beast-fighting gladiator) killed. At 500 *denarii* per beast, it must post-date the late 2nd century when an enslaved gladiator himself could be purchased for such a sum, since it is unlikely that a *venator* would have been given enough to purchase his freedom in one fight. Furthermore, in the opinion of Beschaouch (1966) it would equally have been a 'derisory' amount by the end of the 3rd century.[51] Yet as Constantine rose to power, if 500 *denarii* still represented 20 days' labour since the AD 301 Prices Edict, it might still seem a realistic gratuity for a slave. If the relative cost of a gladiator remained the same, in the early 4th century at least 12,500 *denarii* – or 25 kills over a working lifetime – was the price of freedom.[52] (Incidentally, the Constantine medallion of AD 310 from the Beaurains hoard, graffiti-marked 12,500 *denarii*, weighed ⅛ of a Roman pound of gold – a human life in the palm of one's hand (**Fig. 1.10**).[53]) Furthermore, stylistic dating is subjective. So, if the clean-shaven men depicted in the Magerius mosaic were following the new fashion of the clean-shaven emperor Constantine, then the ∞ marked moneybags take on a different meaning, as we will see.

The unreliable source which spawned the denominational nickname *antoninianus* was the *Scriptores*

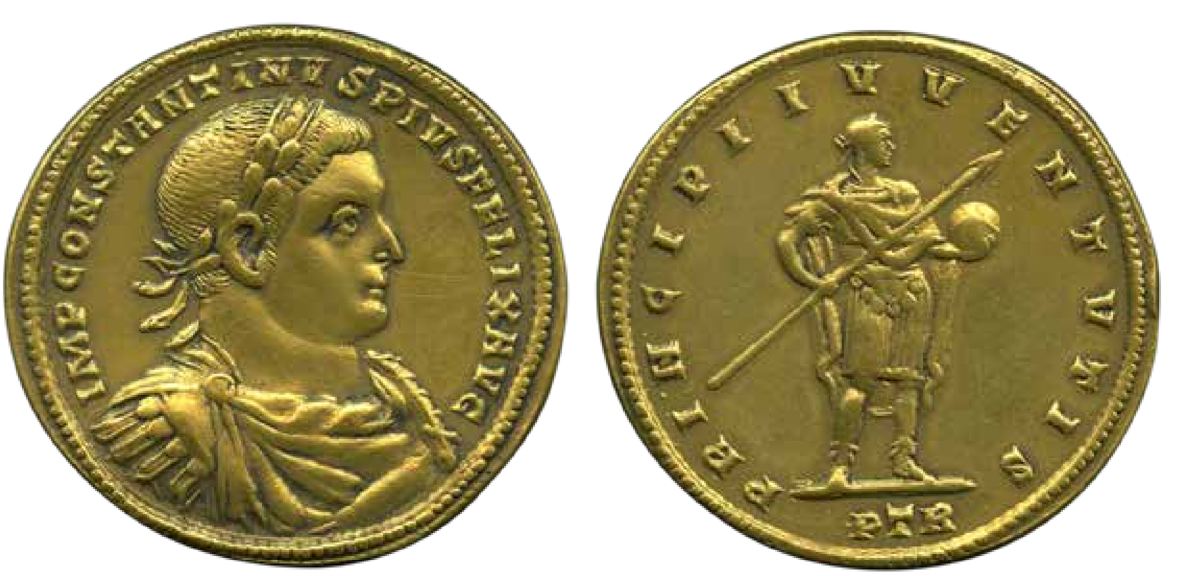
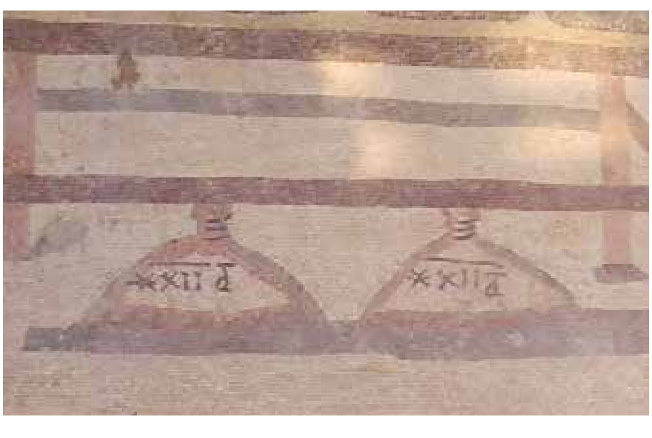


Figure 1.10 Gold medallion (⅛lb = 12,500 *denarii*) of Constantine I, AD 310 (*RIC* VI, Trier 801), max. diam. 40mm. British Museum, 2004,1111.1 (on this electrotype facsimile, the *follis* mark graffito written vertically in the field in front of the bust is barely visible as scratches but it is much more prominent on the original)

Historia Augustae (*SHA*) and it also talks of standard moneybags as early as the reign of Elagabalus (AD 218–22), where it specifies hundreds of *folles* containing bronze coins: '*centum folles aeris*'.[54] The *SHA* is a 4th-century work and almost certainly uses the term anachronistically. A similar mistake occurs with Vegetius, probably writing even later than the *SHA* but whose subject was the army of the earlier empire. Vegetius notes a legion's treasury would have had a separate sack of troops' savings for each of its ten cohorts – plus an eleventh to keep the deductions for the 'burial club' – but what should perhaps have been described as *saccis* are here called *folles*.[55]

The *follis* bag, in the sense of a standard purse worth 12,500 *denarii*, however, seems to have been a Tetrarchic creation. A number of gift bags marked ӿXIId (12 before 500 to make 12,500, sometimes given with the asterisk-like *denarius* symbol in front) are to be found in the splendid sequence of mosaics dating to the years around AD 300 at the villa near Piazza Armerina in Sicily (**Fig. 1.11**). The complete account of the *follis* is found in the Syriac version of Epiphanius' treatise on weights and measures, *de mensuris et ponderibus* I, 269 (4th century AD) and has been translated by Hendy:[56]

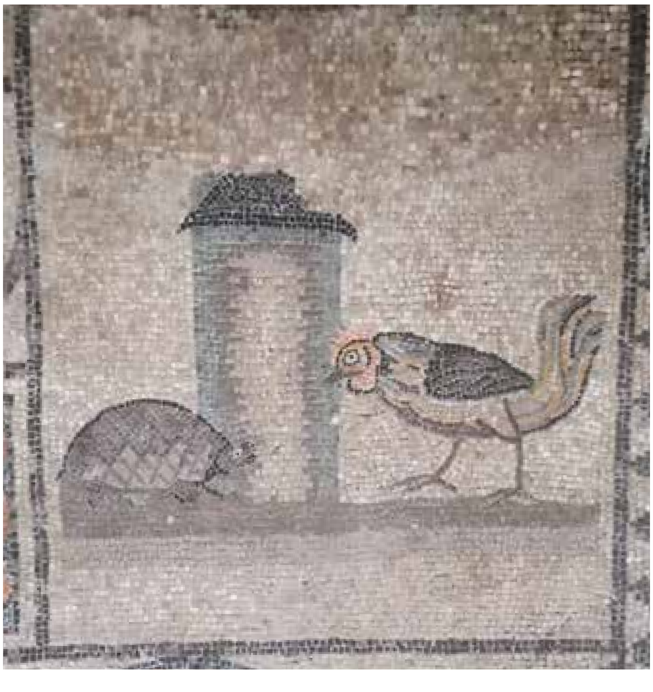
Figure 1.11 Mosaic from Piazza Armerina, *c.* AD 300, detail of prize table with *follis* bags (photo R. Hobbs, British Museum)



> The *follis* is also called a purse because it is a multiple…125 pieces of silver in number being considered among the Romans as heaped up together to make one purse, because the profusion of the quantity of the silver pieces fills the bag. For as the talent contains 125 *librae* by number, so also the case of the *follis* 125 silver (coins) complete the number.

Good silver coin had already been revived by the British usurper Carausius in AD 286, possibly as accession coinage since he seemed to have had minimal access to gold.[57] It had been adopted as a regular denomination under the Tetrarchy, appearing as the 100-*denarius* coin mentioned in the Currency Edict, and is confirmed in an earlier part of *de mensuris* defining a lower denomination *follis* measure: '… [worth] 2½ silver (coins) which is 250 *denarii*'.[58] We assume the Tetrarchic silver piece was a *denarius argenteus* (silver

Figure 1.12 Mosaic from the Basilica of Aquileia, *c.* AD 320, detail of *follis* bag resting on prize column (photo V. Drost)



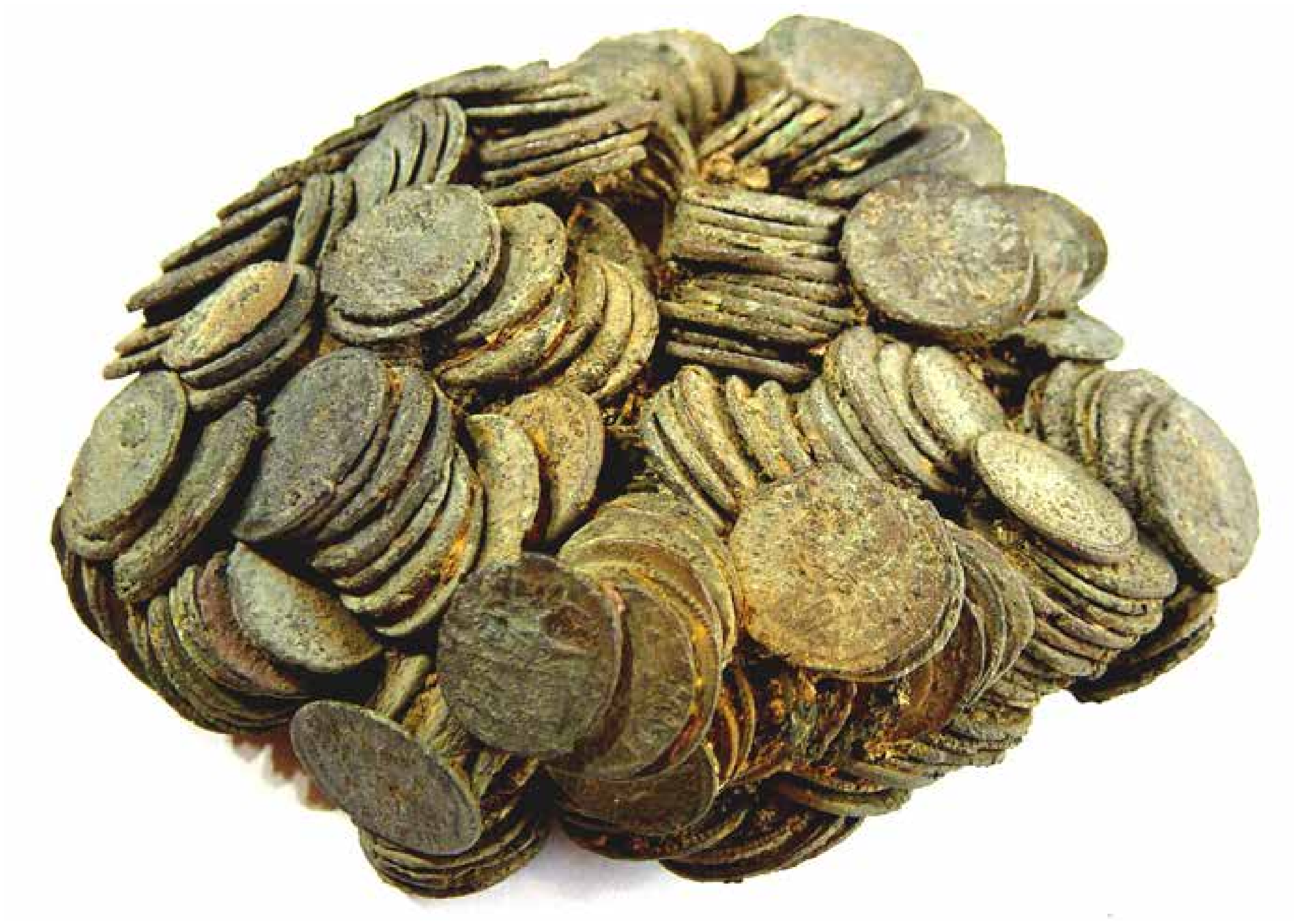


Figure 1.13 Newby hoard (2010 T355) part of fused lump of AD 320s–30s *nummi* still in its bag shape (600–700 coins by weight: 1,150g main clump + 62 loose coins). Shape suggests a 1,000-coin bag was originally possible. Penrith and Eden Museum. Photo © Penrith and Eden Museum (Westmorland and Furness Council)

denarius),[59] the undefined 'silvers' of the *de mensuris*, as opposed to the unit of account, *denarius communis* (common *denarius* – *d.c.*) of the AD 301 edicts, but is conventionally left as an *argenteus* in textbooks to avoid the confusion.[60] The fixed face value of the silver coinage proved unstable – gold coinage by this period had already become a commodity coinage whose value fluctuated by weight.[61] As the *argenteus* petered out in the early AD 310s, *nummi* of the same value of 12,500 *d.c.* would have had to have been substituted.[62] Thus, a *follis* sack containing 500 Tetrarchic *nummi* would have progressed to 1,000 (= ∞) *nummi* bags after AD 317 when the *nummus* face value moved from 25 down to 12½. A summary of all the bagged money and face values discussed in this chapter can be found in **Table 1.2**.

Securely dated representations of ∞ marked bags can still be seen as prizes on the huge mosaic floor of the earliest Christian basilica at *Aquileia*. Christians had only just become free to worship openly since the Edict of Milan (AD 313) and building must have commenced shortly thereafter under the eleven-year office of bishop Theodore (fl. AD 314, possibly AD 312–23) named in the mosaic's inscription. The *Aquileia* gift bags are marked with ∞ followed by numerous C's ('hundreds') disappearing around the edge – *centum folles* indeed (**Fig. 1.12**). An example from the second Langtoft hoard looks suspiciously close to a *follis* of post-AD 317 *nummi*, while another British Constantinian hoard discovery, from Eden Valley, was still fused together in a shape that could represent the remaining two-thirds of a *follis* bag (**Fig. 1.13**).[63]

Yet before we rush to redate the Magerius mosaic with its ∞ marked bags as similarly Constantinian, it should be understood that not all bags containing the graphically pleasing round sum of 1,000 coins were of *nummi*. The calendar of Filocalus, part of the *Chronography of 354*, whose original illuminations have come down to us transcribed as drawings, for example contains a scene of the consul for AD 354 with his gift bags of 1,000 gold *solidus* coins marked S / ∞.[64] Indeed, the understanding of the value of the *nummus* and the *follis* has been a convoluted process. Writing in the mid-century before Hendy rediscovered the Syriac *de mensuris*, A.H.M. Jones worked backwards and assumed that the *follis* began as a bag of 1,000 *nummi* and found its fixed value of 12,500 *denarii* only when the *nummus* was halved to 12½ *denarii*.[65] Indeed, *follis* bags marked XXV do exist but these are more likely double-*folles* in the same way that Aquileia had 'hundreds' of *folles*,[66] otherwise, the *de mensuris* would surely have had to define a *follis* as originally of 250 silver pieces, not 125.

Another point of controversy is that our modern understanding of the Aphrodisias Currency Edict deals with the 4-*denarius* piece in one of its chapters and the 100- and 25-*denarius* pieces together in another chapter. In his cogent reconstruction, Corcoran feels the (imminent or recent)

Denomination	**𐆖 (value in common *denarii*)**
Large bag *follis*[1]	12,500
Small bag *follis*[2]	250
Argenteus	100
Nummus	25
Radiate (probably post-Aurelian)	4
Radiate (probably pre-Aurelian) & small laureate	1 or 2?[3]

Table 1.2 Tetrarchic denominations (excl. gold)
1 = *Follis* 'according to the silver coinage' in *de mensuris*.
2 = *Follis* 'according to the bronze coinage' in *de mensuris*.
3 = Not in the Currency Edict

doubling of (spending) power, *geminata potentia*, is mentioned only in the chapter dealing with the 4-*denarius* coin, yet others think it is vice versa with the *argenteus* and *nummus* moving from 50 to 100 *denarii* and 12½ to 25 *denarii* respectively.[67] Once again, the answer seems to lie in the *follis* bag – since the *de mensuris* is clear about a 100-*denarii argenteus* there is no reason to suppose that the Tetrarchic *nummus* was ever doubled either, and that its peculiar Constantinian face value of 𐆖12½ came about through arbitrarily halving the perfectly sensible original round number of 𐆖25.

Conclusion: fixed denominations of the Tetrarchy and the context of economic forces

The story of the *nummus* at its inception seems more straightforward than had been supposed prior to research from the 1980s. The Tetrarchs – who naturally had a high opinion of themselves – could only view the ongoing economic instability as a moral problem to be solved with the same lethal force as they had applied to their military ones. None of which could overcome the central problem of the time identified by Lactantius: 'There began to be fewer men who paid taxes than there were who received wages.'[68] To boil down the ranting preamble of the AD 301 Prices Edict:

> …we, who by the gracious favour of the gods, stemmed the former ravaging tide of the barbarians by destroying them, must guard this peace, established for eternity, with the due defences of justice…
>
> Who is so insensitive and devoid of human feeling that is unaware…immoderate prices are widespread in the commerce of the markets and the daily life of the cities and that uncontrolled lust for gain is not lessened by abundant supplies or fruitful years? Truly, the evil men engaged in business… extort prices for merchandise not fourfold, not eightfold, but so great that human speech cannot describe it! Sometimes a soldier in a single purchase is stripped of both his pay and his donative…handing over the rewards of their service and their veterans' payments to the profiteers…
>
> We have decreed that maximum prices for sale must be established… it is our pleasure that anyone who violates the measures of this statute shall, for his daring, be subject to capital punishment, and let no one consider this penalty harsh since there is a ready protection from danger in the observance of moderation… the same penalty applies to him…who although in business and possessing commodities that are needed, attempts to withdraw them from the general market.[69]

Thus, for a single shiny new silver *argenteus* a labourer was expected to work four days, whereas in the 1st century they might earn a silver *denarius* daily. Instead, those who had borne the heat of one day and earned the requisite 25 common *denarii* from the sweat of their brow would be given a base metal *nummus*. Theoretically one *nummus* was to buy 2 pounds of pork and a quarter *modius* measure of wheat (roughly half a gallon); 2 *nummi* would buy the cheapest pair of men's sandals (sturdy boots for soldiers at 3 *nummi* were especially protected given that hobnail-free versions for labourers were nearly 5 *nummi*), while nearly a month's work was needed for a tunic.[70]

However, this situation was clearly unrealistic – a dozen years later the *argenteus* had gone, probably because it was still wed to its fixed face value. Only gold coinage, with its floating commodity value, could keep abreast of price inflation, but the masses were seemingly unable to acquire it. This included ordinary soldiers, since the Prices Edict specified they were being 'stripped' of both pay and donatives. There is anecdotal evidence that even someone as grand as a centurion could only manage to acquire a small proportion of their life savings in gold at this time.[71] For those without, or unwilling to part with, gold, larger denominations could only be achieved by circulating bagged *nummi*. Even if it caused individual financial hardship, cutting the value of the *nummus* in half around AD 317 made economic sense in that it reduced the quantity of money in circulation.[72] A papyrus even shows that as one figure of authority in Roman Egypt was dispatching an official to comply with the imperial decree, he was also thinking about protecting his own wealth: 'Dionysius to Apion, greeting. The divine forces of our lords [i.e. the two emperors] has decreed that the Italian coin be reduced to half a *nummus*. Make haste to spend all…that you have and purchase on my behalf goods of every description at whatever price…'.[73] Of course the privileges of power could not be spread too widely, so the letter continues with the warning to Apion: '…but take notice that should you intend to indulge in any malpractices I shall not allow you to do so(!).'

It seems doubtful that Constantine and Licinus fully understood modern quantity theory of money and its effect on the movement of prices of goods and services. After all, hoards and site finds suggest the reduced Constantinian *nummus* became exceptionally abundant from this point onwards, so any economic stability won from the hardship of individuals would be temporary if the production of coinage simply increased. Back in AD 301, the Prices Edict had swiftly led to withdrawal of goods from the market – exactly what had been anticipated, but ultimately compliance could not be enforced.[74] 'Then much blood was shed for trifles; men were afraid to expose anything to sale, and the scarcity became more excessive and grievous than ever, until, in the end, the ordinance, after having proved destructive to multitudes, was from mere necessity abrogated.'[75] Economic forces were not adversaries that could be beaten by might and moral indignation.

Notes

1 It is the start point for M.F. Hendy's *Studies in the Byzantine Monetary Economy c. 300–1450* (Hendy 1985) – a monumental work which has opened up our understanding of the subject.

2 Tetrarchic artistic portrayal, known as *similitudo*, was appropriately artificial – these 'brothers' felt the need to hold hands when speaking on a shared platform: Hannestad 1988, 307–8.

3 Richard Reece, pers comm.

4 e.g. the 'enigmatic' part of Roman monetary history according to Porteous 1969, 13.

5 As distilled in Hendy 1985 and the edicts themselves set out in Erim *et al.* 1971, Roueché *et al.* 1989 and Corcoran 2000. For a monetary history of the period written after Corcoran: Metcalf's 2012 *Oxford Handbook*.

6 i.e., 'Diocletian's Currency Revaluation' of Roueché *et al.* 1989, 254, becomes simply the 'Aphrodisias Currency Inscription' of Corcoran 2000, 177–8. So, some, but not all, of the denominations were doubled by the edict. Pieces are still coming to light at Aphrodisias: Chaniotis and Fujii (2015). Our understanding of the Prices Edict is much better established – viz. W.M. Leake's 1826 publication of the text.

7 The last *asses* – much shrunken from their 1st-century forebears – were produced up to the time of the Tetrarchy (*RIC* only lists them up to the dyarchy of Diocletian and Maximian but cf. the PRINCIPI IVVENTV(TI/S) *asses* of Galerius Caesar and Constantine Caesar, *RIC* – (BM specimens 1867,1223.25 & R.4383). Since they had lacked the SC mark since the reign of Gallienus, they were doubtless relegated to being very rare medallic pieces.

8 For the cogent argument that the Gospel parable of the labourers in the vineyard (Matthew 20:1–16) reveals the *denarius* as worth such a day's labour see Reece 2002, 110–11.

9 **CI HS** (one *nummus* = 100 *sestertii*) occurs on coins minted at Lyon, AD 308–9. **CMH** (ligatured) is found at *Nicomedia*, AD 308–11 and *Cyzicus* AD 311–12. 100 (**C**) *sestertius* coin struck at 48 to the pound (the ligatured Greek numerals **MH**), a lower weight standard than under Diocletian. Hendy 1985, 463; Metcalf 2012, appendix 1.

10 Papyri P. *Ryl.* 607, P. *Oslo* 83 and *PSI* 965 (quoted below) – examined by Hendy 1985, 464, who quotes the latter and cogently demonstrates that the otherwise unnamed dyarchy should be Constantine and Licinius through the appearance of some *nummi* marked **XIIΓ** (= 12½). *RIC* dates these as 321–4 (*RIC* VII, 536n) and Hendy therefore saw the halving of the *nummus* as occurring *c.* 321. However, Bastien (1973, 96) uses a large *nummus* hoard from the Lebanon to demonstrate that the 12½ mark began in 318, contra *RIC* – and this fits the observed shift in *nummus* hoarding patterns.

11 Burnett 1987, 132.

12 Metcalf 2012, 546–7.

13 Hendy 1985, 455.

14 E.g. Harl 1985, 264–5 or Erim *et al.* 1971, 176 – leading to erroneous calculations of XXI *nummi* worth 5 *denarii* (1/20th of an *argenteus*) or otherwise 20 *denarii*.

15 E.g. the aforementioned P. *Ryl.* 607 – the writer was of course disgruntled by the halving of the *nummus* face value.

16 Thomas 1976, 257 and expanded by Metcalf 1987 – note: this updates *RIC* VI as it currently stands.

17 As Thomas (1976, 264) demonstrated, it is possible the revolt lasted no longer than August–December AD 297 but straddled the Egyptian New Year of 29 August.

18 E.g. see Williams 1997, 64, who sees this event as simultaneous in both west and east while others place Galerius' elevation a few weeks later, leaving him the more junior of the two Caesars: Potter 2004, 288.

19 E.g. *RIC* V Diocletian 178, with its PRIMIS X MVLTIS X motto. Note the mint of Lyon omitted the XXI mark anyway on radiates of this period.

20 E.g. *RIC* VI Rome 76 ff.

21 *RIC* VI Heraclea 12.

22 Metcalf 1987, 158; Bruun 1979, 133–4.

23 Due to the parallel evolution of the bust forms on Q radiates and full size *aureliani* as well as overstrike evidence. See Besly 2006, 77–80 who also footnotes 'An early date for the Q-radiates might also help to account for the occasional examples found on the Continent.' This is his introduction to the Rogiet catalogue addressing some of the questions raised in Burnett 1984. Rogiet contained 757 Q radiates and only three Allectan *aureliani*; of the 3,813 coins in the hoard, 6% were pre-Aurelian radiates.

24 Corcoran 2000, 177 – scholarly disagreements between which denominations had been doubled are considered below.

25 Estiot 2004, 44.

26 Casey 1994, 71; Abdy *et al.* 2010, 25.

27 Prior to the understanding of the 4-*denarius* coin on the reconstructed Currency Edict, a reasonable guess for the Tetrarchy's two smallest coins stood at 5 and 2 *denarii*: see Reece 1999, 136. Reece 1987, 40, elaborates that the 2-*denarius* face value of the lowest coin is implied by the divisibility of goods on the Maximum Prices' Edict by two. He assumed at that point that the radiate was worth 5 *denarii*, as did Hendy 1985, 456, who admitted this calculation involved special pleading. The calculation assumed that the XXI mark meant a twentieth part of a solid silver piece – already known to be 100 *denarii* on the Currency Edict by that point – even though that meant applying it to the XXI-marked *nummus* in turn(!) (see Harl 1985, 263–4). However, the radiate turned out to be 4 *denarii* with progress on the reconstruction of the Currency Edict, so the likes of the VTILITAS PVBLICA coinage might well only represent single *denarii*.

28 Reece 1973, 238 and 251 of late Roman small change '…many more commercial transactions were on the same level as the value of the coins available, and more coins were consequently used'.

29 Such as the Cunetio and Normanby hoards – now republished together as Bland *et al.* 2019.

30 Burnett 1984; cited by Besly 2006, 79. Reece 2002, 56: 'Small change was presumably provided by the barbarous radiate, but this is a point which needs further thought and attention.' For the usefulness of the most debased form of radiate in the everyday marketplace: Reece 1999, 134.

31 i.e. of the emperor who brought in the denomination, Antoninus

Caracalla, AD 211–17. See Metcalf 2012, 507. Casey 1994, 70–1, followed the *antoninianus/aurelianus* division and called it modern continental scholarly practice.

32 That is, when such radiates were still a reasonably silver coin still circulating alongside reasonably silver single *denarii*. See Metcalf 2012, 515–16.

33 Metcalf 2012, 547.

34 Q-radiates as half-*aureliani*: Burnett 1984; Besly 2006, 79.

35 The table in Abdy *et al.* 2010, 26, is a little bold in assuming a value of half a *denarius* – a considerable downward shift – as the only possibility!

36 Barclay *et al.* 2009.

37 Latest coin types: SARMATIA DEVICTA and CAESARVM NOSTRORVM / VOT / X.

38 Abdy *et al.* 2010, 23.

39 Reece 1981b, 340. Ponting 1988, 288, demonstrated that zinc in Constantinian *nummus* copies is far lower than it is in radiate copies, so although some metal for the copies of *nummi* came from 'barbarous' radiates with dilute (but metallurgically distinctive) traces of zinc-alloy orichalchum from recycled *sestertii*, a lot of other scrap sources were involved.

40 Gloucester or Gloucester Cross hoard: Abdy *et al.* 2010, 21–113.

41 E.g. see Reece 2002, 99 and his hard-won lesson studying site finds.

42 La Venèra: Giard *et al.* 1995–.

43 Elveden hoard in Abdy *et al.* 2010, 174–85: only two non-usurper *aureliani* had failed to be weeded out.

44 Convenience: Reece 1987, 68; Porteous 1969, 16–17, cites the situation from the mid-4th century when bullion coinage had become plentiful again.

45 Matthew 22:19.

46 Reece 1978, 68; Reece 1973, 238 – finds of radiates and 'distribution by value'. Also mixed gold and silver or silver and aes (copper alloy) forming a minority of hoards: Roberston 2000, XIV–XV.

47 It later became the name for a large bronze denomination at the start of Byzantine monetary history: Hendy 1985, 476, quoting John Malalas' *Chronographia* XVI (on the coinage reform of AD 498). The Byzantine coin was of similar size to the Tetrarchic *nummus* – hence the name-conflation between the two coins until quite recently.

48 See Andreau 1999, 80–9, his ch. 7, 'The *tesserae nummulariae*' building on earlier scholarship by R. Herzog.

49 Beschaouch 1966, 147; this dating accepted by Hendy 1985, 339.

50 Hendy 1985, 339; for the paucity of 3rd-century gold coinage see Bland and Loriot 2010, 32; and Bland in Metcalf 2012, 523, citing coin finds together with die studies to conclude: '…the quantity of gold coins fell to its lowest level between the reign of Commodus (AD 180–192) and the accession of Diocletian in AD 284.'

51 Beschaouch 1966, 150. The gladiatorial sumptuary laws of AD 176–8 (designed to stop runaway expenditure in time of plague-recession) set the maximum price of the lowest category of gladiator. According to the judgement of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, a basic gladiator was to cost no more than 500 *denarii*.

52 With 25 *denarii* being the AD 301 equivalent of a daily wage – one *denarius* in the early empire as discussed above.

53 Value of gold and the graffiti on the Beaurains Constantine medallion: Abdy 2006, 56–7. Early 4th century spot-price of gold at 100,000 *denarii* per pound: Hendy 1985, 465.

54 *SHA Elagabalus* 22 – a bronze *follis* in the strictest sense might be a lower measure containing 250 *denarii* or it might be the full 12,500 *denarii* sacks with *nummi* substituted for silver coinage as discussed in the notes below, but this is to speculate on an already unreliable source!

55 Vegetius 2.20.

56 Hendy 1985, 339.

57 Or at least the Carausian silver pieces which share the RSR mint-mark also seen in presentational bronze medallions were: see Casey 1994, 76. For theory of accession substitute for gold see Shiel 1977, 138–9.

58 Hendy 1985.

59 *denarius argenteus* or *nummus argenteus* being understood: Hendy 1985, 451.

60 Metcalf 2012, 586. *Argentei* had a high silver content and were by weight 96 to the (Roman) pound – explicitly marked on the reverses of some issues. Carausius' coin was heavier, something closer to 90 to the pound.

61 In the Prices Edict the recommended maximum price of gold is given per pound as 72,000 d.c which could be in the form of ingots (*in regulis*), coin (*in solidis* or 'solid bits') and jewellery (*aurum nettum* or 'spun' gold). Note that the gold coin was seemingly already known as the *solidus* by 301 (e.g. Hendy 1985, 450), but for clarity this name is reserved for the Constantinian gold coinage onwards.

62 Confusingly, following the logic of *de mensuris* this would be making a 'silver *follis*' out of bronze coins since a lower denomination *follis* also existed which was always intended to be made from bronze coinage. This is the small *follis* 'according to the copper coinage' that was worth 250 common *denarii*, the value of 2½ silver coins.

63 Eden Valley had *nummi* running up to the AD 330s = 2010 T355 (https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/393033).

64 The consul is Constantius Gallus, and other moneybags are shown with Roma and Constantinopolis on the calendar. *The Chronography of 354* online: www.tertullian.org/fathers/index.htm#Chronography_of_354 (for the scene described: www.tertullian.org/fathers/chronography_of_354_07_emperors.htm).

65 'The curious sum of 12,500 *denarii* can be explained on the following hypothesis. Three papyrus documents between them strongly suggest that at the end of the 3rd or the beginning of the 4th century AD, the imperial government first raised the face value of the *nummus*, i.e. the Aurelianic piece and the similar radiate coins which succeeded it, by stages to 25 *denarii* and then cut its value by half to 12½ *denarii*…It was certainly complete by the reign of Licinius, whose radiate coins are labelled XIIΓ. It is then a plausible hypothesis that the follis was a bag of 1000 *nummi* and was priced at the current valuation of those coins, ending up with 12,500 *denarii*.' Jones 1959, 38. For outdated tables of Tetrarchic denominations following various rising *nummus* theories involving computational somersaults, see Harl 1985, 264–5.

66 There is a similar prize table to that seen at Piazza Armerina but with double *follis* bags marked XXV, on a North African mosaic of similar date now in Gafsa museum (see Ben Abed 2006, 128–9 for illustration).

67 Corcoran 2000, 177, who believes the doubling reference is part of the edict dealing with the 4-*denarius* piece, so the 100 and 25 *denarii* coins stood unchanged. The table in Metcalf 2012, 548–50, suggests the opposite and also implies that a 2-*denarius* coin was mentioned in the currency inscription, which does not appear to be the case. Admittedly, the table is from a chapter on the radiate period where the *nummus* is not the main concern and which may have overlooked the work of Hendy and Corcoran.

68 *Lact. De mort. Persec.* 7.

69 Trans.: Williams 1997, 129–30.

70 Williams 1997, 130–1, appendix II.

71 Burnett 1987, through P. *Oxy* 3307 shows an early 4th-century centurion could only manage to convert 20% of his life savings into gold and had to make do with bronze for the rest. He also estimates 70% of the peasantry had no access to gold at all.

72 Burnett 1987, 116.

73 Trans. of *PSI* 965 via Hendy 1985, 464.

74 Burnett 1987, 117.

75 *Lact. De mort. Persec.* 7.

Chapter 2

Tetrarchic Coinage in Roman Britain

Andrew Brown

Britain had a long-standing relationship with the Tetrarchy, not least after Constantius' relief of the province in AD 296 following usurpation by Carausius and Allectus, beautifully illustrated on the Arras medallion from the Beaurains hoard,[1] and the later promotion of his son, Constantine, by the legions at York in July 306. After 296, the province was inextricably tied up with developments empire-wide and the often complex historical, political and numismatic changes that occurred between Diocletian's establishment of the Tetrarchy in 293 and *c.* 317–318, when the empire was divided between the two dynasties of Constantine in the west and Licinius in the east. The key denomination that emerged with Diocletian's coinage reforms in 293, the *nummus*, was central to coin use in Britain after 296 and in the analysis of British coin finds the period is represented numismatically by material spanning *c.* 296–317/18, corresponding to Richard Reece's Period 15 (Reece 1987; 1991; 1995).

While hoarded assemblages provide key windows to coin use in this period, numismatic studies in recent years have also demonstrated the importance of broader regional analyses in providing context for hoarded material (e.g. Bland 2018; Bland *et al.* 2020) and in the interpretation of site finds and their spatial distributions in the landscape (e.g. Walton 2012; 2015; Moorhead 2001; 2013; 2015b; Brown and Moorhead 2021). The British Museum's Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)[2] represents a significant dataset in this regard through the recording of single finds in the landscape, largely as a result of metal detecting, and contributes hugely to our understanding of coin loss (and use) in England and Wales. Like any dataset, there are inherent problems and biases with this material that affect our interpretation of the coinage and its ancient use or distribution in Roman Britain (Robbins 2012; 2013). The modern landscape, and access to it, will influence the extent to which material is recovered and from where. As a purely voluntary recording scheme, the PAS dataset is of course also dependent on the extent to which finders are prepared to offer material for recording. Nevertheless, with more than 300,000[3] Roman coins now contained in the PAS database (**Fig. 2.1**), analysis of their distribution and relative frequencies offers valuable insight into patterns of coin use and loss within the province. For the Tetrarchic period, the site finds recorded through the PAS provide invaluable background to the hoarded material and should be seen as an archaeological resource that complements hoard and excavation data as well as material from regional studies that incorporate elements of hoard, site and excavated assemblages (e.g. Guest and Wells 2007; Penhallurick 2009; Shotter 1990; 1995; 2000; 2011). In this way, the PAS data adds to the picture of coinage that was accessible, in circulation, at the start of the 4th century contemporary with the deposition of hoards such as Rauceby, Wold Newton and others.

The PAS dataset

Reece Period 15 (*c.* 296–317) is almost always poorly represented among 4th-century assemblages in Britain. Analysis of the PAS and British means (**Fig. 2.2**) demonstrates that other than for the Theodosian periods (Reece Periods 20–1; *c.* 378–402), coins of the Tetrarchy are

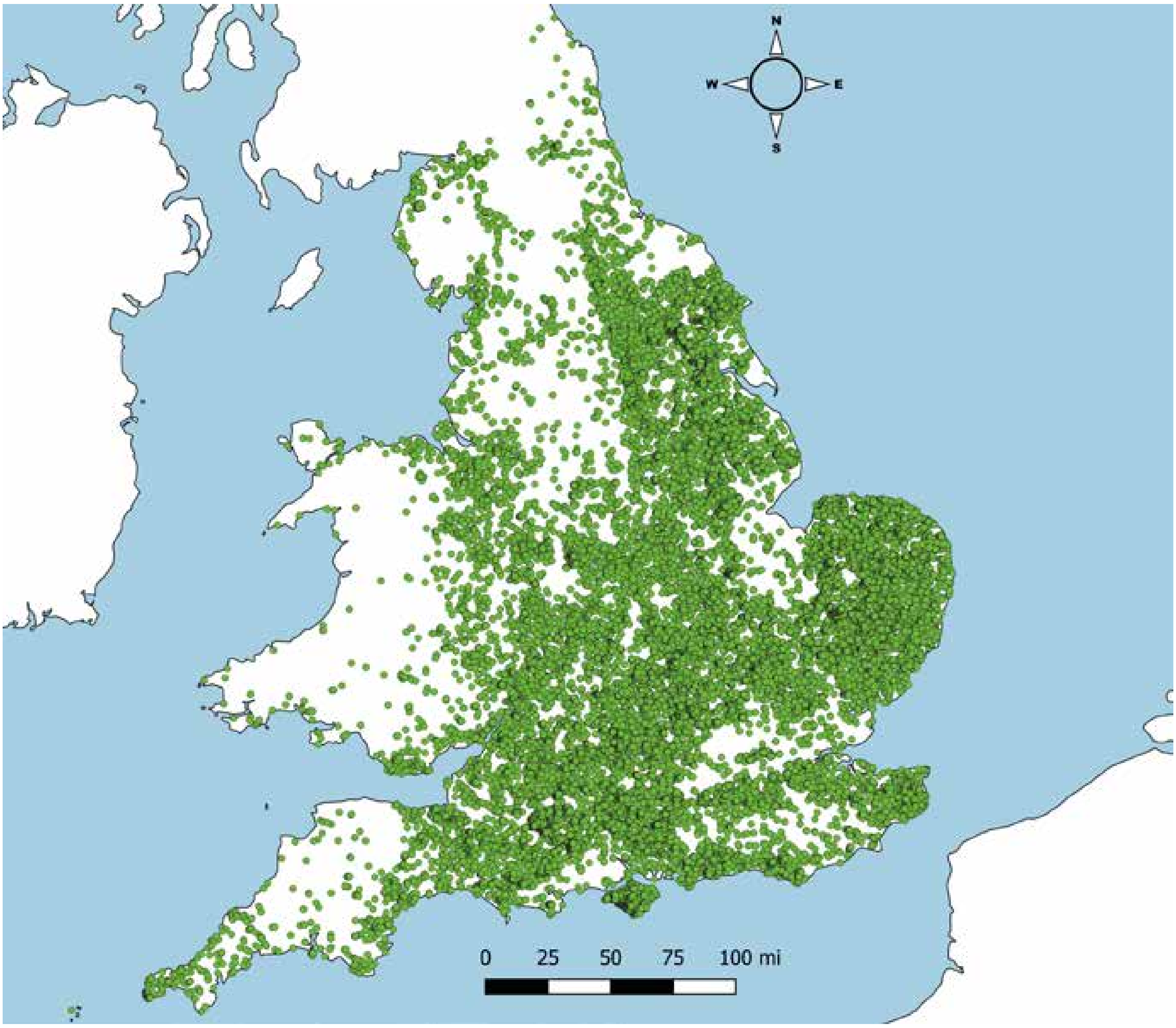


Figure 2.1 Roman coinage recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (excluding IARCW data) (Map data: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)

the least common 4th-century finds in the province. But that does not mean they are entirely absent. A total of 6,559 individual coins recorded from England and Wales has been identified in the PAS dataset, not including a further 6,797 coins from the Iron Age and Roman Coins from Wales (IARCW) dataset (Guest and Wells 2007) incorporated into the PAS database in 2010,[4] but excluded from the current analysis since they combine both site and hoard coins, which could adversely affect the interpretation. The majority of the recorded examples are *nummi*, which total 6,340 coins (97%), but there are also rarer fractional *nummi*, post-reform radiates and small numbers of gold and silver in the assemblage (**Tables 2.1–2.2**).

The PAS assemblage covers the entire period from the coinages of the First Tetrarchy (AD 293–305) when the *nummus* was struck at 1/32 of a Roman pound, *libra (l.)* (*c.* 10.08g), through four weight reductions in the western mints at least that saw it shrink to 1/96*l.* (*c.* 3.36g) by 313. One of the difficulties with the PAS material is that the minute changes to coin production that signal individual weight reductions or adjustment to issues from one mint or another are often not identifiable given the preservation and recovery of coins from disturbed ploughsoil contexts. This means that, particularly for the later coinages of 310–317/18, there are substantial numbers of *nummi* (1,278 coins in total) that are not more closely identifiable other than to ruler, mint or the Tetrarchic period. They are included here for completeness and it may be that future analysis of the dataset will allow for some to be reintegrated with their proper coin issue. It should be stressed, too, that the figures available

Table 2.1 Tetrarchic denominations recorded through the PAS

Denomination	Total	Percentage
Nummus	6,340	96.66
Fractional *nummus*	166	2.53
Post-reform radiate	18	0.27
Gold	4	0.06
Silver	4	0.06
'Pseudo-*argenteus*'	27	0.41
Total	**6,559**	**100**

	Western mints				**Italian mints & Carthage**					**Balkan & Eastern mints**								
	London	**Trier**	**Lyon**	**Arles**	***Ticinum***	***Aquileia***	**Rome**	**Ostia**	**Carthage**	***Siscia***	***Thessalonica***	***Heraclea***	***Nicomedia***	**Cyzicus**	**Antioch**	**Alexandria**	**Unclear**	**Total**
Nummi	2,203	1,676	382	120	72	17	60	31	24	18	13	7	5	8	5	2	1,697	6,340
First Tetrarchy (293-305)	204	412	102	–	40	12	23	–	20	6	3	1	–	2	4	–	412	1,241
1/32l (May 305–early 307)	45	44	8	–	6	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	16	125
1/40l (Spring/Summer 307)	64	43	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	131
1/48l (Summer 307–309/10)	145	80	29	–	14	2	11	1	1	5	1	3	3	2	1	2	19	319
1/72l (309/310–13)	849	492	134	–	1	1	9	30	–	3	5	3	1	2	–	–	60	1,590
1/96l (313–317/18)	807	460	82	120	11	1	14	–	–	3	4	–	–	1	–	–	153	1,656
Unclear (305–10)	3	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	18
Unclear (310–17)	86	141	10	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1019	1,260
Fractional *nummi*	–	161	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	166
1/32*l.*	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
1/48*l.*	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
1/72*l.*	–	144	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	146
1/96*l.*	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Post-reform radiates	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	–	–	3	–	4	–	1	1	18
Gold	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Silver	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
'Pseudo-*argenteus*'	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
Total	**2,203**	**1,871**	**382**	**120**	**72**	**18**	**64**	**33**	**31**	**19**	**13**	**10**	**5**	**12**	**5**	**3**	**1,698**	**6,559**

Table 2.2 Tetrarchic coinage recorded through the PAS separated by denomination, mint and weight reduction. These divisions by denomination and then weight reduction provide the outline for the discussion below

here represent a snapshot and are liable to change through the addition of new pieces and the continual analysis of the dataset as a whole.

Coins from the western mints are understandably more common as PAS finds (**Fig. 2.3**) and the London mint in particular is most frequently seen, comprising 45% of the total (2,203 coins), followed closely by Trier (1,868 coins; 38%) and then Lyon (385 coins; 8%) and Arles (120 coins; 2%). Examples from the central Italian mints, Carthage, *Siscia*, and the eastern mints are in contrast much less frequent finds in Britain and comprise just 6% of the total combined. For the emperors, it is Constantine I who far outstrips his colleagues with 3,885 identified pieces (**Fig. 2.4**), largely resultant from the huge volume of coinage struck between 310–317/18 from the western mints and particularly London. This does vary throughout the period though and, as will become apparent, in some phases the picture is more balanced even if coins of Galeria Valeria (2 coins), Romulus (1 coin) and the young Caesars Constantine II (12 coins), Crispus (24 coins), and Licinius II (3 coins),[5] which appear at the very end of the period, are always rare as single site finds.

Taken as a whole, the Tetrarchic coinage on the PAS demonstrates a relatively wide distribution in the landscape (**Fig. 2.5**) and in those areas in which we might expect to see significant quantities of Roman coinage and especially 4th-century material. Although the archaeologically rich rural landscapes of the south-west and east naturally produce larger quantities of coinage, the percentage share of recorded PAS Tetrarchic coinage in England and Wales remains relatively

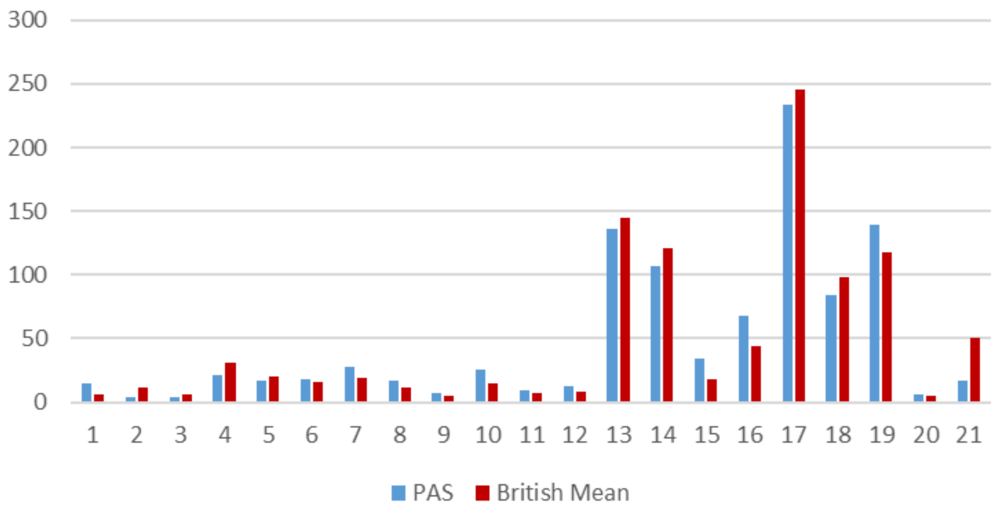


Figure 2.2 PAS coinage *per mill* compared to the British mean (Reece 1995)

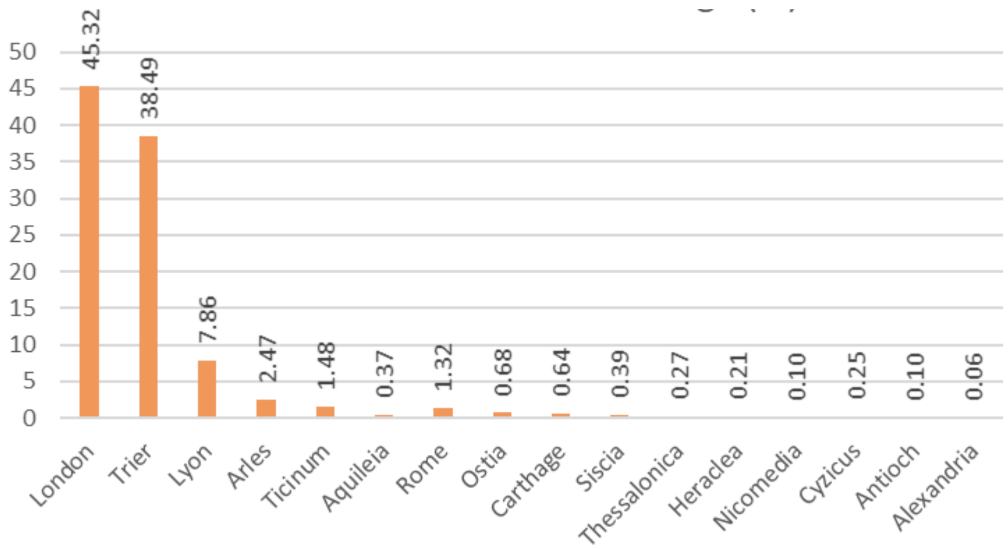


Figure 2.3 Mints recorded on PAS Tetrarchic coinage, excluding coins from unclear mints (by percent; 4,861 coins, excluding 1,698 coins of unclear mint)

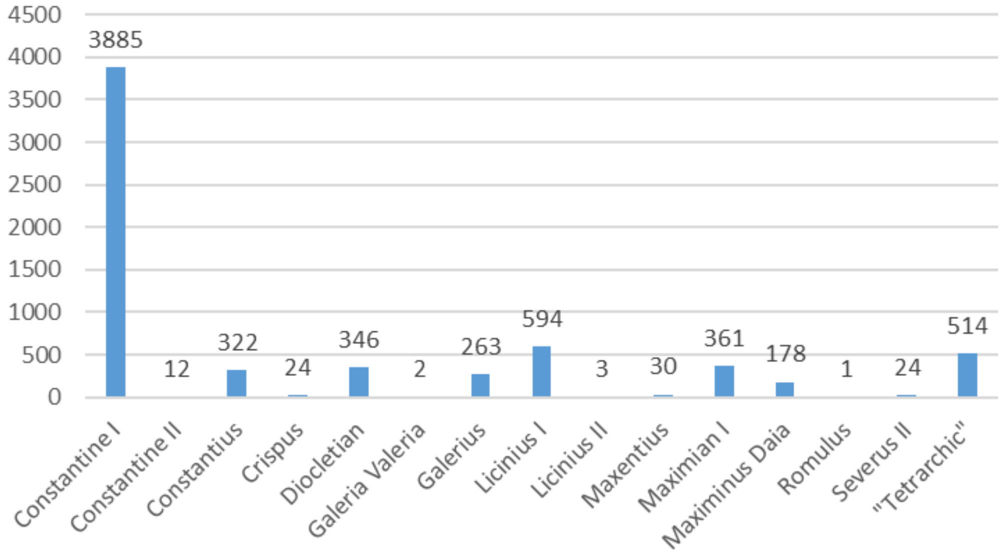


Figure 2.4 Tetrarchic rulers represented on PAS coinage (6,559 coins)

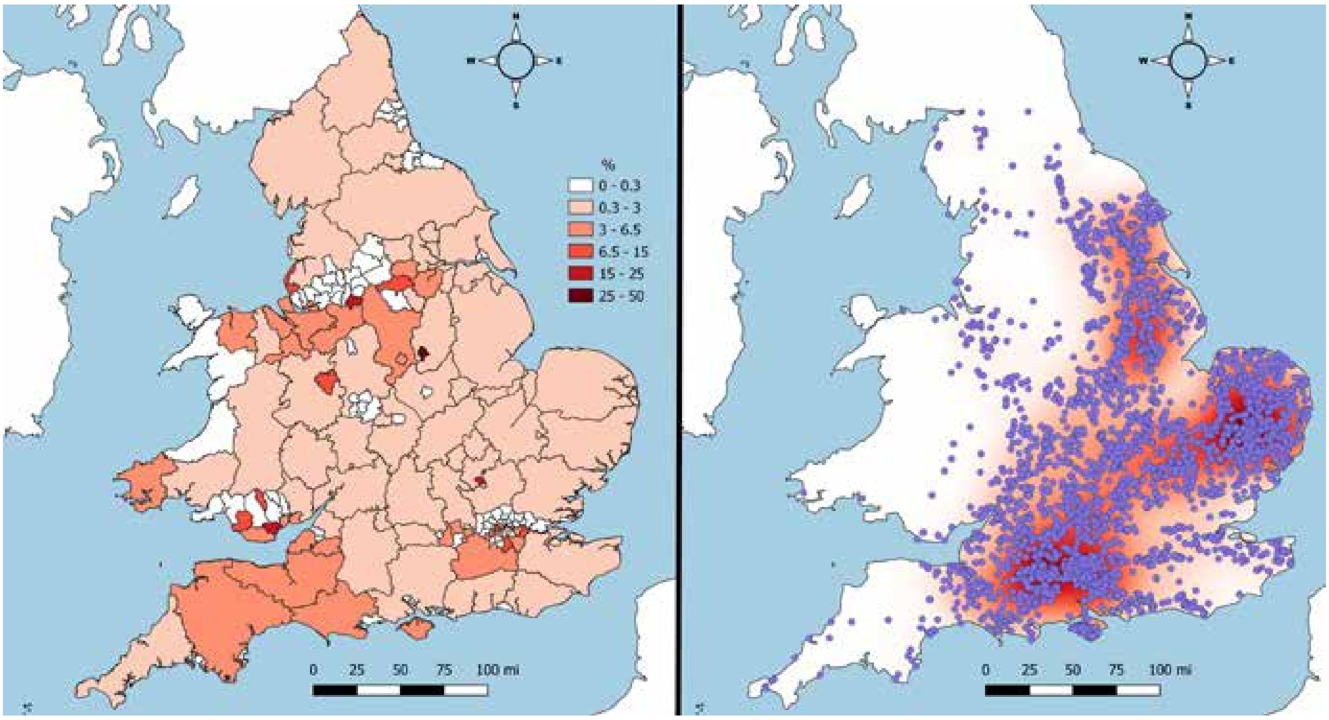


Figure 2.5 All PAS Tetrarchic coinage. Left: Tetrarchic coinage by percentage of all Roman coins recorded in each modern administrative county. Right: Single finds of Tetrarchic coinage indicated by blue dots, the red heatmap beneath highlighting areas of greatest concentration (Map data: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)

stable – between 1 and 6% on average – with higher percentages evident largely in areas where there is little recorded material so that just one or two coins of the Tetrarchic period inevitably constitute a much larger percentage of the total. Within this distribution, however, concentrations of material appear in the south-west, notably in Hampshire and Wiltshire, running through to East Anglia and particularly Norfolk and Suffolk. These extend north into Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, but in contrast the west of the province generally, the north beyond Yorkshire, and areas of the south-east in Kent and Sussex are poorly represented. This is typical of the general pattern of Roman coin loss and use noted in previous studies, which highlight the Fosse Way as a key axis dividing heavy coin loss in the rural landscapes of the south and east, with corresponding low coin loss to the north and west (e.g. Walton 2012; 2015; Walton and Moorhead 2016).

The *nummus*, 294–317/18

It is apparent from this brief overview of the PAS material that the *nummus* was the workhorse of the coinage in circulation in Britain and as a result is the denomination that requires the most attention here. The 6,340 recorded examples span all rulers, almost all mints, and include rare or new types unrecorded in *RIC*. These allow initial conclusions about coin use and loss in this period to be made. Where possible, individual coins have been placed in their appropriate weight reduction but this is not always feasible, hence the large number of 'unclear' examples. The general framework used is that of *RIC* VI and VII, although for the individual mints more recent analyses are followed (e.g. Cloke and Toone 2015 for London; Drost 2013 for the mints of Maxentius; Bastien 1980 for Lyon),[6] particularly for later phases of the Tetrarchic period where the *RIC* volumes frustratingly divide the coinage in 313.

There was one standard reverse type used on early *nummi* and produced at almost every mint around the empire. This has the legend GENIO POPVLI ROMANI ('to the spirit of the Roman people') and depicts *Genius* standing left holding patera and cornucopia. The type continued past the First Tetrarchy following the retirements of Diocletian and Maximian in May 305, but in 307 *nummi* from the western mints underwent two weight reductions in the space of less than a year. The first reduction in the spring of 307 saw the *nummus* shrink to 1/40*l.* (*c.* 8.06g; *c.* 24–5mm diameter),[7] followed in late 307 by a second reduction to 1/48*l.* (*c.* 6.72g; *c.* 23–4mm diameter). This change was not implemented wholesale or consistently to begin with and the Italian mints under Maxentius continued to produce *nummi* on the 1/48*l.* standard until his defeat by Constantine at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge in October 312. These reductions also brought a slight change to the standard *Genius* reverse with the legend shortened from *c.* 307 to GENIO POP ROM.

A third reduction appeared in the western mints in 310, adopted in the Italian mints by 312, with the *nummus* now 1/72*l.* (*c.* 4.48g; *c.* 21mm diameter). This reduction also saw the introduction of the second significant Tetrarchic reverse type that replaced the *Genius* type to dominate the later Tetrarchic coinages. This has the legend SOLI INVICTO COMITI ('to the invincible *Sol* (sun), companion/protector [of the emperor]') and a reverse type depicting *Sol* standing left raising right hand and holding globe in left. It is very much associated with Constantine (see further below) and there are over 3,100 PAS examples that run from the third to the fourth reduction in 313 after the death of Maximinus that saw the *nummus* shrink once again to 1/96*l.* (*c.* 3.36g;

c. 19mm diameter). The period ends in *c.* 317–18 when the coinage experienced a reform that saw the *nummus* halve in value (see Abdy in this volume; Abdy 2012, 591–2; see also *RIC* VII, 8–13).

Nummi of the First Tetrarchy, *c.* 294–305 (1,241 coins)

The initial period of *nummus* coinage spanned the decade or more covered by the First Tetrarchy (293–305; Reece Period 15), with coinage struck around the empire for all four of the Tetrarchs. The *nummus* at this stage was a large coin (*c.* 10g; 1/32*l.*) and particularly well-preserved examples still demonstrate a silver-washed surface. As PAS finds, they are not hugely common, although the 1,241 recorded examples represent 25% of the Reece Period 15 total, albeit still less than 0.5% of the total number of Roman coins from Britain.

Of the 1,012 coins that can be attributed to one of the four Tetrarchs, the relative percentages of each are remarkably consistent.[8] Diocletian holds a slightly larger share, with *c.* 30% of the total (303 coins), while the remainder is distributed fairly evenly between his co-Augustus Maximian (228 coins; 22.5%) and the two Caesars Constantius (253 coins; 24.9%) and Galerius (228 coins; 22.5%) (**Fig. 2.6**). The centres of production for these *nummi* are also remarkably consistent and it is of little surprise that the western mints of London, Trier and Lyon are most prominent among the 829 coins that can be closely identified (**Table 2.3**). As the principal western mint (Cloke and Toone 2015, 15), Trier forms half of the total (412 coins; 49.7%), followed by London (204 coins; 24.6%) and then Lyon (102 coins; 12.3%), the central and eastern mints being generally rare (111 coins; 13.3%). Between the Tetrarchs, too, this mint distribution remains in place (**Fig. 2.7**) and there are almost identical coin profiles for the Caesars and similar for Maximian, although he is marginally better represented by the Italian mints (and with fewer eastern mint coins). The only slight discrepancy is with Diocletian, who lacks the same volume of *nummi* for Lyon and the Italian mints, but in the case of the former this may be affected by the larger numbers of his coins where an individual mint or issue cannot be identified.

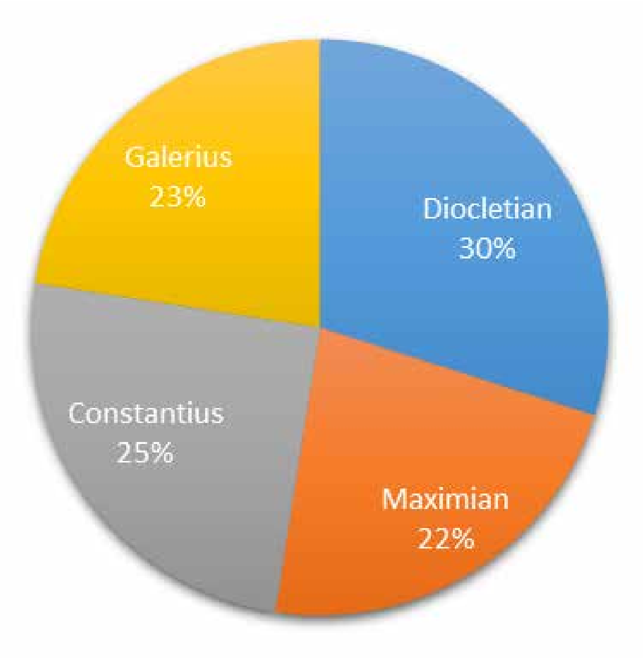


Figure 2.6 Percentage share of First Tetrarchy *nummi* by ruler recorded through the PAS (1,012 coins)

If the PAS material as a whole is compared to hoarded assemblages from Britain, this division of mints is also largely replicated (**Table 2.4**). Trier again consistently forms the largest percentage (upwards of 40%), followed by London and Lyon (Besly and Webster 2002, 177). Excluding 412 *nummi* that lack clear mint attribution, the PAS data are consistent with the hoards.[9] London and Trier demonstrate similar percentages, albeit towards the top of the range, while Lyon falls below average but is not entirely different from hoards such as Bridgend (Besly and Webster 2002). The similarities between the PAS and hoard data point to relative stability of the currency pool that over time experienced 'equilibration' (Besly and Webster 2002, 176) resulting in homogeneity in both datasets (although accepting that the nature and timespan of their formation may have been divergent). Plausibly, both assemblages corroborate the suggestion that they are generally representative of the coinage in

Table 2.3 ***Nummi* of the First Tetrarchy on the PAS by mint and percentage (1,241 coins)**

Mint	Total	Percentage (829 coins)	Percentage (including unclear mint; 1,241 coins)
London	204	24.61	16.44
Trier	412	49.70	33.20
Lyon	102	12.30	8.22
Ticinum	40	4.83	3.22
Aquileia	12	1.45	0.97
Rome	23	2.77	1.85
Carthage	20	2.41	1.61
Siscia	6	0.72	0.48
Thessalonica	3	0.36	0.24
Heraclea	1	0.12	0.08
Cyzicus	2	0.24	0.16
Antioch	4	0.48	0.32
Unclear	412	–	33.20

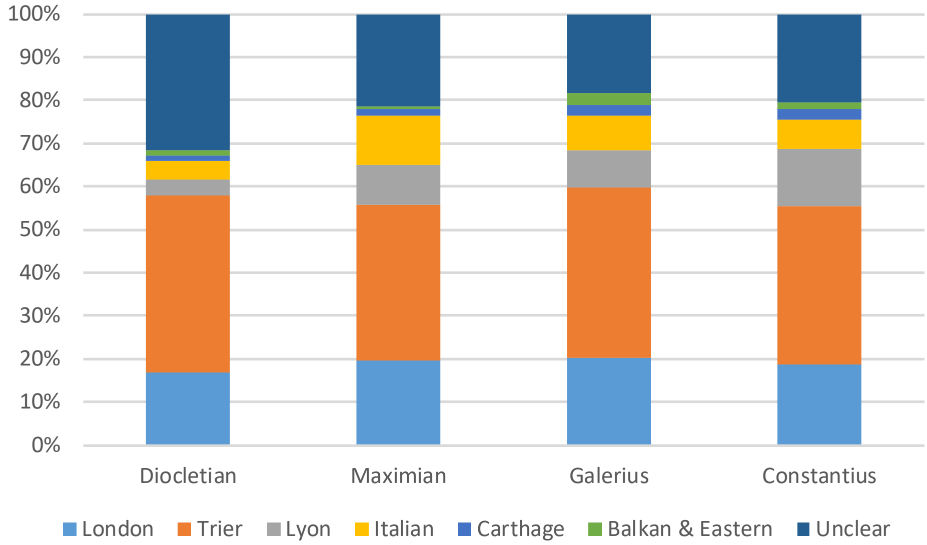


Figure 2.7 *Nummi* by mint for the First Tetrarchy rulers recorded through the PAS (by percentage; 1,012 coins)

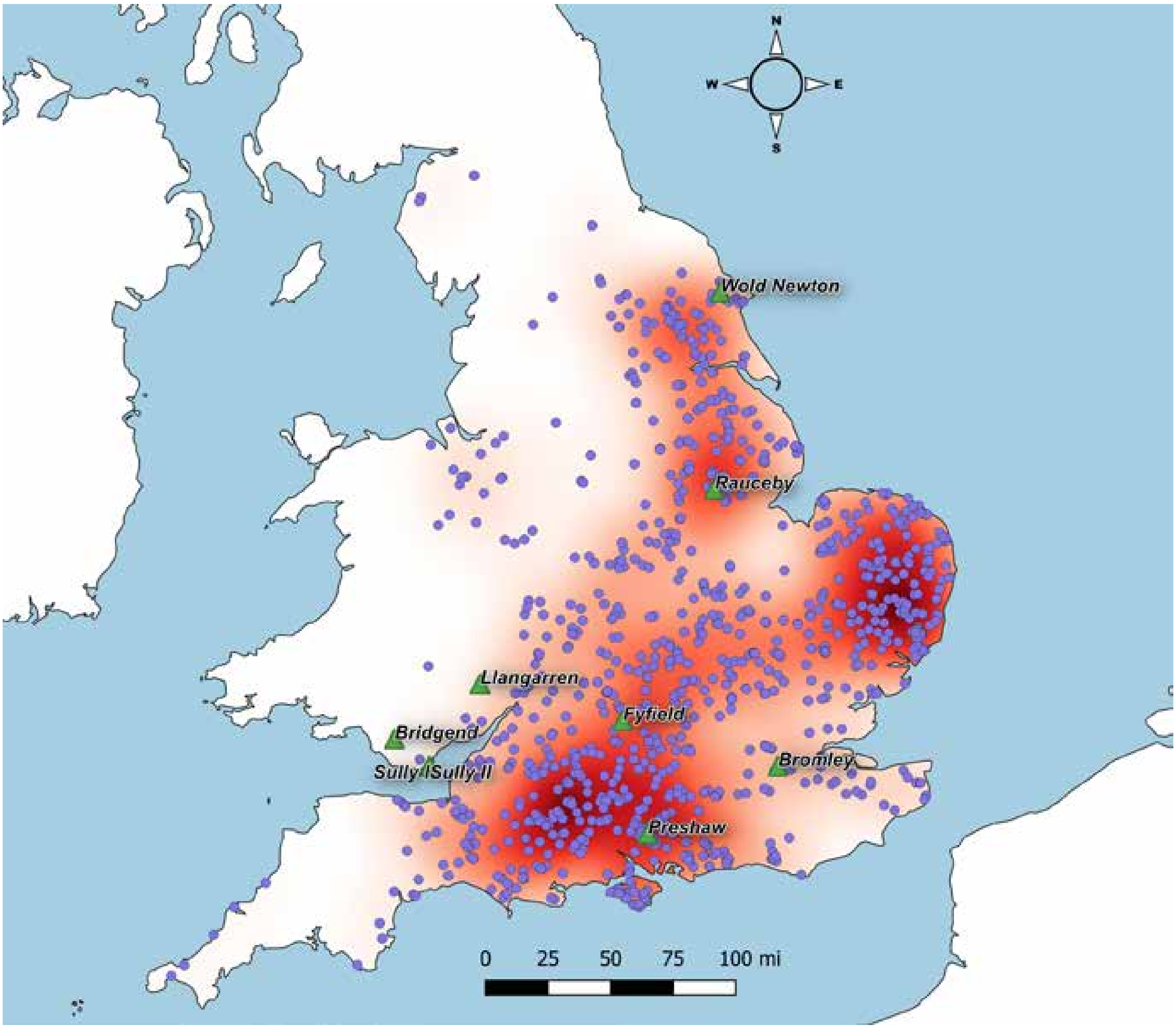


Figure 2.8 Distribution of *nummi* of the First Tetrarchy recorded through the PAS (excluding IARCW material; 1,241 coins). Single finds represented by blue dots over a schematic heat map showing concentrations of material (in red). Key hoards noted for the First Tetrarchy above are included in this distribution (green triangles) (Map data: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)

	London	%	Trier	%	Lyon	%	Other	%	Total
Bromley	34	22.67	62	41.33	27	18.00	27	18.00	150
Bridgend	141	17.34	373	45.88	115	14.15	184	22.63	813
Fyfield	353	18.43	932	48.67	345	18.02	285	14.88	1,915
Llangarren	94	24.29	165	42.64	61	15.76	67	17.31	387
Preshaw	32	16.58	85	44.04	28	14.51	48	24.87	193
Rauceby	536	19.64	1,433	52.51	466	17.08	294	10.77	2,729
Sully I	47	19.58	105	43.75	50	20.83	38	15.83	240
Sully II	75	17.36	191	44.21	83	19.21	83	19.21	432
Wold Newton	298	18.36	848	52.25	262	16.14	215	13.25	1,623
PAS	204	16.44	412	33.20	102	8.22	523	42.14	1,241
PAS (excluding unclear mint)	204	24.61	412	49.70	102	12.30	111	13.39	829

Table 2.4 *Nummi* of the First Tetrarchy in selected British hoards (more than 100 First Tetrarchy coins; totals after Besly and Webster 2002). Percentages per mint are by First Tetrarchy totals rather than percentages of the total hoard

(Note: Continental 'Unmarked I' issues (see below) are included in the 'Other' totals. For the individual hoards see: Besly and Webster 2002; Bromley: Carson and Kent 1956; Bridgend: Besly and Webster 2002; Fyfield: Leeds 1946; Llangarren: Carson and Kent 1956; Preshaw: Carson and Kent 1956; Rauceby: LIN-F6D516 (2017 T694), Ghey 2017; Sully I & II: Unpublished summaries (BM); Wold Newton: DUR-16C89F (2014 T645), Drost 2014b. See also this volume for Fyfield, Rauceby, Wold Newton and Sully II)

circulation, and therefore accessible for hoarding or loss, in Britain during the First Tetrarchy and perhaps slightly later.

Their distribution (**Fig. 2.8**) is perhaps not unexpected. Findspots run in a band from the south (e.g. Wiltshire, Hampshire and Oxfordshire) to East Anglia (Norfolk and Suffolk alone comprise 18% (227 coins) of the recorded examples), Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. With the exception of a few stray finds in the north, west and Wales,[10] the concentration is clearly in the south and east, largely reflecting previous studies of PAS data noted above that highlight heavy coin loss in the rural landscapes south and east of the Fosse Way and corresponding low coin loss to the north and west (Walton 2012; 2015; Walton and Moorhead 2016).

London, c. 296–305 (204 coins) (Table 2.5; Pl. 2.1, nos 1–12)

The first London *nummi* emerged later than their continental counterparts after Constantius recovered the province from the Carausian and Allectan usurpation in 296 (Cloke and Toone 2015, 23–7; Bastien 1980, 295; Chameroy *et al.* 2014, 176). Early pieces draw on stylistic influences from Allectan and Gallic issues, notably one coinage termed 'Unmarked I' that circulated with Constantius' troops and likely served as a prototype for the London coinages (Cloke and Toone 2015, 25).[11] The 204 PAS examples are organised based on Cloke and Toone's (2015) extensive study of the mint. This provides the clearest outline for the early London issues and takes into account two intermediate classes of unmarked *nummi* recognised by Bastien (1971) while maintaining much of Sutherland's original structure from *RIC* VI (pp. 123–6).

A rare initial issue[12] with *Genius* reverse type and -//LON mint-mark (*c.* 296) is represented by just three PAS coins of Diocletian (SF-E42EA3) and Maximian (WAW-B60CE7 and BERK-F21066) (Cloke and Toone 2015, part 1.01). Two unmarked 'Intermediate' classes follow (Cloke and Toone 2015, parts 1.02 and 1.03) that demonstrate stylistic links to the 'Unmarked I', LON, and subsequent unmarked London issues (Bastien 1971; Cloke and Toone 2015, 28–31; Stewartby 1998).[13] These are uncommon as PAS finds and difficult to distinguish from unmarked Lyon and London issues. Twelve possible examples have been identified with four each for Galerius Caesar and Constantius Caesar, three for Diocletian, and a single piece for Maximian (YORYM-841CCC).

Two large unmarked issues complete the First Tetrarchy coinages from London. The first (Class II, *c.* 296–303)[14] is substantial with 107 PAS examples – 52% of the recorded London mint coins. There is an almost even spread for each of the emperors, represented by the five most common types of this issue noted by Cloke and Toone (2015, 36).[15] Forty-one PAS coins of the second unmarked issue (Class III, *c.* 303–5; *RIC* VI, nos 23–39; Cloke and Toone 2015, part 3.01) were struck until

Table 2.5 London mint coins of the First Tetrarchy recorded through the PAS after *RIC* VI and Cloke and Toone (2015)

Issue (*RIC*)	Cloke & Toone	Date	Mint-mark	PAS
Group I, I	1.01	*c.* 296	–//LON	3
–	1.02 *(Intermediate I)*	*c.* 296–7	–//–	4
–	1.03 *(Intermediate II)*	*c.* 296–9	–//–	8?
Group I, Class IIa–b	2.01	*c.* 296–303	–//–	107 (10 copies)
Group I, Class III	3.01	*c.* 303–5	–//–	41 (2 copies)
?			?	41 (2 copies)
Total				**204**

the retirements of Diocletian and Maximian on 1 May 305. These demonstrate greater variety than the previous issue, albeit again comprising the most frequently seen types, with Diocletian and Constantius most common, followed by Maximian and Galerius (Cloke and Toone 2015, 110–17).[16]

Contemporary copies of early Tetrarchic *nummi* are rare, but there are at least 14 examples of the two unmarked London issues. Ten of these are of Class II (two for Maximian and four each for Diocletian and Constantius), two of Diocletian are from Class III (HAMP3183 and WILT-9E7C47), while one each of Diocletian (NMGW-376C42) and Maximian (NMS-F262) are of unclear issue (see also Allen, Drost *et al.* 2015, 307).

Trier, c. 294–305 (412 coins) (Table 2.6; Pls 2.1, nos 13–27; 2.2, nos 1–2)[17]

Nummi from the Trier mint form the largest proportion of the PAS assemblage, with 412 coins identified to date. In keeping with the general trend of this period, Diocletian is best represented with 124 examples (30%), followed by Maximian (82 coins; 20%) and the two Caesars Galerius (90 coins; 22%) and Constantius (93 coins; 22.5%). Similarly, the proportion of Trier coins within the PAS dataset, from the nine issues identified by Sutherland in *RIC* VI (**Table 2.6**) is comparable to that seen in hoards (Besly and Webster 2002, 174).[18]

The first two issues, with -//TR and A -//TR mint-marks, are generally uncommon and there are just 31 coins from the two combined.[19] This includes two contemporary copies of the first issue (ESS-0C4886 and SF-911372)[20] and one possibly copying the second issue (WILT-F0E6CE).[21] While the majority are of standard types, one coin of Maximian with mint-mark B -//TR (FAPJW-56DBC8) has an obverse combination unrecorded in *RIC*.[22]

Nummi with A Γ//TR mint-marks are the most commonly seen and in the 92 PAS examples Diocletian (26 coins; 28%), Maximian (29 coins; 32%), and Constantius (24 coins; 26%) are all well represented in contrast to just eight pieces (9%) for Galerius. The types listed as common in *RIC* are generally those seen in the dataset, although a number of rarer types are recorded and include two unlisted bust variants for Maximian (BM-67EB77 and HAMP-B7A453) and two contemporary copies of Diocletian (SF-DC0014 and NMGW-9746B6).[23]

Table 2.6 PAS *nummi* of the First Tetrarchy from the Trier mint after *RIC* VI (412 coins)

Issue		Mint-mark	PAS
I	(294)	–//TR	10 (2 copies)
II	(295)	A–C –//TR	21 (1 copy)
III	(296–297)	A–C Γ//TR	92 (2 copies)
IV	(298–299)	A–B *//TR	52 (1 copy)
V	(300–301)	– *//A–BTR	26
VI	(301)	– *//I–IITR	–
VII	(301)	S F//TR	1
VIII	(302–303)	S F//I–IITR	82 (3 copies)
IX	(303–305)	S F//PTR	71
?			57 (3 copies)
Total			**412**

The successful campaigns of Constantius on the Rhine and Maximian in Africa in 298–299 (*RIC* VI, 149) are reflected in two rare *Fortvnae Redvci* ('To Fortune the Homebringer'; LANCUM-CEA0F3 and HAMP-CB0FD4) types among 52 *nummi* with A-B *//TR mint-mark.[24] The range of obverse variants noted by Sutherland (*RIC* VI, 148–9) is well represented in the PAS material and includes at least one contemporary copy of Galerius (SOM-2F9F87) and an obverse combination unrecorded in *RIC* for Constantius (SUR-CF2841). Five *Fortuna* and 21 *Moneta* types have been identified for the - *//A-BTR issue, but the subsequent issues of 301, marked - *//I-IITR and S F//TR respectively, are represented by just a single coin for Diocletian (FAPJW-051AE3).[25]

Two final issues of the First Tetrarchy, marked S F//I-IITR and S F//PTR, constitute 153 of the Trier mint coins.[26] They typically comprise types listed as most common in *RIC*,[27] the majority having *Genius* reverses but with five *Moneta* types from the S F//I-IITR issue.[28] Perhaps more interesting is a single example for Constantius with bust type unlisted in *RIC* (WILT-72B736) and contemporary copies of Diocletian (LON-A2FAA6),[29] Galerius (YORYM-D0A715 and LVPL-E12E47), and Constantius (ASHM-C46E34 and LON-336F67).

Lyon, c. 294–305 (102 coins) (Table 2.7; Pl. 2.2, nos 3–16)

The third western mint, Lyon, is represented by 102 PAS *nummi*, with products of the mint often identified by the presence of an altar in the left field of the *Genius* reverse types. Constantius is the most prolific of the emperors (34 coins; 33%) and while Maximian (21 coins; 20.5%) and Galerius (20 coins; 20%) hold a comparatively even share of the remainder, Diocletian is poorly represented with just 12 coins (12%).

Bastien's (1980) analysis of the Lyon mint – a revision of *RIC* and his own initial studies (Bastien 1970)[30] – provides the structure for the coinage (see **Table 2.7**) and confirms the start of production in *c.* 294 (see also Bastien 1959a). The 'Unmarked I' issues are likely to be the first Lyonnaise coinages after Diocletian's reforms (Drost 2014a; cf. *RIC* VI, 243, nos 14–21) but these earliest issues are rare as PAS finds. Indeed, just one unmarked issue of Maximian (IOW-641395) has been recognised followed by single examples of Diocletian (NCL-120D41), Maximian (BH-A02CF4), and Galerius (BM-B1C1F5) from the first mint-marked issues of the mint.

With the exception of 17 *nummi* with A-B -//PL or A-B -//LP mint-mark, coins of the early marked issues are rare PAS finds but do include a piece for Constantius (LIN-E8BE43) with bust variety unlisted in *RIC* although paralleled in Bastien (1980, 172, no. 120).[31] The last two Lyon issues make up half of the total and the huge Altar A-B//PLG issue, divided into two groups by Bastien (1980, 52–4), is the most common with 45 PAS examples, 21 of which are for the Caesars Galerius and Constantius. Just seven *nummi* are recorded from the single workshop of the final Altar *//PLG issue, four for Constantius, two for Diocletian, and a single piece for Galerius.

Italian mints, c. 294–305 (75 coins): Aquileia*, Rome and* Ticinum (Pls 2.2, nos 17–27; 2.3, nos 1–2)

Nummi issued outside the western mints are uncommon as PAS finds. From the three major Italian mints of *Aquileia*, Rome and *Ticinum* there are just 75 First Tetrarchy examples with a mixture of *Genius* and *Moneta* types seen most frequently for Maximian (26 coins; 35%), followed by relatively equal numbers for Diocletian (13 coins; 17%), Galerius (18 coins; 24%), and Constantius (17 coins; 23%).[32]

Ticinum has the largest share of the Italian mints with 40 PAS coins. This includes 39 official issues, with twice as many *nummi* of Maximian (16 coins; 37%) than each of the other Tetrarchs, and a single coin of Galerius (SOM-D33DD3) that appears to be a contemporary copy with *Ticinum* mint-mark (see Contemporary copies, below). Early *Genius* types are best represented in coins marked * -//P-ST (10 coins),[33] in contrast to later issues with -//P-TT• or - *//P-TT mint-marks of *c.* 303–5 that have *Moneta* types with SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR (or variant) legends, of which there are 18 examples (43%).[34]

Only 23 coins are recorded from Rome, with early *Genius* types generally scarce and evenly divided between R -//A-Θ and -//P-Q* issues. SACRA MONET VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN (or variant) reverse types of *c.* 300–5 are slightly more common and in the 17 recorded examples the -//R◡P-Q issue makes up 6 of the total, mostly for Galerius and Constantius.

There are just 12 *Aquileia* coins, 5 of which are early *Genius* types with -//AQP-Γ and Altar -//AQP-Γ mint-marks. As with *Ticinum* and Rome, the later *Moneta* types are marginally more common, four from the -//AQP-Γ issue (*c.* 300) and two from the - V//AQP-Γ issue of *c.* 301 for the Augusti (*RIC* VI, 315, nos 31a (DOR-D9378D) and 31b (LIN-8D6E21)).

Carthage, c. 296/7–305 (20 coins) (Pl. 2.3, nos 3–6)

The mint at Carthage opened in *c.* 296–7 while Maximian was headquartered in the city to campaign in North Africa against the *Quinquegentiani*.[35] Unlike the other Roman mints, the reverse types issued at Carthage reflect the local setting of their production and are peculiar to Maximian's presence there. *Genius* is entirely absent and replaced by personifications of *Carthage* typically paired with a reverse legend reading SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART (see *RIC* VI, 426–7). Only 20 coins are recorded on the PAS, 16 of which belong to issues with -//A-Δ mint-marks (*c.* 298–303; *RIC* VI, 427, nos 29–32). Two rare examples of the first issues of *c.* 297–8 (HESH-0999A5 and NMS-EF43) depict *Africa* personified accompanied by the legend FELIX ADVENT AVGG NN in celebration of Maximian's arrival. Finally, a coin of Constantius from Lincolnshire (DUR-3D52FC) has a very rare elongated reverse legend ending FELIX KARTHAGO and the mint-mark -//Γ, which is unlisted in *RIC*.[36]

Balkan and eastern mints, c. 294–305 (16 coins): Siscia, Thessalonica, Heraclea, Cyzicus *and Antioch* (Pl. 2.3, nos 7–12)

Nummi of the eastern mints are rare as PAS finds, and only 16 examples have been recorded to date.[37] Two *Genius* and four *Moneta* types dating to *c.* 296–305 are likely to be products of *Siscia*,[38] while three *nummi* are recorded for *Thessalonica* (DENO-2094E7, YORYM-28F2C5 and BM-44BF40) alongside single examples from *Heraclea* (SUR-CC9245) and *Cyzicus* (HAMP360[39] and SF-9B0BD4). The most easterly of the Roman mints at Antioch is represented by a single coin of Constantius (HAMP426) and three *nummi* of Galerius (HESH-4A07C4, SWYOR-16D6D1 and HAMP430).

Bastien (1980)	RIC	Mint-mark	Date	PAS
	IV	-//-	294	1
-//A–B	I	-//A–B	294	–
-//PLA–B	III	-//PLA–B	294–295	1
-//LA–B	II	-//LA–B	295–296	2
-//PL	Vb	-//PL	296?	–
A–B -//PL	VIb	A–B -//PL	296–297	11 (+3)
A–B -//LP	VIa	A–B -//LP	297	3
Altar A–B//LP	VIIa	Altar A–B//LP	299	1
Altar A–B//PL	VIIb	Altar A–B//PL	300	–
Altar A–B//PLG	IX	Altar A–B//PLG	300–304	45
Altar *//PLG	X	Altar *//PLG	304–305	7
?	?	?		28
Total				**102**

Table 2.7 PAS coins from the Lyon mint after Bastien (1980) and *RIC*. The position and date of the Unmarked Continental I issue follows Drost (2014a). Note that three coins included in brackets with the A-B -//PL issue are either A-B -//PL or A-B -//LP coins but the order of the letters in exergue is unclear

Contemporary copies (Pls 2.3, nos 13–27; 2.4, nos 1–30)

Although contemporary copies of the large, early Tetrarchic *nummi* are generally rare, evidence in the form of clay moulds attests to their local manufacture in Britain,[40] and they equally appear in British hoards. Three struck and one cast copy are noted in the Bridgend hoard (Besly and Webster 2002, 175), while 19 *nummi* are noted in Rauceby and 12 in Wold Newton[41] (Ghey 2017; Drost 2014b; and this volume). Single site finds' preservation often makes the identification of irregular copies difficult, especially with particularly good copies, complicated in part by Sutherland's inclusion of irregular coins in *RIC* (see Besly and Webster 2002, 175 n. 9). At least 63 PAS examples – 27 included in the discussion above in addition to 36 without clear mint prototype or attribution – are likely to have been irregular copies, although it is quite plausible that further pieces may be identified in the current dataset or with future additions. This constitutes 5% of *nummi* from the First Tetrarchy identified to date, significantly higher than the hoards noted above where copies account for less than 1% of the total.[42] The majority of the 36 unclear examples lack an identified mint prototype, although 7 can perhaps be identified as copies of individual mints (4 prototypes of London, 2 of Trier, and one of Lyon) (**Table 2.8**). Of particular interest are a copy of Constantius (HAMP-0F5F91) that combines an obverse of London with a reverse of Trier, and a copy of Maximian (SF-8F7174) with

Mint prototype	With mint included	Unattributed	Total
London	14	4 (1 cast)	18
Trier	12	2	14
Lyon	–	1	1
Italian	1	–	1
Carthage	–	–	–
Eastern	–	–	–
Unattributed	–	29 (1 cast)	29
Total	**27**	**36**	**63**

Table 2.8 Contemporary copies of *nummi* dating to the First Tetrarchy recorded through the PAS (63 coins)

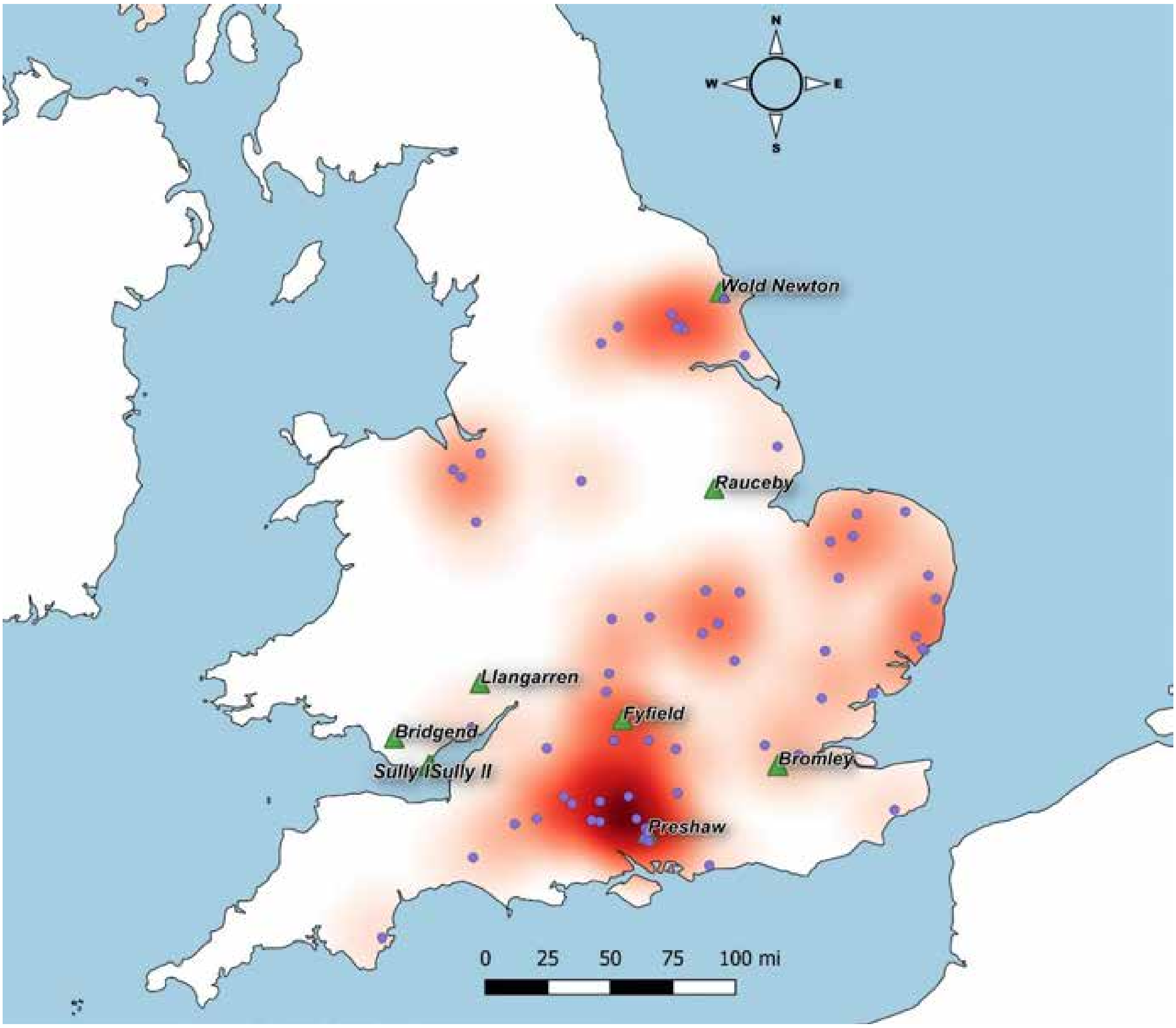


Figure 2.9 Distribution of contemporary copies of *nummi* dating to the First Tetrarchy recorded through the PAS (63 coins). The schematic heatmap (in red) highlights areas of concentration (Map data: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)

extensive modification comprising a single central piercing and large diagonal cut. A remarkable gilded lead-alloy coin(?) (WILT-13C61D),[43] which carries a bust of Diocletian on one face from a probable Treveran prototype of no later than *c.* 305, with an Aquileian bust of Maximinus II after his elevation to Augustus in 305 on the other, is likely to have been related although is so far unique in the PAS dataset and may well have been more decorative or medallic than a functioning copy of a coin in circulation.

As part of the broad distribution pattern of the First Tetrarchy *nummi*, the irregular copies demonstrate several areas of concentration, albeit of course with relatively small numbers of examples (**Fig. 2.9**). The largest group is in the south-west, centred on Hampshire, in an area that in any case generally exhibits high coin loss for this period. The

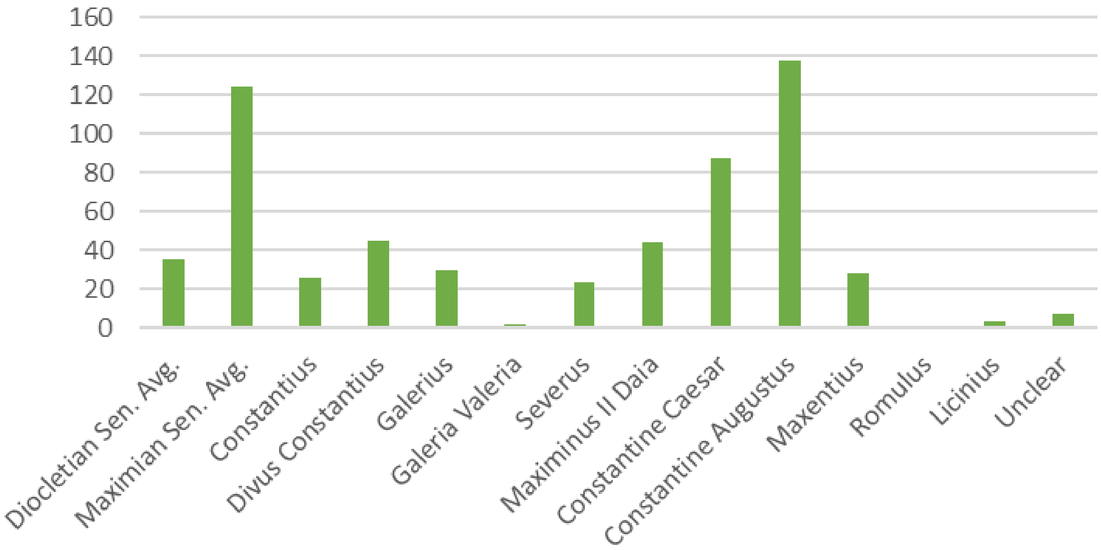


Figure 2.10 Total number of *nummi* per ruler identified in the PAS coinage for the period *c.* 305–310/12 (593 coins)

band of coinage running into East Anglia remains evident, but there are generally fewer examples here and the small clusters mirror others in the north-west towards Chester and in Yorkshire, not far removed from the landscape of Wold Newton. Whether much can be read into this distribution on the basis of a comparatively small number of coins remains unclear. However, it does demonstrate that copies seem to have circulated relatively widely in Britain alongside their official counterparts, that they were potentially produced in the province, and if the PAS data is any indication perhaps appeared in greater volume in the circulation pool than the hoard evidence suggests.

Nummi, 305–310/12 (593 coins)

The abdications of Diocletian and Maximian resulted in very clear political change and in many respects instability in the system established by Diocletian. This is a complicated historical period[44] that had a long-term effect on Diocletian's reformed coinage. The *nummus* initially remained unchanged at 1/32*l.* (*c.* 10.08g) and in the western mints retained the standard *Genius* reverse and long GENIO POPVLI ROMANI legend. Within the space of two years this had substantially changed. In Constantine's western mints, the *nummus* underwent two weight reductions in 307 that saw it shrink first to 1/40*l.* (*c.* 8.06g) and then 1/48*l.* (*c.* 6.72g), prior to a third reduction in *c.* 310 to 1/72*l.* (*c.* 4.48g) (see below). However, the weight reductions were never consistent or simultaneous empire-wide (Drost 2007–8, 46–7; Drost 2013, 37–8; cf. *RIC* VI, 100–5). The central mints under Maxentian control and the eastern mints of Galerius, Maximinus II Daia and Licinius experienced only a single reduction from late 307 to 1/48*l.* and this remained in place as late as *c.* 312, after Constantine's defeat of Maxentius at the Milvian Bridge, when they too fell in line with the 1/72*l.* reduction of the western mints.

Nummi of *c.* 305–310/12 are not uncommon as PAS finds and 593 examples have been identified, not including 17 fractional *nummi* that will be examined separately below. Any interpretation of this assemblage is complicated both by the nature of the material at hand (often poorly preserved site finds and many lacking images) and the somewhat inconsistent nature of the reductions themselves, so that while an argument could be made for considering this entire period as one phase, this could potentially miss some of the nuance in the development and distribution of the *nummus* across Britain. Where possible, the PAS material has been separated broadly following the weight reductions and the *nummi* of the central and eastern mints that retained the 1/48*l.* weight standard until *c.* 312.

Constantine (215 coins; 38%) as Caesar and then, after 307, as Augustus, followed by Maximian (124 coins; 21%), who was initially retired before serving a second period as Augustus, are best represented among the PAS coinage, while none of their senior or junior counterparts make up more than *c.* 8% of the total (**Fig. 2.10**). This is perhaps not surprising, particularly as far as Constantine is concerned, and is reflected in hoarded assemblages in Britain (e.g. Besly and Webster 2002, table 2; Ghey 2017; Drost 2014b) and Gaul (Drost 2007–8, 47, table 9). Much as in the First Tetrarchy, their distribution (**Fig. 2.11**) extends broadly south and east of the Fosse Way, with the occasional outlier in the west of the province, but there are notable concentrations in East Anglia (particularly in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire) and in the south in Hampshire and Wiltshire.

A potentially more interesting metric relates to the percentage share of the mints represented in the PAS dataset. While Trier was dominant in the First Tetrarchy, a definite change occurs after 305 that sees its displacement in Britain by London mint coins, in some cases dominating hoarded assemblages (Yarrow 2009; Besly and Webster 2002, 176–80). Greater representation of the local mint is perhaps to be expected,[45] and it might be more surprising had Trier maintained its pre-eminence into this period. London consistently makes up over 40% of the PAS assemblage and with the first reduction comprises over half of the identifiable coins (**Fig. 2.12**). Compared to British hoards from this period (**Figs 2.13–14**), the PAS dataset demonstrates many similarities. The hoarded assemblages certainly vary, affected by their *terminus post quem (tpq)* and

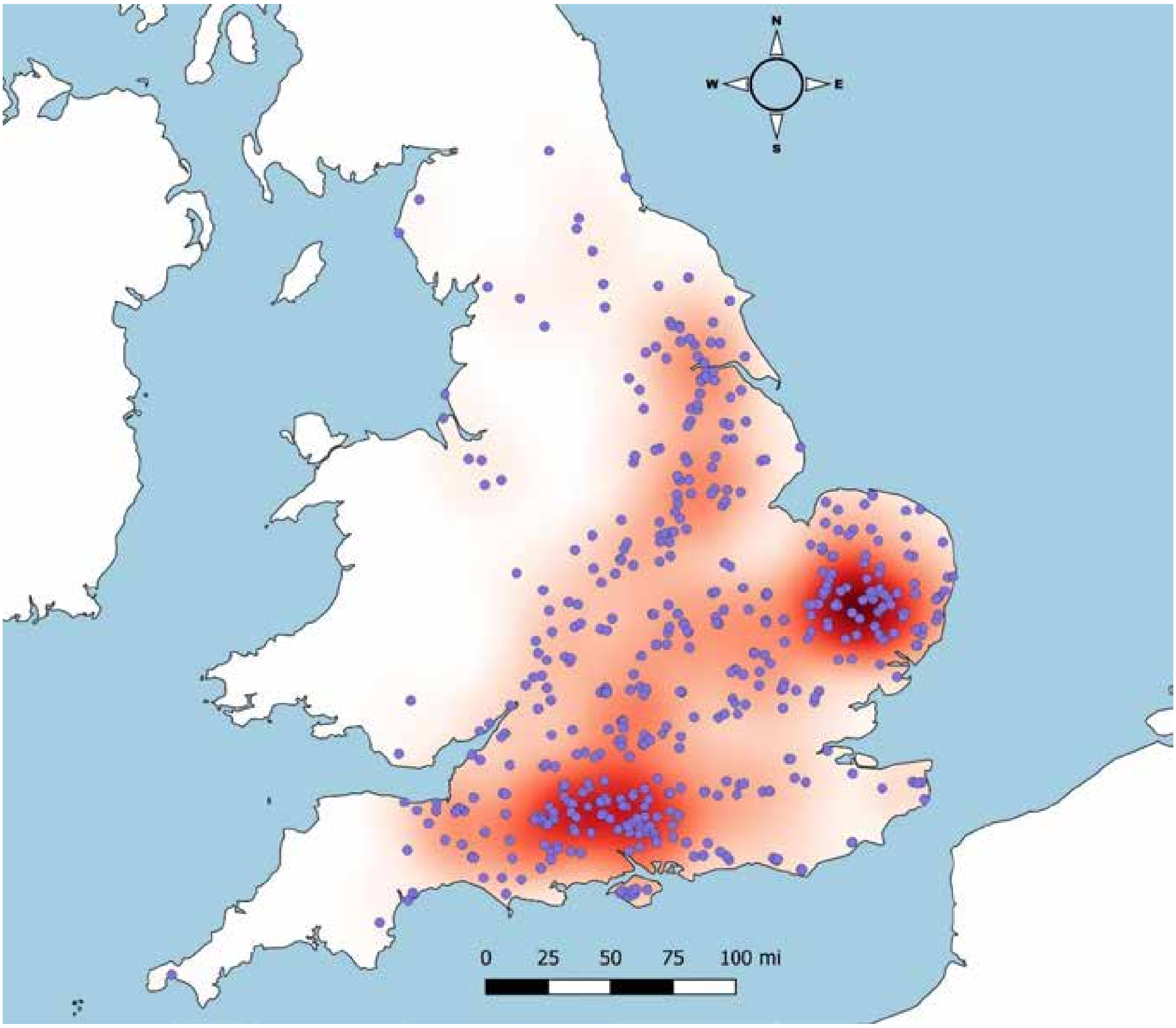
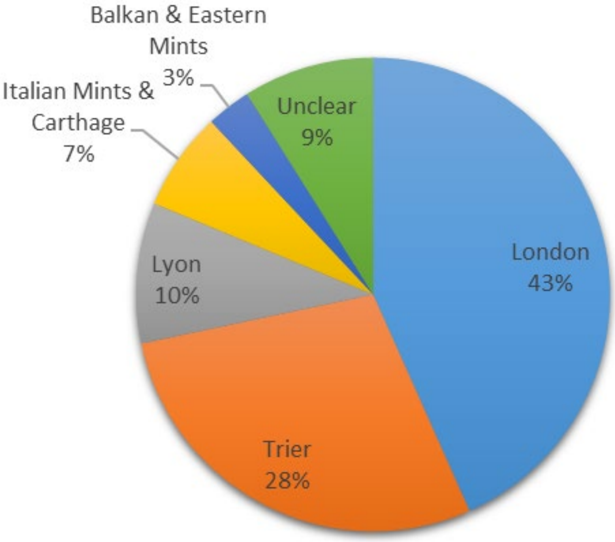


Figure 2.11 Distribution of PAS *nummi* identified from the period *c.* 305–310/12 (593 coins) (Map data: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)

Figure 2.12 Relative proportions of each mint identified in the PAS *nummi*, *c.* 305–310/12 (593 coins)



Mint	Total	Percentage (593 coins)
London	257	43.34
Trier	168	28.33
Lyon	57	9.61
Ticinum	20	3.37
Aquileia	3	0.51
Rome	12	2.02
Ostia	1	0.17
Carthage	4	0.67
Siscia	5	0.84
Thessalonica	1	0.17
Heraclea	3	0.51
Nicomedia	3	0.51
Cyzicus	3	0.51
Antioch	1	0.17
Alexandria	2	0.34
Unclear	53	8.94

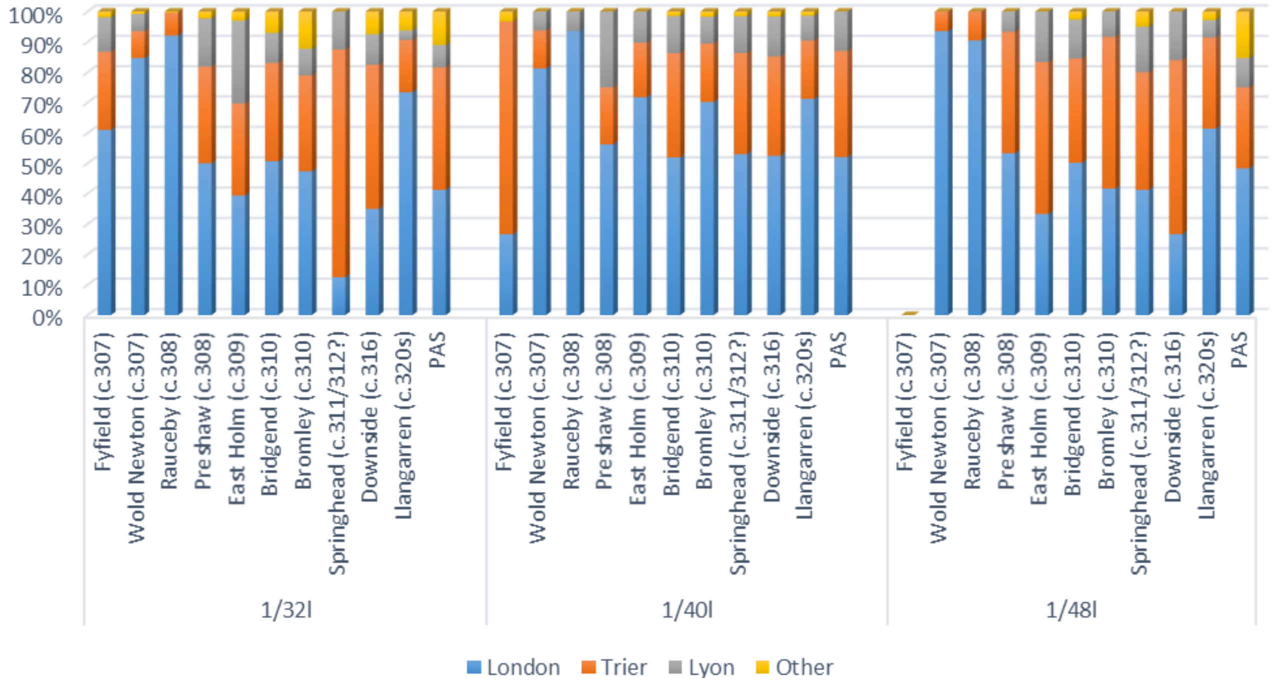


Figure 2.13 ***Nummi* of 305–310/12 by weight reduction from selected British hoards by mint and percentage compared to PAS data (540 coins) (This total excludes the 53 PAS coins of unclear mint. Hoard data selected from the same criteria as noted above following Besly and Webster (2002) and with the addition of the Wold Newton and Rauceby hoards, see below n. 47)**

Note: hoard data after Besly and Webster 2002; totals for Rauceby: Ghey 2017; Wold Newton: Drost 2014b. The discrepancy in coins from the 'Other' category in the PAS dataset for the 1/48l. reduction is a product of slightly higher numbers of coins from the Italian mints under Maxentius and from the eastern mints. This again may be a result of longer periods of circulation of the PAS material, but in the case of the eastern mint coins it may also be affected by the presence of coins that are potentially more recent losses rather than genuine ancient losses contemporary with the Tetrarchic period

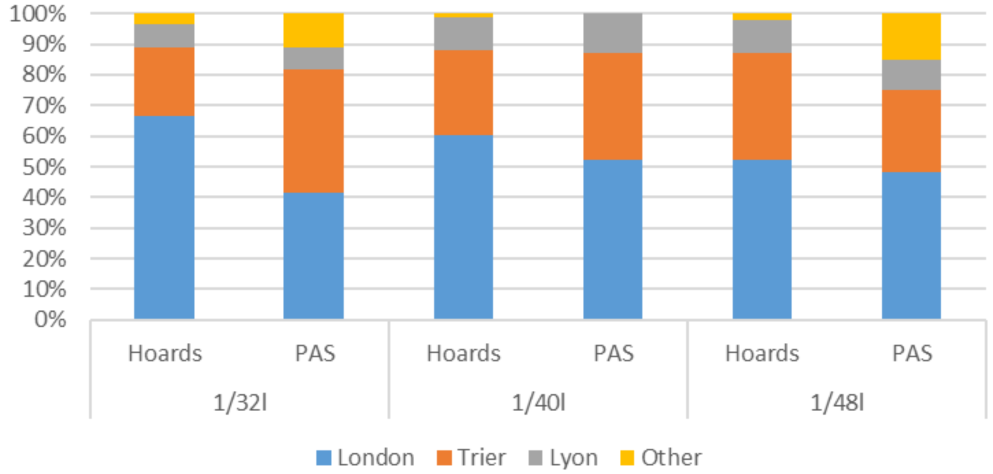


Figure 2.14 ***Nummi* of 305–310/12 by weight reduction from selected British hoards combined (see above Fig. 2.13) compared to PAS data**

the selective removal of material from circulation in their formation (e.g. Yarrow 2009, 240–1; King 1992). Wold Newton and Rauceby, for example, have particularly high percentages of London mint coins, far above that seen in the PAS data. What is apparent, however, is that hoards with a later *tpq* demonstrate not only consistent proportions of First Tetrarchy material, but also the gradual disappearance of earlier, heavy *nummi*, particularly after *c.* 310, and an equalising of London mint coins (Besly and Webster 2002, 176). This 'equilibration within the currency pool over time' (Besly and Webster 2002, 176) is arguably reflected in the PAS dataset, which in its similarities with later hoards such as Bridgend, Bromley or Downside[46] perhaps highlights the percolation of coins from mints further afield into the currency pool as a result of extended periods of circulation. The PAS data is perhaps conceivably even closer to what was actually accessible given that it is not affected by the same selectivity and defined *tpq* of the hoards. It is worth noting, too, that if the data from key hoards[47] is combined and compared to the PAS material (**Fig. 2.14**) an initial input of London mint coins that far outweighs Trier is evident within the hoarded assemblages but not felt so greatly among the PAS coinage.[48] However, by the second reduction the two datasets have settled and converged so that London forms approximately 50% of each assemblage. This all adds weight to Besly and Webster's suggestion (2002, 176–7) that these relative percentages were fairly typical of the currency pool in Britain. Indeed, the parallels between the hoarded and PAS assemblages reinforce the conclusion that what is evident in both largely reflects the coinage accessible and in circulation at least by *c.* 310 and presumably slightly later too.

Nummi of 1/32*l.* (*c.* 10.08g), Second and Third Tetrarchies, 1 May 305–spring 307 (125 coins)

The coinage of the Second and Third Tetrarchies, following the abdications of Diocletian and Maximian, is not hugely common and only 125 PAS examples have been recorded (**Fig. 2.15**).[49] Their identification is complicated particularly by the coinages of Galerius and Maximinus Caesar, which were issued during both Tetrarchies and are essentially indistinguishable (*RIC* VI, 126, 202). The abdication issues of Diocletian and Maximian mark the start of the Second Tetrarchy (Bastien 1980; Bastien and Cothenet 1974; Cloke and Toone 2015, 41)[50] and both Senior Augusti are well represented, notably by *nummi* of the London and Trier mints. *Nummi* of Constantius (26 coins; 20.8%) issued prior to his death on campaign at York on 1 July 306 are most commonly seen, although the Second Tetrarchy coinages of Severus II (23 coins; 18.4%) are almost as abundant. The largely indistinguishable Second–Third Tetrarchy issues of Galerius are generally rare (10 coins; 8%),[51] but his junior colleague in the east, Maximinus Caesar, is as frequently seen as Severus in the PAS assemblage. *Nummi* identifiable to the Third Tetrarchy, after Constantius' death, are generally rare, with just seven examples of Constantine Caesar following his promotion by the legions at York and a single example of Severus Augustus from Trier.

There is a notable absence of material from the west of the province,[52] although the distribution of unreduced *nummi* from this period largely mirrors that of the First Tetrarchy (**Fig. 2.16**). Notable concentrations are apparent in the south-west in Hampshire and Wiltshire, with clusters evident in Suffolk and Lincolnshire, the latter including the landscape of Rauceby.

London (45 coins) (Pl. 2.5, nos 1–7)[53]

Nummi from the London mint remain unmarked until the reductions of 307 (see below).[54] The Senior Augusti now have new issues celebrating their abdication, with PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG reverse types depicting standing figures of *Providentia* and *Quies*, the latter for their rest or repose in retirement, the former representing their foresight in choosing their successors and the appropriate moment to abdicate (*RIC* VI, 111). The abbreviation D N (*Dominus Noster* – 'Our Lord') appears at the start of obverse legends that end BAEATISSIMO SEN AVG or FELICISSIMO SEN AVG ('most blessed/fortunate/happy Senior Augustus'). Four PAS examples appear for Diocletian with eight for Maximian, three of which have the slightly rarer BAEATISSIMO obverse legend (SUR-5DC503, DUR-D5BE31 and PUBLIC-CB6BC2; see Cloke and Toone 2015, 118; Stewartby 1999, 188).

The remaining London mint *nummi* have the standard *Genius* type continued from the First Tetrarchy. For the western emperors, eight *nummi* of Constantius are recorded, the seven closely identifiable examples all of the same *RIC* type (*RIC* VI, 128, no. 52a; Cloke and Toone 2015, type 4.02.010). All seven of Severus' coins are *nummi* issued as Caesar and therefore date prior to Constantius' death in July 306. For their colleagues in the east, Galerius has just 3[55] examples, although his Caesar, Maximinus, is best represented of the Tetrarchs with 11 London mint coins.[56] The Third Tetrarchy appears only briefly in three rare issues of Constantine Caesar (SOMDOR-591313, PUBLIC-2F2B94 and SF-90C86C).

Trier (44 coins) (Pl. 2.5, nos 8–16)[57]

The S F//PTR mint-mark continues at Trier into the Second Tetrarchy and again the new types introduced for the retired Augusti are evident, with eight examples for Diocletian and four for Maximian. Five of the seven *nummi* for Constantius are of the two common *Genius* types noted in *RIC* (*RIC* VI, 207, nos 652a and 657a) and with the exception of a slightly rarer type with *Genius* wearing a chlamys (SWYOR-6BEC92), the 11 *nummi* of Severus Caesar are of similarly standard *Genius* issues.[58] Galerius and Maximinus Caesar are comparatively poorly represented with five *nummi* each, again with repetition of the more common types.[59]

Nummi of the Third Tetrarchy for Constantine Caesar remain scarce but the three identified examples (SOM-7FA9A5, WILT-A9D535 and HAMP-012B19) are joined by the sole PAS *nummus* of Severus Augustus (DOR-D209C5).

Lyon (8 coins) (Pl. 2.5, nos 17–19)

Unreduced *nummi* of the Lyon mint are generally rare as PAS finds and the short-lived T F//PLG issue for the retired Augusti (Bastien 1980, 56–7) is entirely absent. All eight PAS coins appear to be of the Second Tetrarchy, with two pieces for Constantius (BUC-53DDA3 and SOM-E74F38) and Maximinus Caesar (LVPL-0E7BD7 and GLO-6AE312) and four for Severus Caesar.

Italian mints (8 coins): Rome, Ticinum and Aquileia (Pl. 2.5, nos 20–3)

Four *nummi* of Constantius, all with identical FIDES MILITVM reverse type (*RIC* VI, 288, no. 55a), and two of Maximinus Caesar with *Virtus* reverse types (LEIC-ED16E6 and HAMP-E2FEF7) are recorded from *Ticinum*. A single Rome piece for Galerius (NMS-FFD123) and a rare *Aquileia* issue for Maximinus Caesar (BM-74EAA5) can be added to the total for what are generally rare coins of the Italian mints.

Carthage and the eastern mints (4 coins) (Pl. 2.5, nos 24–5)[60]

Nummi from Carthage and the eastern mints are rarer still. One coin each for Constantius (BERK-2CD8EA) and Maximinus (GLO-FF8335) and Constantine (GLO-E9C062) are recorded from Carthage. The only eastern mint coin is a single abdication issue of Diocletian from *Cyzicus* (BH-908141).

Nummi of the first reduction, 1/40l. (*c.* 8.06g), Spring 307 (131 coins)

Nummi in Constantine's western mints underwent a first weight reduction in spring 307 which saw coins drop to

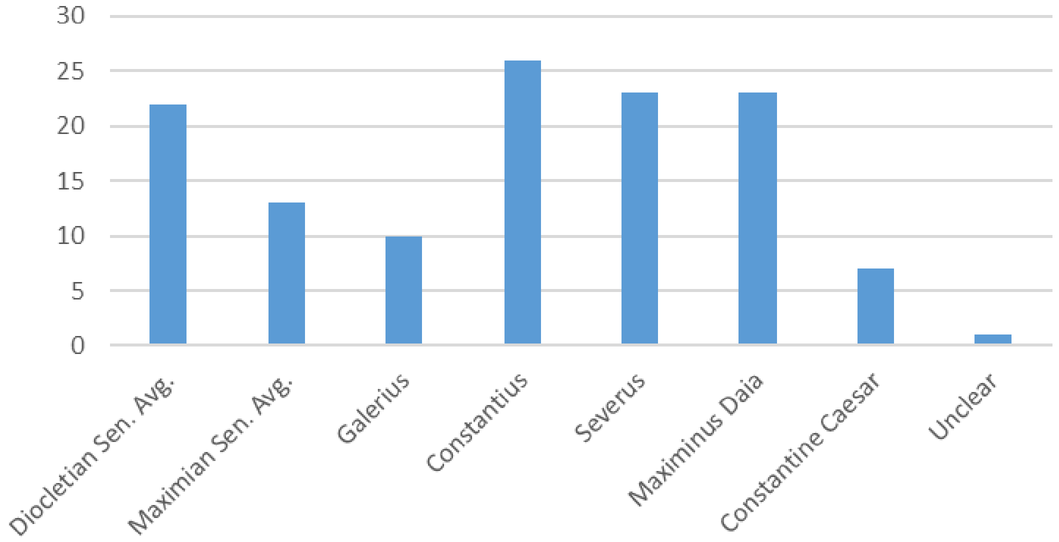


Figure 2.15 Emperors represented on *nummi* of 1/32*l.* recorded through the PAS (125 coins)

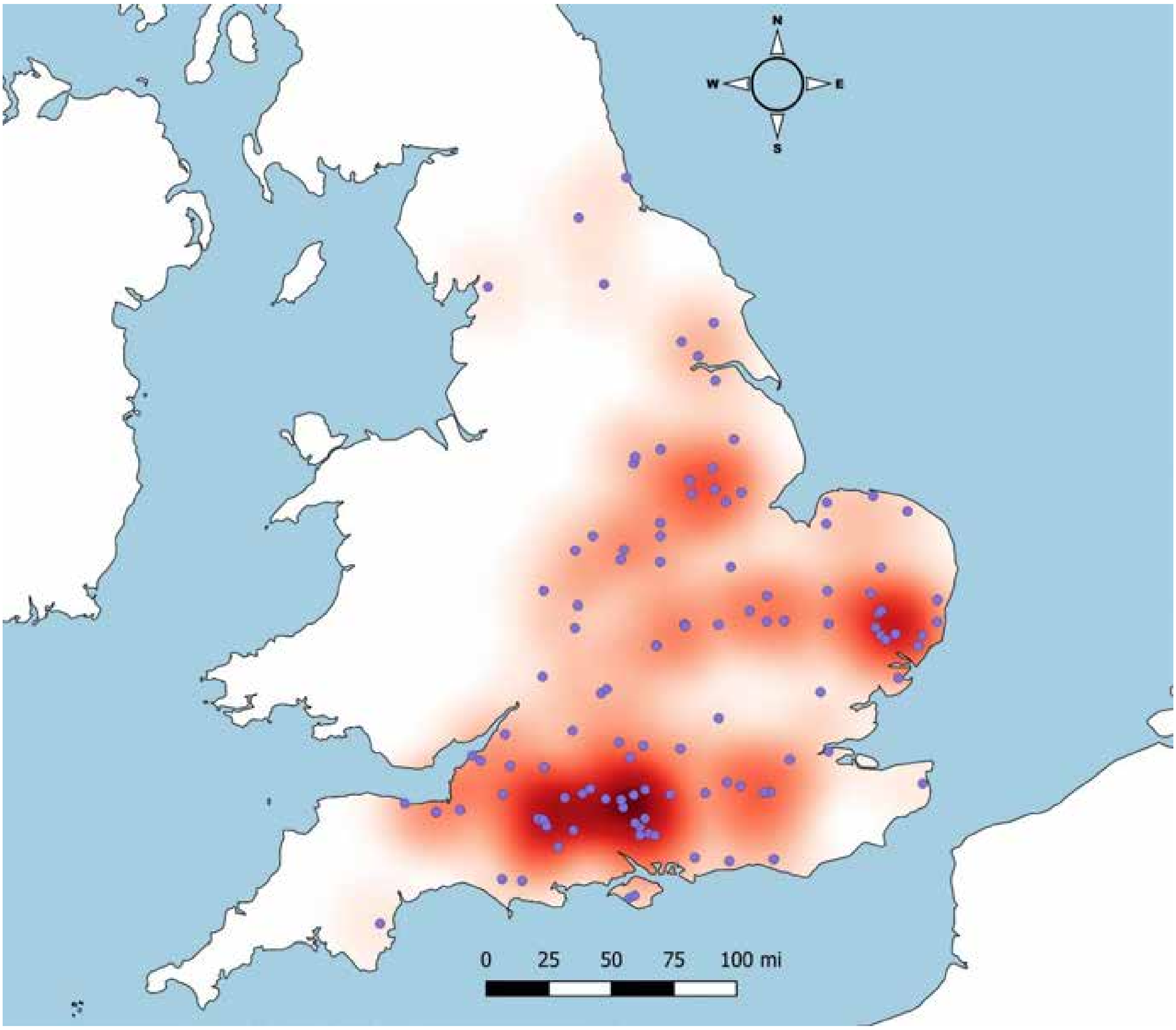


Figure 2.16 Distribution of *nummi* of 1/32*l.* dating to *c.* 305–7 recorded through the PAS (125 coins) (Map data: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)

c. 8.06g with dies of 24–5mm in diameter. This was not followed in the central mints under Maxentius' control or in those further east. Here there was delayed reduction to 1/48*l.* and at least in the east interruption to production (*RIC* VI, 60–4, 70, 100–1). As might be anticipated, Constantine is the most prolific of the rulers (**Fig. 2.17**), with 56 examples, followed by Maximian who was now out of retirement for his second reign as Augustus. London is best represented amongst the 131 PAS examples, comprising 49% of the total, followed by Trier (33%) and Lyon (12%).[61] Again, this demonstrates the continued displacement of Trier by London mint coins.

The distribution of *nummi* from the first reduction largely conforms to that of the 1/32*l.* issues (**Fig. 2.18**). There is a very definite concentration of material in Hampshire and Wiltshire and while examples are recorded into East Anglia and Lincolnshire, they are on perhaps a more limited scale.

London (64 coins), first reduction (1/42l.; 24mm) (Pl. 2.6, nos 1–7)[62]

The first reduction at London, to 1/42*l.* (*c.* 7.68g),[63] represented by 64 PAS coins, sees the first use of a mint-mark (-//PLN) since the earliest issue of the First Tetrarchy in *c.* 296. A diminution in weight is accompanied by smaller die diameters of *c.* 24mm, aiding in their identification[64] and coinciding with an abbreviation of the reverse legend to GENIO POP ROM.

Five *nummi* each are recorded for Galerius[65] and Maximinus, but coins of Maximian are the most commonly seen on the PAS with all 34 examples of the same type (Cloke and Toone 2015, type 5.01.003; *RIC* VI, 129, nos 85 and 90). These have the obverse legend D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG to denote his maintained position as Senior Augustus but now out of retirement for his second reign. One exception to the rule is a very rare piece with draped bust (SOMDOR-FEE1E1; Cloke and Toone 2015, type 5.01.004).

Constantine Caesar is represented by 14 *nummi*, one of which has a rarer elongated obverse legend ending NOBILI C (WILT-9D1B62; Cloke and Toone 2015, 5.01.007).[66] Diocletian's *nummi* also have abbreviated reverse types and the six PAS coins depict *Quies* alone with QVIES AVGG, rather than in the company of *Providentia* on the unreduced types (Cloke and Toone 2015, 5.01.010; *RIC* VI, no. 98).

Trier (43 coins), first reduction (1/40l.; 25mm) (Pl. 2.6, nos 8–15)[67]

Reduced coins of Trier, struck at 1/40*l.* and with a die diameter of 25mm, begin with a short issue marked S A// PTR. Both the full GENIO POPVLI ROMANI and abbreviated GENIO POP ROM reverse types are apparent, with four pieces for Galerius and two for Maximinus Daia. Maximian is best represented of the Senior Augusti, with seven examples, and there is just one *nummus* of Diocletian carrying a longer QVIES AVGVSTORVM reverse legend (HAMP-A4451A).

The 28 *nummi* of Constantine Caesar constitute the largest element of the Trier issues recorded through the PAS. *Genius* types[68] make up 14 of the total and are joined by new reverses depicting Mars the Protector (MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI and MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI)[69] and the 'to the Prince of the youth' (PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS – 3 *nummi*, *RIC* VI, 212, no. 734).

Lyon (16 coins), first reduction (1/40l.; 25mm) (Pl. 2.6, nos 16–18)[70]

Following Bastien (1980), the first reduction at Lyon to 1/40*l.* appears with coins marked - N//PLG and initially with longer GENIO POPVLI ROMANI reverse legends. Two examples of Maximian (HAMP3000 and WMID5586) have been identified along with three of Galerius, while the nine *nummi* of Constantine Caesar include two coins with abbreviated GENIO POP ROM legend. There is just one coin of Diocletian, again with the slightly longer QVIES AVGVSTORVM reverse type noted at Trier (LON-A97C23).

Nummi of the second reduction, 1/48*l.* (*c.* 6.72g), autumn 307–309/10 (319 coins)

The second reduction late in 307[71] saw the *nummus* drop to 1/48*l.* (*c.* 6.72g), first in the western mints and then throughout the empire. The weight reduction also brought a shrinkage of the die to *c.* 23mm or slightly less in some early issues. *Nummi* of the 1/48*l.* reduction are comparatively common as PAS finds and the 319 examples identified to date span the key historical events of this period: Constantine's promotion to Augustus in late 307 and Maxentius' usurpation, until the decisive meeting of the two at the Milvian Bridge in October 312. Coins are recorded for Constantine as both Caesar and Augustus, issued in the western mints at least until 309. In the central and eastern mints, the second reduction remained in place until *c.* 312 before the coinages here too stabilised to the new weight of 1/72*l.* (see below).

The PAS dataset is dominated by the London mint (145 coins), which continues to displace Trier (80 coins; 28%) and forms 45% of the total. However, there is also a notable spike in *nummi* from the Italian mints (32 coins; 10%), reflected in the appearance of 28 coins of Maxentius. It is with his rival Constantine Augustus, though, that the largest volume of material is recorded (133 coins; 42%) (**Fig. 2.19**), followed by Maximian Augustus (62 coins; 19%) and a significant group of *nummi* commemorating Constantine's father, Divus Constantius (45 coins; 14%). The remainder are generally scarce and with important, very rare finds for Galeria Valeria and Maxentius' son, Valerius Romulus (see below).

In their spatial distribution (**Fig. 2.20**), *nummi* of the 1/48*l.* reduction differ markedly from their predecessors. Although there remains a clear spread south and east of the Fosse Way, the focus is now very much in East Anglia and particularly Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. More widespread scatters continue in the south-west through to Lincolnshire but these are now less concentrated. The reasons for this change are unclear – whether reflections of the nature of loss, recovery, or recording – however, it appears that *nummi* of the 1/48*l.* reduction are marginally more common as single finds in the east of England (and potentially experienced greater loss in antiquity) than in the south-west.

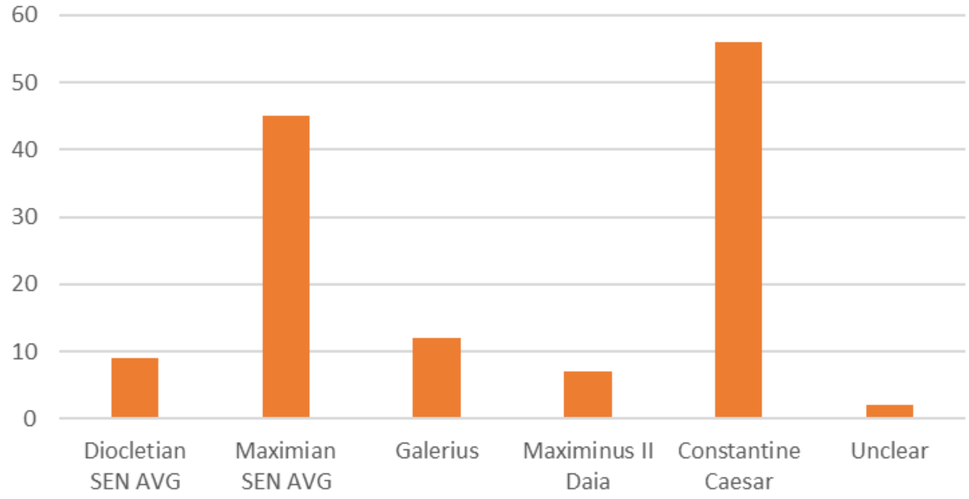


Figure 2.17 Emperors represented in *nummi* of the 1/40*l.* reduction recorded through the PAS (131 coins)

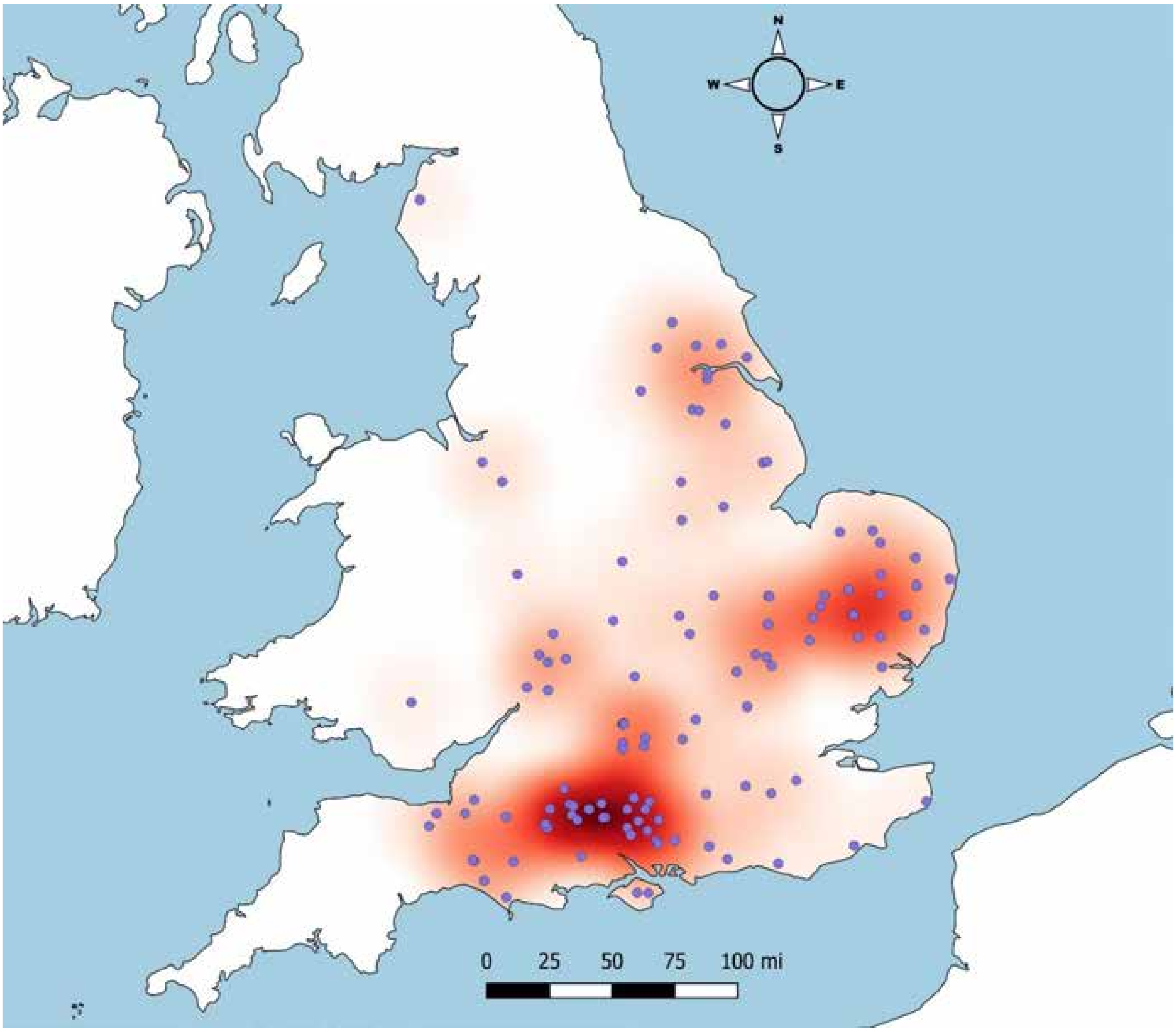


Figure 2.18 Distribution of *nummi* of the 1/40*l.* reduction recorded through the PAS (131 coins) (Map data: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)

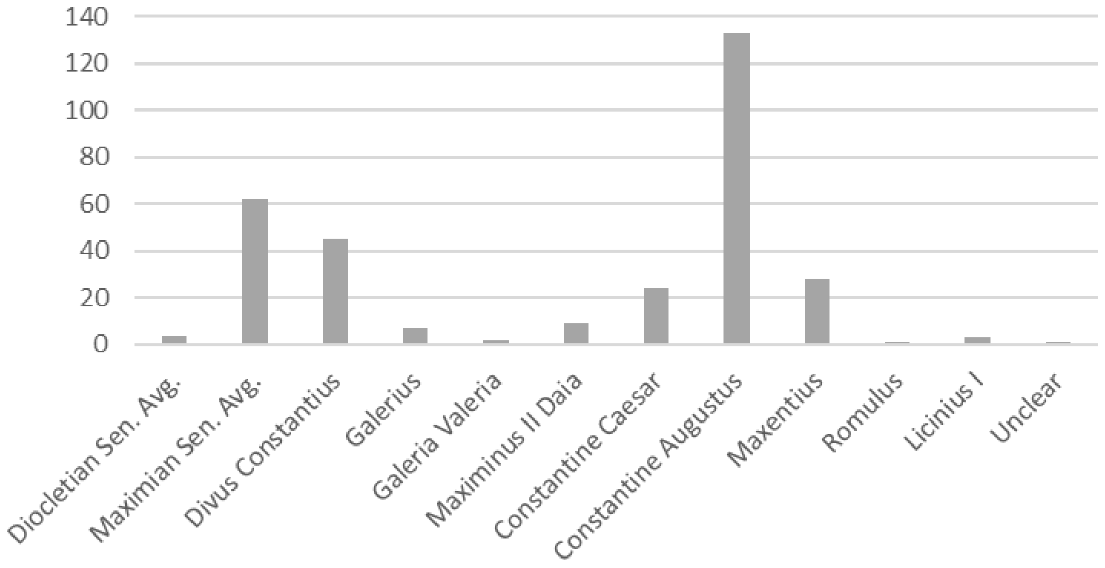


Figure 2.19 Emperors represented on *nummi* of the second reduction recorded through the PAS, *c.* 307–310/12 (319 coins)

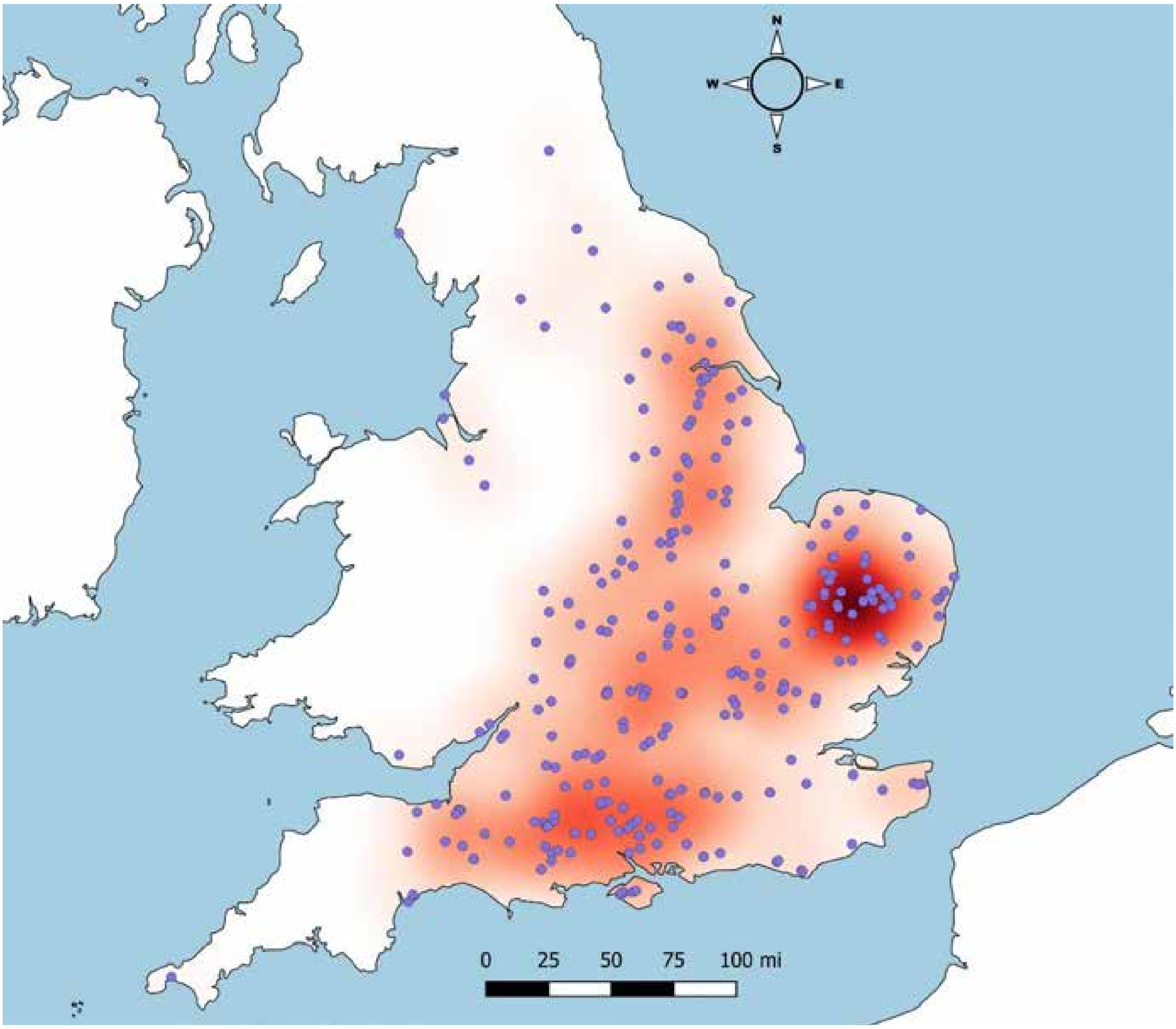


Figure 2.20 Distribution of *nummi* of the 1/48*l.* reduction recorded through the PAS (319 coins) (Map data: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)

London (145 coins), second reduction, November 307–9 (1/48l.; 23mm) (Pls 2.6, nos 19–24; 2.7, nos 1–9)

A short issue of unmarked *nummi* is likely to represent the start of the second reduction at London (Cloke and Toone 2015, 47, part 5.02).[72] These are rare as PAS finds and the seven identified examples include single coins of Maximian (NCL-C2B1F7), Diocletian (YORYM-B2A193) and Constantine Caesar (NMS-062D72), two for the retired Diocletian with *Quies* reverse type (YORYM-B2A193 and HAMP-41E1F3), alongside two *nummi* of Maximinus Caesar (WMID-9D8255 and SUR-B31B12[73]) unlisted in *RIC* but recorded by Cloke and Toone (2015, 5.02.002) and paralleled in the Llangarren hoard (BM: 1955,0804.2).

Eighteen coins belong to the period prior to Constantine's promotion at the end of 307, divided into types continuing from the first reduction and those with new reverses that celebrate his alliance with Maxentius (Cloke and Toone 2015, 47–8, part 5.03). Eight GENIO POP ROM issues as Caesar are followed by two ADVENTVS AVGG pieces that allude to alliance with Maximian and Maxentius and their victory over Galerius and Severus (Cloke and Toone 2015, 48, 5.03.005; Bastien 1971, 158). A single MARS VICTOR (SUR-D4FCE6)[74] type for Maximian is followed by MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI (YORYM-A908F4 and PUBLIC-850811)[75] issues for Constantine Caesar and Maximian and single MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI and PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS pieces for Constantine Caesar (NMS-220096 and GLO-F6C881). Three ROMAE AETER *nummi* for Maximian (BERK-AC356B) and Constantine (BH-BB875D and SF-E1A1F6) are the last types prior to his elevation to Augustus.[76]

Following Constantine's recognition as Augustus, there is a slight shift in the London mint *nummi* (Cloke and Toone 2015, part 5.04). Support for Maxentius disappears but Maximian continues as Augustus, restricted to two reverse types in the PAS dataset with 26 *Genius* types alongside 4 rarer HERCVLI CONSERVATORI *nummi* that highlight his Herculean ancestry (Cloke and Toone 2015, 5.04.006). A single *Quies* type is noted for the other Senior Augustus, Diocletian (WILT-2D9841). In contrast, 34 *nummi* with *Genius* types, 18 MARTI PATRI PROPVG,[77] and 13 PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS reverse types are recorded for Constantine Augustus.

An interesting group of *nummi* from the 1/48*l.* reduction with MEMORIA FELIX reverse types issued for Constantine commemorate his deified father, Constantius. This issue is confined to the second reduction, probably of *c.* 307–8,[78] and appears at London in 24 PAS examples as well as the other western mints of Trier and Lyon (see below).

Trier (80 coins),[79] second reduction, November 307–9 (1/48l.; 22.5–24mm) (Pl. 2.7, nos 10–21)

Six PAS *nummi* with *Genius* reverse types and S C//PTR mint-mark signal the start of the second reduction at Trier (Drost 2007–8, 49–50; Bastien and Vaselle 1971, 19), two for Maximian, one for Maximinus Caesar (LEIC-3D7D28) and three for Constantine Caesar. They are joined by a single *nummus* of Constantine Caesar with S A//PTR mint-mark and MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI reverse type (SWYOR-3B3430).

However, the bulk of the Trier material comprises issues with S A//PTR mint-mark and 24mm dies.[80] Nine GENIO POP ROM issues are recorded for Maximian Augustus, all of the same type (*RIC* VI, 217, no.768) with the exception of a single example (IOW-3A6CF0) with fuller obverse titles (*RIC* VI, 217, no. 766).[81] For Constantine Augustus, the *Genius* type (4 examples) is outnumbered by 20 *nummi* with *Mars*[82] and 11 with PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS reverse types. A total of 16 MEMORIA FELIX *nummi* (*RIC* VI, 218, no.789) of the same type as the London examples for Divus Constantius are recorded on the PAS database from the Trier mint.[83]

The final phase of the second reduction sees the appearance of a large issue marked T F//PTR that continues and is characteristic of the third reduction to 1/72*l.* in *c.* 310 (see below; Drost 2007–8, 50). Ten *nummi* probably belonging to this heavier issue on the basis of their die diameter have been identified in the PAS dataset, with both *Mars* and *Principi* reverses, half of which are PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS types.

Lyon (29 coins),[84] second reduction, November 307–9 (1/48l.; 23mm) (Pls 2.7, nos 22–7; 2.8, nos 1–6)

At Lyon, five issues of *nummi* with the same mint-marks as the previous reduction but typically with smaller die diameter (*c.* 23mm) appear with the second reduction (Bastien 1980, 63–9).[85] The few identified early examples from this group on the PAS include two *Genius* issues for Constantine Augustus and one for Maximian (SF-18AA01), a MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI issue for Constantine (CAM-6A3693) and a QVIES AVGG type for the retired Diocletian (LEIC-6F88A3). A second issue with -//PLG or Altar -//PLG mint-mark dates to the first half of *c.* 308 (Bastien 1980, 66–8) and of the 11 PAS examples, *Genius* types are most common, numbering 5 for Maximian, 3 for Constantine Augustus, and one for Maximinus Caesar. A rare piece for Constantine signals unity within the empire through the legend TEMPORVM FELICITAS[86] (SUR-F7A85C; *RIC* VI, 239, 263, no. 283).

Perhaps the most interesting Lyon group belongs to *c.* 308–9 and sees the introduction of an unusual mint-mark, CI H/S -//PLG (*RIC* VI, 263–5; Bastien 1980, 68–9). This appears to be a mark of value and denotes that *nummi* of this issue had a notional face value of 100 *sestertii* or 25 *denarii*, a value for *nummi* seen also on the Currency Edict in 301 and subsequently replicated in Greek numerals on eastern issues from *Nicomedia* (*c.* 308–11) and *Cyzicus* (*c.* 311–12) (see below; Abdy 2012, 587; Bastien 1980, 69). Ten of the PAS *nummi* from this issue are for Constantine Augustus, with five *Mars*, four *Genius* and one *Principi* reverse types. A final coin is of a rare type for Constantine with CONSTANTINO P AVG B R P NAT reverse type[87] (DEV-4DA00E; *RIC* VI, 261, no.252) that emphasises his aspirations as successor to Constantius (*RIC* VI, 239; Bastien 1980, 67).

Italian mints and Carthage (33 coins), 307–12 (1/48l.): Rome, Aquileia, Ticinum, Ostia *and Carthage* (Pl. 2.8, nos 7–13)

Revolt in Rome in October 306 led to the usurpation of Severus' power by Maxentius,[88] whose territory had by 307 expanded to include the Italian mints of Rome, *Aquileia*, *Ticinum* and *Ostia*, along with the North African mint of Carthage (Drost 2013). *Nummi* were issued from all five mints by Maxentius, with the newly established mint at *Ostia* striking coin from 308 after the closure of Carthage in late 307.[89] Although some early issues in 306 from Rome, Carthage and *Aquileia* were struck on the 1/32*l.* standard, the Maxentian mints experienced just one reduction and the majority of their issues appear at 1/48*l.*[90] Furthermore, even when *nummi* of Constantine's western mints reduced again to 1/72*l.* in *c.* 310, the Italian mints did not follow suit and the new reduction was not implemented empire-wide until later in 312 (Drost 2013, 38). Consequently, all of Maxentius' coinage will be included here with the 1/48*l.* reduction.

Nummi of Maxentius are uncommon as British finds, partly due to their production in Italy, but also as a consequence of Britain being within Constantine's jurisdiction, which may have impacted upon the circulation of Maxentian coinage (Drost 2013, 231).[91] Only 28 examples are recorded on the PAS, four of which are of unclear mint. A *nummus* with *Fides* reverse type is noted from *Ostia* (NMS-15D7F) while a single coin from Carthage (BERK-697446) with CONSERVATORES KART SVAE reverse marks Maxentius as protector of the city (Carthage). The remainder have a standard reverse type with *Roma* seated in a hexastyle temple and CONSERV VRB SVAE legend that demonstrates his claims of power as the champion or protector (*CONSERV[ator])* of Rome (the *VRB[s]*) (Drost 2013, 232). Two examples are recorded from *Aquileia* (DUR-E34C51 and IOW-92E3C4), with ten each from Rome and *Ticinum*.[92] From *Ticinum* are also three *nummi* of the same type but for Maximian, now out of retirement to support his son. Finally, two posthumous issues are recorded, one for Divus Romulus, Maxentius' son who died in 309, from Rome (NMGW-E16485) and a second for Divus Constantius from *Ticinum* (LEIC-E90BD6).[93]

It is interesting that, despite potential restrictions to the circulation of coinage from the Italian mints to Britain, there is a small spike in issues for this period. Indeed, coins from Maxentius' mints make up *c.* 10% of the total and more than those from Lyon. Whether this reflects coinage in circulation at the time or a gradual circulation of surviving pieces prior to 317/18, perhaps even with those returning from the continent following the battle at the Milvian Bridge,[94] remains unclear.

Balkan and eastern mints (18 coins),[95] 307–12: Siscia, Thessalonica, Heraclea, Nicomedia, Cyzicus, Antioch *and Alexandria* (Pl. 2.8, nos 14–26)

The development within the eastern mints largely follows that of Maxentius' central mints. Licinius' elevation to Augustus over Maximinus following the Conference of Carnuntum in November 308 gave him control in the east, tempered initially by Maxentius' usurpation but extended upon the deaths of Galerius in 311 and Maximinus in 313. Much like Maxentius' coinages, *nummi* from *Siscia* and the eastern mints under Licinius remained unreduced until *c.* 312 and are generally rare as British finds. The 18 PAS examples typically have *Genius* reverse types but with GENIO AVGVSTI, GENIO IMPERATORIS, or GENIO CAESARIS legends instead of the standard GENIO POP ROM of the western mints.

Five *nummi* from *Siscia* are recorded, one for Constantine (SF-A0AABC), two for Licinius (LVPL-921D65[96] and SOM-5AA3F2), one for Galerius (DOR-58BF4E) and a single rare example of Galeria Valeria, the daughter of Diocletian and wife of Galerius (WMID-32E0F4). A single *nummus* of Galerius is recorded from *Thessalonica* (NARC-205FC7), with two examples of Maximinus from *Heraclea* (BH-FFBF10 and NCL-524885) and only the second piece of Galeria Valeria with VENERI VICTRICI reverse type, also from *Heraclea* (HAMP428). Three coins are recorded from *Nicomedia*, one for Galerius (HAMP425) and two for Maximinus (BH-BAF98B and CAM-313973), all of which have reverse legends ending CMH that mirrors the CIHS seen at Lyon for the 25 *denarii* or 100 *sestertii* mark of value for the *nummus* (Abdy 2012, 587). *Cyzicus* is represented by two *nummi* of Galerius (LVPL-26AE34[97] and SOMDOR-801BA4), while from Antioch is a single *nummus* of Maximian (NLM-B89026) and single specimens from Alexandria of Galerius (SF-1C571F)[98] and Maximinus (HAMP427).

Nummi, 310–17 (4,506 coins)

Constantine retained control in the west and in 310 experienced a significant event that had a long-standing influence on the coinage of this period. The anonymous *panegyric* of 310[99] recounts that Constantine and his legions witnessed a solar vision at the shrine of Apollo Grannus (Grand, Vosges (France)), 'which the emperor interpreted as an indication that the sun god Apollo had revealed himself as his personal protector*'* (Barnes 2014, 80). Later accounts present differing versions of the eve of his victorious Battle of the Milvian Bridge (28 October 312) against Maxentius. Eusebius (I.28–9) describes a divine vision of a cross-shaped trophy and the words τούτῳ νίκα (*in hoc signo vinces:* 'in this sign may you conquer') and, alongside Lactantius (*De mort. persec.* 44.5–6), sees Constantine instructed in a dream to direct his troops to mark their shields with Christograms for God as their protector in battle. Recent scholarship suggests all three accounts may conflate the same event, perhaps a solar halo (re-)interpreted as a solar vision so that by 312 Constantine was 'convinced that his divine protector was not Apollo, but the God of the Christians' (Barnes 2014, 80; see also Weiss 2003; Flower 2012; although cf. Van Dam 2011). Whatever the case, this marks the period of Constantine's move towards Christianity.

Victory at the Milvian Bridge removed Maxentius' control over the Italian mints, but the eastern provinces remained divided. Galerius remained in position as the Senior Augustus until his death in 311, when everything west of the Hellespont to the Italian border reverted to Licinius and the provinces further east to Maximinus. Maximinus, though, had sided with Maxentius in opposition to Constantine and so in spring 313 Constantine met with Licinius at Milan to secure an alliance and the marriage of his half-sister, Julia Flavia Constantia, to Licinius.[100] Licinius defeated Maximinus in battle at *Heraclea* in April 313,[101] leaving the empire effectively divided between Constantine in the west and Licinius in the east. The uneasy truce

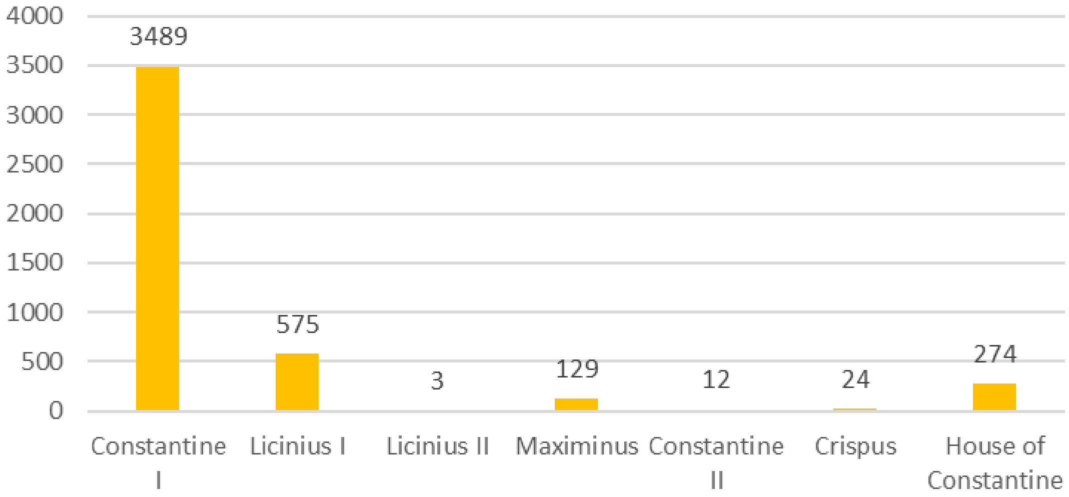


Figure 2.21 Rulers represented on PAS *nummi*, 310–17 (4,506 coins)

between the two did not last long. Civil war ensued in 314 ending with victory for Constantine at the Battle of Mardia in 316/17 and a peace concluded in March 317. This effectively brought an end to Diocletian's Tetrarchic system and a change to more dynastic rule through the promotion of the imperial sons[102] by the two Augusti, particularly so for Constantine and his family from the 320s onwards.

The final phase of Tetrarchic coinage up to 317/18 is defined by two key elements. From a purely practical level, the period 310–17/18 sees the *nummus* experience two further weight reductions. The third reduction occurs in the winter of 309–10 in the western mints, followed slightly later in *c.* 312 by Maxentius' central mints, with the *nummus* falling to 1/72*l.* (*c.* 4.48g) and with a die diameter of *c.* 21mm. A fourth reduction occurs after Maximinus' death and the treaty between Constantine and Licinius in 313, reducing the weight further empire-wide to 1/96*l.* (*c.* 3.36g) and with dies of *c.* 19mm diameter.

The second key element relates to the imagery and coin types employed, particularly for Constantine. Up until this point, the standard type employed on *nummi* across the empire (with perhaps the exception of Carthage – see above) depicts *Genius* holding patera and cornucopia as the 'spirit of the Roman people' (GENIO POPVLI ROMANI). On coins of Licinius in particular this is continued along with the abbreviated GENIO POP ROM legend. For Constantine, however, following his vision(s) in 310–12 *Genius* is replaced with a new reverse type depicting the sun god, *Sol*, advancing left, raising his right hand and holding a globe in his left, with the legend SOLI INVICTO COMITI – 'to Sol the unconquered companion (of the emperor)'. It is remarkable how wholesale this change is on Constantine's coinage. Of the 4,506 *nummi* recorded on the PAS for the period 310–17, over 3,100 are *Sol* types for Constantine, helped in no small measure by coins of Constantine (3,489 coins; 77%) hugely outweighing those of Licinius (575 coins; 13%) (**Fig. 2.21**). They are joined by small numbers of *nummi* for Maximinus (129 coins; 3%) prior to his death in 313, who, like Licinius, uses the *Genius* reverse type, and the earliest issues of Crispus (24 coins), Constantine II (12 coins) and Licinius II (3 coins) at the end of the period.

The PAS data for this period are not unproblematic. The new *Sol* types are readily identifiable even on poorly preserved coins; however, it is not always possible to attribute these coins to individual mints or to one or other of the third or fourth reductions. Of the 4,506 PAS examples, there are currently 1,260 *nummi* that are datable to the period 310–17,[103] but which cannot be closely separated into their correct reduction. A rough division of the recorded examples based on their weights and diameters suggests there may be over 370 examples that could belong to the 1/72*l.* reduction and over 570 from the 1/96*l.* reduction in this group.[104] However, they are not sufficiently closely identifiable to allow for definitive conclusions to be drawn and as such are not included in the discussion of the individual reductions below. A similar rough division has been employed to some extent for the *nummi* of the western mints of London, Trier and Lyon, whose vast and long-lived issues marked T F[105] span the reductions. On well-preserved coins and on PAS records that include images this is relatively straightforward, but for records without images is dependent to a degree on the size and weight of the coin. Although there may as a result be some movement between the two reductions, this is likely to be minimal and would not impact on the overall picture of coin loss for this period.

If the 4,506 *nummi* from 310–17 are considered as a whole (**Fig. 2.22**), London again holds the majority share of the mints, reinforcing its position as the key producer for coins circulating in Britain by this stage. A total of 1,742 London mint coins have been identified, in comparison to 1,093 for Trier and just 226 for Lyon. The shifting of the mint of *Ostia* to Arles in 313 (see below) sees a slight influx in *nummi* from the new mint (120 coins), but these, along with other central and eastern mint coins, are generally scarce in the PAS dataset. If the coins with unclear mint attribution are excluded (1,232 coins),[106] London therefore represents 53.2% of the total and again builds on the displacement of Trier (33.4%) seen in the previous reduction. Interestingly, if these percentages are compared to hoarded assemblages in Britain there is remarkable similarity (**Fig. 2.23**).[107] While there are perhaps slightly fewer Lyon coins in the PAS assemblage (potentially accounted for by the large numbers of unattributed examples in the dataset), the picture is remarkably consistent not just between the individual hoards but also when compared to the PAS data. For those coins attributable to an individual mint, London forms

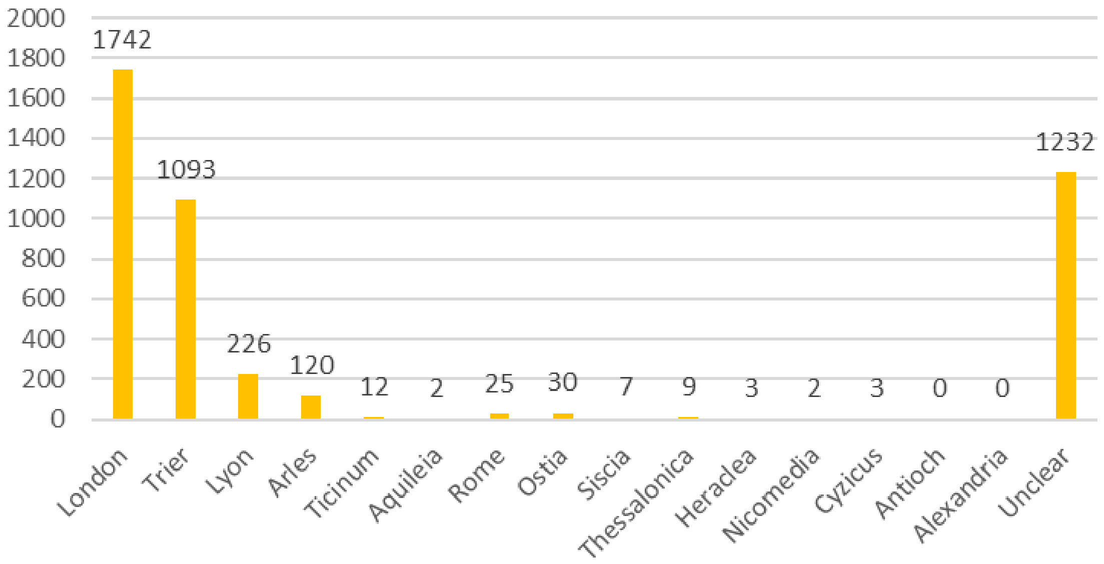


Figure 2.22 *Nummi* of the period *c.* 310–17 (third and fourth reductions) recorded through the PAS (4,506 coins)

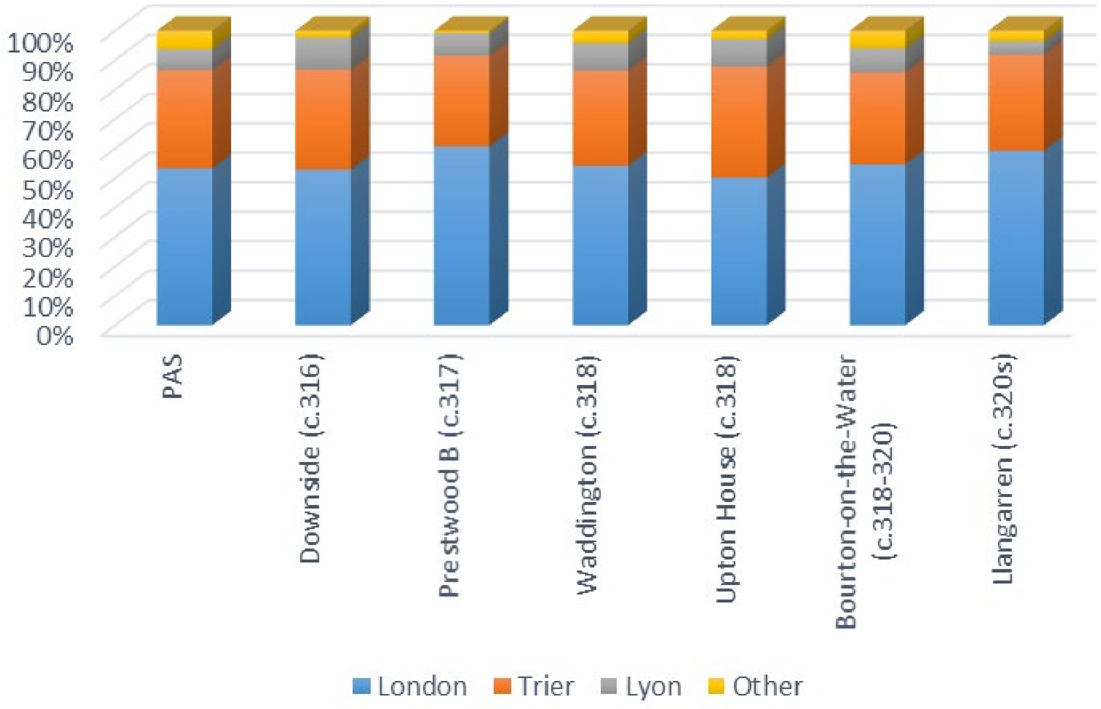


Figure 2.23 PAS *nummi* from 310–17 by percentage per mint compared to British hoards terminating at the end of the Tetrarchic period (hoard data after Besly and Webster 2002; Drost 2011–12; Bland and Burnett 1988a)

between 50% and 60% of the total and Trier from 30% up to 37.6% at Upton House (Bland and Burnett 1988a, 217),[108] in contrast to Gallic hoards where the reverse is the case and Trier dominates (Drost 2011–12). Arguably, this indicates that what we are seeing in the PAS dataset mirrored in the hoarded assemblages is largely consistent with the material in circulation in Britain during the first two decades of the 4th century.

In their spatial distribution (**Fig. 2.24**), *nummi* of the third and fourth reductions largely follow the general patterns seen in previous phases of the Tetrarchy. There are distinct concentrations in the south and East Anglia, while Lincolnshire and Yorkshire are better represented, certainly than for the 1/48*l.* reduction, and there are slightly more examples seen in the north and west of the province. In many respects, this distribution is not dissimilar to that of the First Tetrarchy, albeit with much larger volume of coinage and therefore perhaps giving a better impression of the areas in which these coins circulated most widely during the Tetrarchic period.

Nummi of the third reduction, 1/72*l.* (*c.* 4.48g; 22–1mm), 310–13 (1,590 coins)[109]

The third reduction is dominated by the introduction of the *Sol* reverse type for Constantine and the visual imagery is clear, in many respects separating him from Maxentius (see

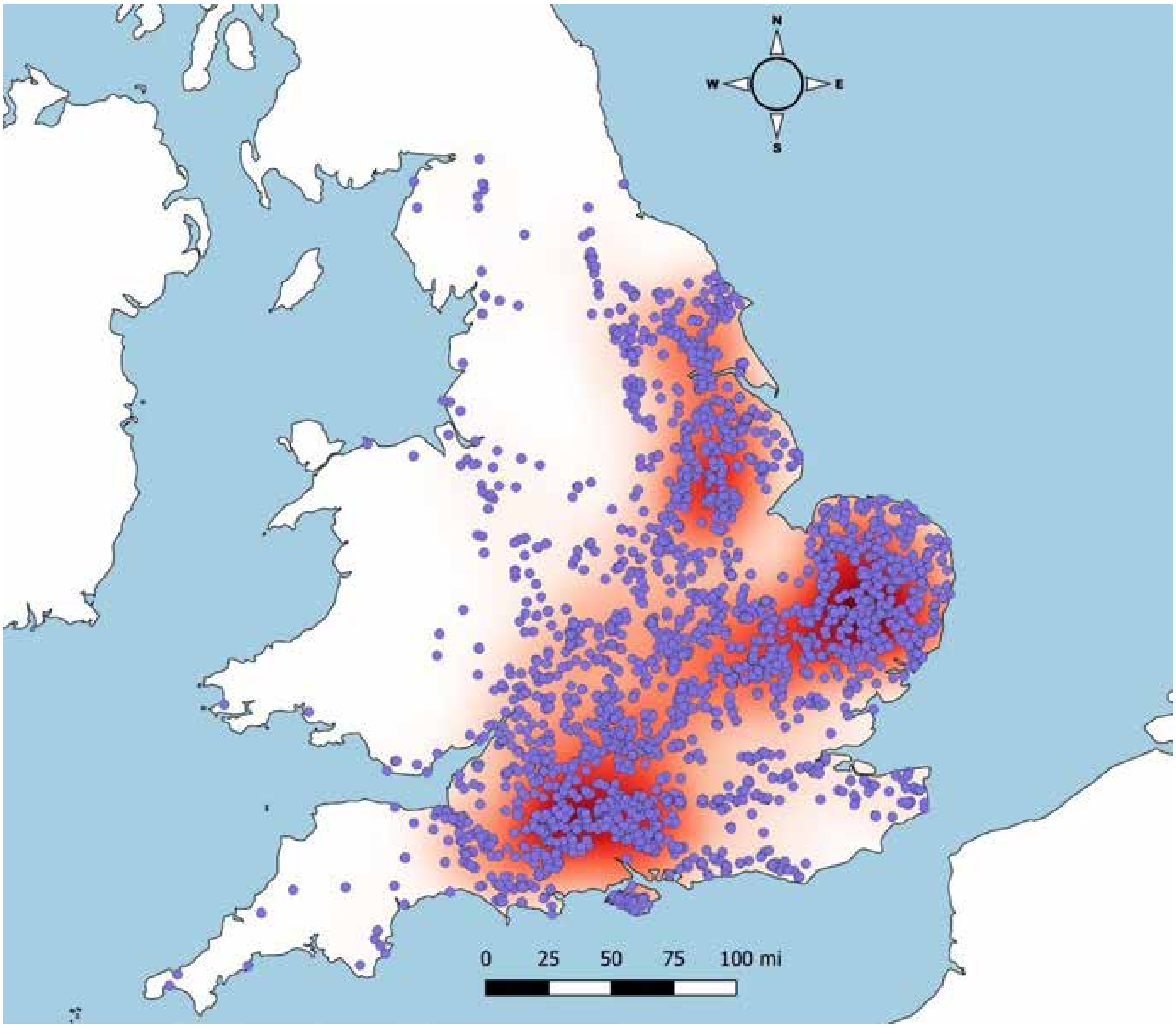


Figure 2.24 Distribution of *nummi* from the third and fourth reductions, *c.* 310–17, recorded through the PAS (4,506 coins) (Map data: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)

Drost 2013;) and perhaps also offering distance from Maximian too, whose death in 310 on Constantine's orders removed at least one threat in the build-up to battle with his son, Maxentius. Indeed, SOLI INVICTO COMITI is the most commonly seen reverse type for this period (967 coins; 62%), almost entirely for Constantine, while the *Genius* types are far fewer in number (267 coins; 17%) and largely confined to issues of Maximinus and Licinius. As a result, Constantine is by far the best represented of the emperors (1,286 coins; 81%), followed by Licinius (148 coins; 9%) and Maximinus (129 coins; 8%). Similarly, this means that the western mints, and London in particular, form the bulk of the material, with the 849 *nummi* identified as products of the London mint slightly above average for this period (53%) compared to Trier (492 coins; 31%) (**Fig. 2.25**).[110]

Distribution of the *nummi* from this period recorded through the PAS demonstrates a similar pattern to the total coinage for 310–17 (**Fig. 2.26**). The south is again the focus, and while there is perhaps slightly less concentration in East Anglia and Lincolnshire in particular, there is still a clear showing in both areas that reflects the patterns of coin loss and recovery typical for the Tetrarchic period. The far south-west (Cornwall and Devon), Wales and the north-west are notably sparse and it is interesting that areas of the south-east (London, Sussex and Kent) that demonstrate relatively good numbers of coins for 310–17 as a whole are less well represented for the third reduction.

London (849 coins), third reduction (1/72l.; 21mm) (Pl. 2.9, nos 1–27)[111]

The third reduction at London can be divided, following Cloke and Toone (2015, parts 6 and 7) into essentially two parts. Initially, *nummi* simply marked -//PLN as in the previous reduction appear but these are followed from *c.* 310 with a large issue marked T F//PLN that mirrors parallel issues at Trier and Lyon (Cloke and Toone 2015, 52, part 6).[112] The T F coinage is followed in 311 by right (- *//PLN) and left (* -//PLN) star issues that are the last products of the 1/72*l.* reduction, the latter mint-mark continuing into the fourth reduction although this was not recognised by Sutherland in *RIC* VI, which ends with the star left issues (Cloke and Toone 2015, 54–61, part 7; Huvelin 1990; Gautier

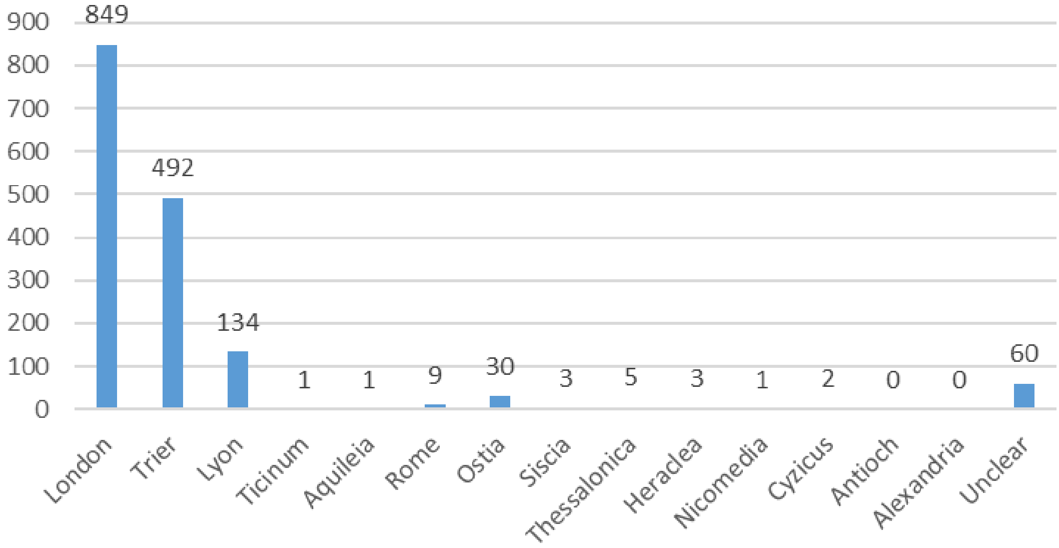


Figure 2.25 *Nummi* of the 1/72*l.* reduction recorded through the PAS by mint (1,590 coins)

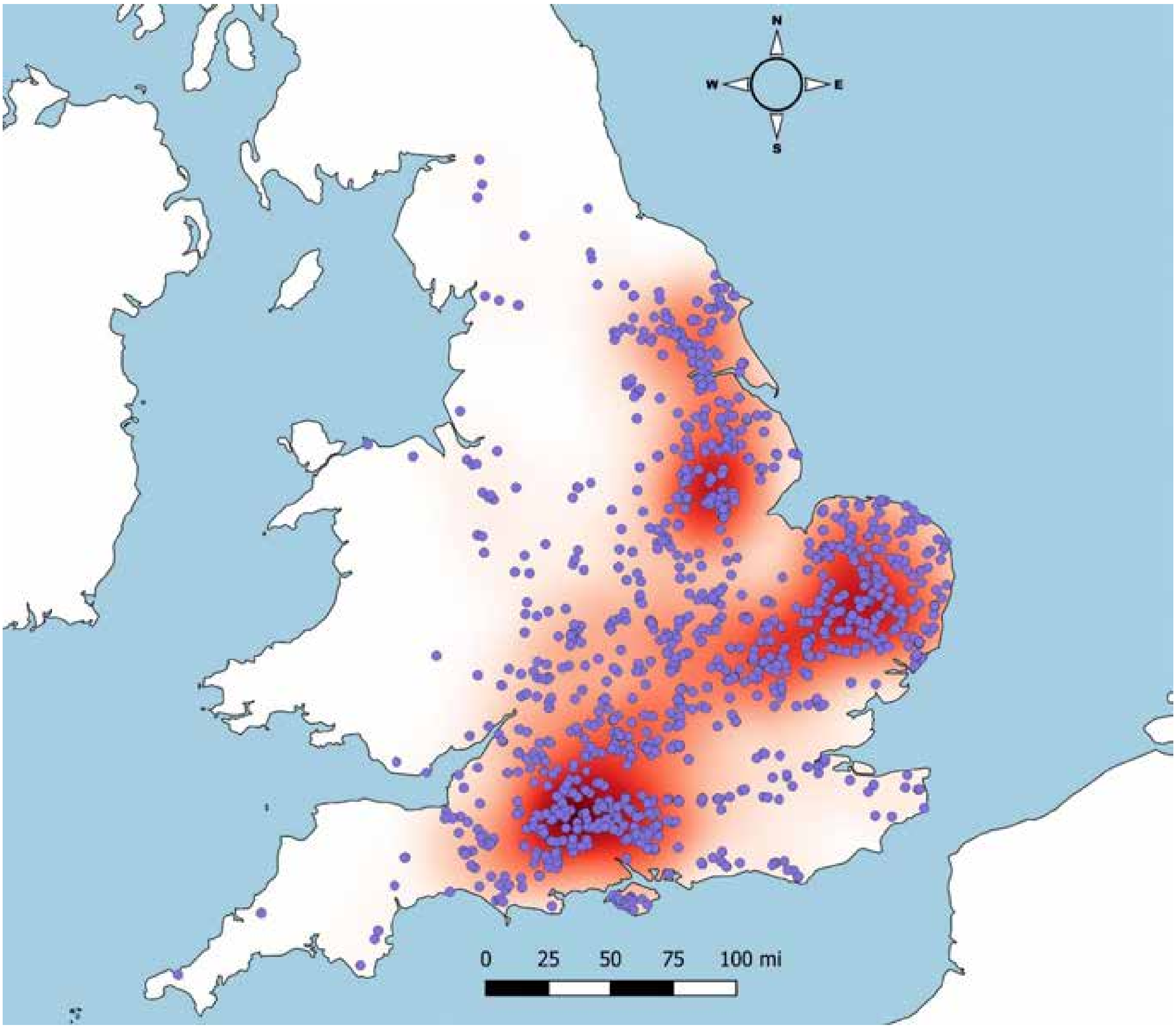


Figure 2.26 Distribution of *nummi* from the 1/72*l.* reduction recorded through the PAS (1,590 coins) (Map data: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)

1992). They represent the apogee of London mint coinage with quite extensive variation of obverse and reverse types that is absent in the issues before or afterward (see Cloke and Toone 2015, 61).

The -//PLN issues appear to be rare, with only two examples for Constantine identified to date (BM-143E5B and HAMP-DE9D2F[113]). In contrast, *nummi* with T F//PLN mint-mark number 340 of the total London coins (40%). Cloke and Toone (2015, 52) note that one SOLI INVICTO COMITI type in particular – their type 6.02.010 – constitutes over 85% of the total London coins of this period in hoards. This pattern is replicated in the PAS data and 332 of the *Sol* types for Constantine are of the two most common types (Cloke and Toone 2015, especially 6.02.010, and 6.02.014). A single example is recorded for Maximinus (LIN-FED6DF; Cloke and Toone 2015, 6.02.019), with another of unclear ruler. Two GENIO POP ROM *nummi* for Licinius (PUBLIC-9CEAF2 and NCL-98E324) and one for Maximinus (HAMP-F41FC4), as well as three MARTI CONSERVATORI types for Constantine (Cloke and Toone 2015, 6.02.005)[114] are also evident in the PAS material. There appears to be a single PAS coin for Licinius with *Mars* reverse type (DEV-7A2861) that may belong to the rare group at the end of the T F issue with stars above the mint-mark (Cloke and Toone 2015, 6.03.007).

Nummi of the - *//PLN issue are abundant in the PAS dataset, numbering 318 examples in total, with Constantine again the most prolific (202 coins; 63.5%). A wide variety of obverse and reverse combinations are recorded for this mint-mark in at least 10 different reverse types. Almost a third of the PAS data (91 coins; 29%) is formed by *nummi* with *Comiti* reverse types (COMITI AVGG NN and COMITI AA VV GG), with all but one rare example of Maximinus (YORYM-7F29A6) for Constantine (Cloke and Toone 2015, part 7.03). This is a pattern noted by Cloke and Toone (2015, 57) who also highlight similar numbers of GENIO POP ROM issues, replicated too in the PAS data with 62 examples for Licinius, 49 for Maximinus and just 5 for Constantine.[115] SOLI INVICTO COMITI, solely for Constantine, is less abundant (13 PAS coins) than CONCORD MILIT (25 coins)[116] and PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (43 coins) types, the PAS recording rare obverse varieties of both issues (WILT-438D61[117] (*Concordia)* and OXON-466579 (*Principi*); Cloke and Toone 2015, 7.04.035, 7.06.014). Arguably the most interesting types from this issue, and significant for the interpretation of the PAS data (see below), relate to a visit by Constantine to Britain. A series of *Adventus* reverse types signal Constantine's ceremonial arrival in the province, convincingly dated to late 311 or early 312 and coinciding both with his second consulship and efforts to garner support for his campaigns against Maxentius. The latter military build-up is highlighted in the appearance of bust types with martial style (Cloke and Toone 2015, 55–6; Huvelin 1990, 32; Casey 1978). There are 25 PAS examples that demonstrate a variety of obverse types, joined with two much rarer *Spes* reverse types (WAW-0825E3 and LIN-D53B91) that are plausibly related and highlight Constantine as the hope ('*spes*') of the Republic (Cloke and Toone 2015, 58).

In the aftermath of the Battle of the Milvian Bridge, the * -//PLN issues take over, although these are noticeably less abundant in the PAS data with just 48 coins. Constantine is the only emperor identifiable for this issue, with MARTI CONSERVATORI and PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS reverse types most commonly seen (16 and 13 coins respectively), reflecting too the hoard evidence noted by Cloke and Toone (2015, 60). One *Principi* piece (LEIC-63BDA4) is an extremely rare obverse variety (Cloke and Toone 2015, 7.11.004). Constantine's victory is commemorated with FELICITAS AVGG NN, ROMAE AETER AVG and SECVRITAS AVGG reverse types, of which there are seven *Securitas* types.[118] Finally, a very rare dated issue (NMS-60CB48) with P M TR P COS II P P reverse legend is one of only three examples published in Cloke and Toone (2015, 7.12.001(3)) and is presumably from early in the issue at the start of Constantine's second consulship in 312.

Trier (492 coins), third reduction (1/72l.; 21mm) (Pl. 2.9, nos 28–33)[119]

In many respects, *nummi* of the Trier mint are much easier to organise in the PAS data than those of London and the 470 identified coins are all either unmarked or carry the same mint-mark (where identifiable), T F//PTR. The T F//PTR issue is dominated by SOLI INVICTO COMITI types struck solely for Constantine, for which there are at least 272 examples (*c.* 55%). In addition, 34 MARTI CONSERVATORI issues depicting Mars leaning on spear and shield (*RIC* VI, p. 226, nos 854–65) are also recorded for Constantine. For his companions in the east, Licinius and Maximinus, the Trier mint only issues GENIO POP ROM *nummi* and these are relatively common for both emperors with Licinius slightly better represented (68 coins; 14%) than Maximinus (45 coins; 9%).[120]

In addition to the T F issues, there are two unmarked groups of *nummi* struck solely for Constantine that belong to this reduction. Both have bust types on obverse and reverse faces, the first with a helmeted bust of *Mars* on the reverse and MARTI CONSERVATORI legend,[121] for which there are 16 examples. The second group has the now standard SOLI INVICTO COMITI reverse legend but with a radiate bust of *Sol* instead of a standing figure.[122] There are 34 examples of this latter type recorded on the PAS. Interestingly, the combined total for these unmarked issues makes up about 10% of the Trier coins recorded through the PAS and this is comparable to hoarded assemblages in Gaul, where it is noted that they never make up more than *c.* 10% of the total (Drost 2007–8, 50).

It is from this reduction that the Trier mint produced a large output of fractional coinage in celebration of Constantine's *quinquennalia* in 310. These will be discussed separately below with the other fractional denominations.

Lyon (134 coins), third reduction (1/72l.; 21mm) (Pl. 2.9, nos 34–6)[123]

At Lyon, a break in production after the CI H/S -//PLG issue is followed, probably after the death of Maximian and Constantine's vision in the spring of 310, by the first issue of the third reduction marked F T//PLG (70 coins).[124] These issues are only struck for Constantine and all of the PAS examples are *Sol* types with the exception of two pieces with PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS reverse type (BH-15AD0E and SUR-29D654). A second issue marked S F//PLG is included in the 1/72*l*. reduction by Bastien (1980; although it appears with a later date in *RIC* VII, 122, nos 1–9) and is represented by 48 PAS *nummi*. There appear to be no examples of the early T F//PLG issues that appear at the end of the 1/72*l*. reduction, but these are in any case extremely rare, with Bastien noting just two examples and a third appearing by 2012 (Bastien 1980, 72; Drost 2011–12).

Italian mints (41 coins), third reduction (1/72l.; 21mm): Ostia, *Rome,* Aquileia *and* Ticinum (Pls 2.9, nos 37–40; 2.10, nos 1–11)

Coins from the Italian mints are generally poorly represented in the PAS dataset. However, this might not be unexpected given that until 312 these mints remained under the control of Maxentius, with the 1/72*l*. reduction only apparent following his death (see Drost 2011–12; 2013). The mint of *Ostia* is best represented among this group with 30 coins, almost three-quarters of the total number of *nummi* from the Italian mints for this reduction. All of the *Ostia* coins have the mint-mark -//MOSTP-Q and date to between 312 and 313, just before the mint was closed by Constantine and moved to Arles, with coins struck for the three emperors, Constantine, Licinius and Maximinus. SOLI INVICTO COMITI types remain the most abundant and there are 16 examples, 6 each for Constantine and Maximinus and 4 for Licinius. Two GENIO POP ROM *nummi* are recorded for Constantine with a further example for Maximinus, while 11 *nummi* with S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI reverse type depicting a legionary eagle between two *vexilla* are present, 7 for Constantine and one each for Licinius and Maximinus.[125]

In addition to coins from *Ostia*, there are nine pieces from the mint of Rome. The S P Q R type seen at *Ostia* is found in the Rome issues too, with three examples for Constantine and one for Licinius all with -//RP-Q mint-marks. Two SOLI INVICTO COMITI types with the same mint-mark are evident for Constantine (GLO-74CB85 and HAMP-8C376B) along with a single GENIO POPVLI ROMANI issue for Maximinus (SUR-70F739). The slightly later * -// RP-Q mint-mark is represented by a single GENIO POPVLI ROMANI issue for Licinius (HAMP-A7AE25) and a standard *Sol* type for Constantine (YORYM-116812). Single *nummi* for Licinius, possibly from the mint of *Aquileia* (LEIC-370661) with GENIO AVGVSTI reverse type, and for Constantine from *Ticinum* with MARTI CONSERVATORI reverse (NLM-DA6978) represent the only other coins from the Italian mints, but are very rare among the PAS dataset.

Balkan and eastern mints (14 coins), third reduction (1/72l.; 21mm): Siscia, Thessalonica, Heraclea, Nicomedia *and* Cyzicus (Pl. 2.10, nos 12–16)

In the eastern mints, the standard *Genius* and *Sol* types seen in the west are replaced by those for Jupiter as the protector of the emperor ('IOVI CONSERVATORI'). As with the previous phases of Tetrarchic coinage, these are rare as PAS finds in large part due to the distances required for them to travel to reach the province. From *Siscia* is an example with IOVI CONSERVATORI reverse type (LEIC-B7E5B1) alongside *nummi* for Constantine (NMS-1603C) and Licinius (CAM-728424) with IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG NN reverse types and - A//SIS mint-marks. *Thessalonica* is represented by four *nummi* of Constantine and one of Licinius of this same *Iovi* reverse type and -//•TS•A• mint-mark; while from *Heraclea* are three *nummi* for Constantine with shortened IOVI CONERVATORI AVGG reverse types and - A//SMHT mint-marks (*RIC* VI, 541, no. 75). A single example from *Nicomedia* has a SOLI INVICTO reverse type depicting *Sol* standing left holding the head of *Serapis* (LEIC-F3DDE2), while two *nummi* from *Cyzicus* for Maximinus and Licinius carry the GENIO AVGVSTI CMH reverse legend that mirrors the marked types at Lyon and *Nicomedia* in the 1/48*l*. reduction (LIN-4908B3 and DUR-163E57).

Nummi of the fourth reduction, 1/96*l*. (*c*. 3.36g; 19mm), 313–17 (1,656 coins)

Following the death of Maximinus, the *nummus* experiences a further empire-wide reduction in weight to 1/96*l*. (*c*. 3.36g) in 313. While the types are essentially the same as the 1/72*l*. reduction, and indeed often extremely difficult to separate out when dealing with poorly preserved site finds, the two reductions can often be identified based on the measurements of the coin and the surviving mint-marks where visible. SOLI INVICTO COMITI reverse types remain by far the most prominent, numbering 1,302 (79%) of the 1,656 *nummi* identified from this reduction, followed again by GENIO POP ROM (279 coins; 17%). With the death of Maximinus we are dealing essentially with issues of the two Augusti in this period, Constantine in the west and Licinius in the east. As we might expect, Constantine is far more common in Britain than his counterpart in the east and his *nummi* make up 77% of the total (1,278 coins). A few early issues of the Caesars Crispus, Constantine II and Licinius II begin to emerge right at the end of the period prior to substantial reform of the coinage in 318, typically with CLARITAS REIPVBLICAE or IOVI CONSERVATORI reverse types, but these are rare and limited so far to just 39 examples from the western mints.

London remains the most prolific of the mints in the PAS dataset, although drops slightly to a 49% share (807 coins) while the 460 Trier coins keep the mint at an almost identical 28% of the total (**Fig. 2.27**). The discrepancy at London is explained in two ways. The first is the closing of the mint at *Ostia* in 313 and subsequent opening of a new mint at Arles, whose coinage experiences marginally greater loss (and subsequent recovery) in Britain (120 coins; 7%) than pieces from Lyon (82 coins; 5%). The other significant difference from the preceding reduction is the 153 *nummi* that are likely to belong to the 1/96*l*. reduction but cannot be closely assigned to a mint or ruler and make up 9% of the PAS assemblage. With these removed, London would once again be back to *c*. 54% of the total.

The distribution of *nummi* from the fourth reduction is not dissimilar to that of the third, with significant groupings in the south (Hampshire and Wiltshire in particular) and in East Anglia (**Fig. 2.28**). Lincolnshire and Yorkshire are

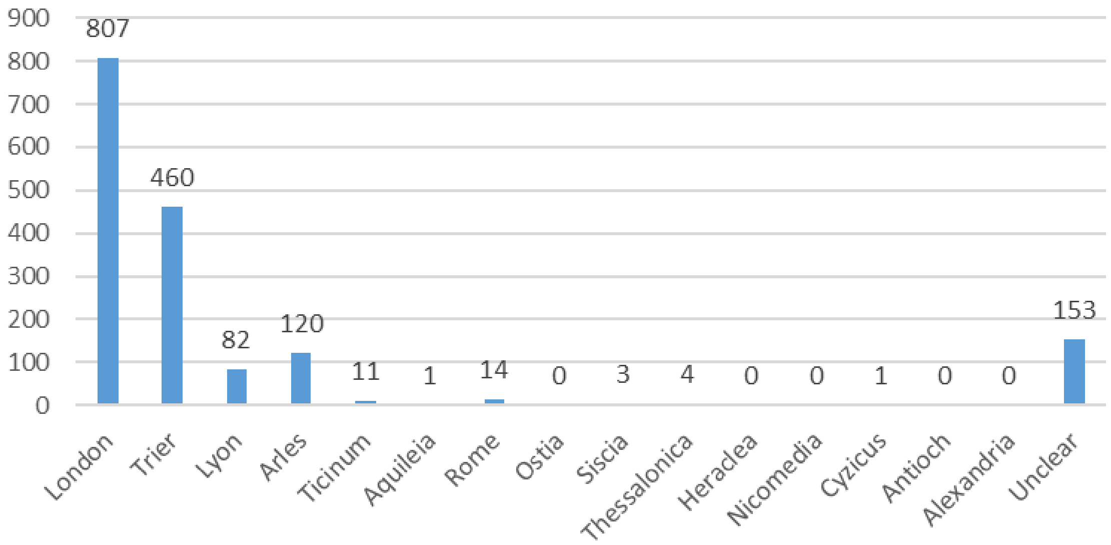


Figure 2.27 *Nummi* of the 1/96*l.* reduction recorded through the PAS (1,656 coins)

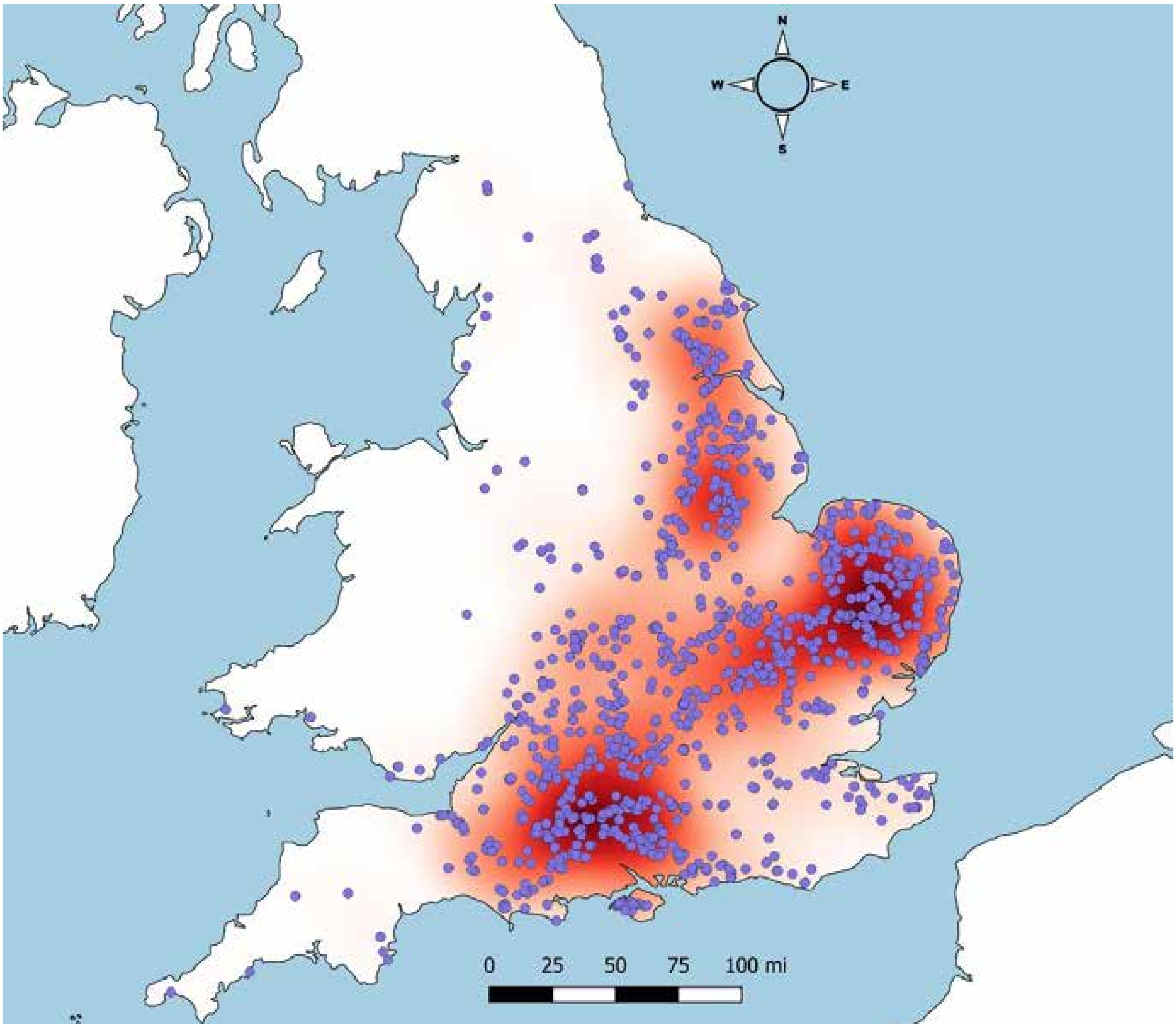


Figure 2.28 Distribution of *nummi* of the 1/96*l.* reduction recorded through the PAS (1,656 coins) (Map data: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)

evident too, but in marginally lesser volume (*c.* 16%) than for the 1/72*l.* coinage (*c.* 19%) and there are certainly fewer examples in the west of the province generally.

London (807 coins), fourth reduction (1/96l.; 19mm) (Pls 2.10, nos 17–40, 2.11, nos 1–6)[126]

The fourth reduction at London is well represented in the PAS dataset, with a total of 807 *nummi*. It is covered by Cloke and Toone's (2015) Part 8 and runs up to coins with ∪ *// PLN mint-marks in 317–18 at the very end of Reece Period 15 (**Table 2.9**). Initially, the * -//PLN mint-mark continues from the 1/72*l.* reduction with *nummi* separated based on their smaller module with 19–20mm dies in this reduction. With the exception of four GENIO POP ROM issues for Licinius and six MARTI CONSERVATORI *nummi* for Constantine, these are entirely *Sol* types for Constantine (71 coins). The next issue with S F//PLN mint-mark is the largest in the PAS assemblage and this is reflected too in the relatively large number noted by Cloke and Toone (2015, 63). Ten ADVENTVS AVG N *nummi* are recorded for Constantine and these point to an imperial visit to *Britannia* probably in 314 while he was based at Trier in the lead-up to conflict with Licinius (Casey 1978; Cloke and Toone 2015, 63). Licinius himself is well represented, with 67 GENIO POP ROM issues, but these are outweighed by the 197 *nummi* of Constantine with *Sol* reverse types. These are mostly standard types, but there are three rarer *Mars* issues for Constantine (Cloke and Toone 2015, type 8.02.009) and one rare PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS *nummus* (SOM-46DD9B; Cloke and Toone 2015, type 8.02.010).

Between 314 and 315 the mint-marks on London coins change so that the first letter in exergue is an M on a series of short issues – the 'M' series (Cloke and Toone 2015, 62–4; *RIC* VII, nos 21–84). These are represented by over a hundred PAS examples, but with generally few for each issue and some where only partial exergual letters are visible, not allowing for close attribution to an individual issue at all. The S F//MLL issue continues the ADVENTVS AVG N type of the previous issue, with two PAS examples recorded and again indicative of an imperial visit in *c.* 314 (LIN-0C03F1 and ESS-758131; Cloke and Toone 2015, 8.03.001). Six *Genius* types are recorded for Licinius and two for Constantine, who is also represented by 10 *Sol* issues. This is a pattern replicated in the S F//MSL issues where there are 10 *Genius* types for Licinius and one for Constantine (SF-CE24F0), followed by 27 *Sol* types for Constantine but just one for Licinius (LANCUM-2D1D88). For Constantine, 15 *Sol* and one *Genius* (HAMP-05CE23) types are evident for Constantine from the S F//MLN issue along with just two *Genius* (HESH-542564 and BERK-E55343) and one *Sol* (BH-EA2667) for Licinius. The *S P//MLN* issue is generally rare on the PAS, where there are two possible GENIO POP ROM (NLM-9DEC59 and BERK-805B20) and one SOLI INVICTO COMITI (IOW-0D9035) *nummus* for Licinius, the remainder *Sol* issues of Constantine. The final M series issue dates to *c.* 314–15 and Cloke and Toone (2015, 64) suggest that variety in bust types for this issue indicates commemoration of Constantine's fourth consulship in 315. Licinius only appears on two PAS pieces, both with SOLI INVICTO COMITI reverses (BM-83AF18 and HAMP2453) and with the exception of a single *Genius* type (WILT-7D2363) all others are *Sol* issues for Constantine. These include one with left-facing bust (SUR-A1BDF7) and two examples lacking images for the rare types depicting Sol in a facing quadriga (SF4764 and NMS-C4E372).

Table 2.9 ***Nummi*** **of the London mint recorded through the PAS from the 1/96*l.* reduction by issue (659 coins; 148 cannot be attributed to a specific mint-mark/issue)**

Issue	No.
* –//PLN	83
S F//PLN	281
S F//MLL	20
S F//MSL	39
S F//MLN	20
S P//MLN	8
S P//MSL	14
T F//PLN	112
S P//PLN	39
S* P//PLN	10
∪ –//PLN	31
∪ *//PLN	2
Total	**659**

The T F//PLN issue is the second largest in the PAS dataset for this reduction. GENIO POP ROM types are generally scarce and there are just five examples of Constantine and two for Licinius. In contrast, the SOLI INVICTO COMITI type is abundant with 100 *nummi* for Constantine, albeit just 5 for Licinius. The majority are standard types, but there are some less common pieces present that include a *Sol* type for Constantine (YORYM-9F31BB)[127] that is paralleled by only a single example in Cloke and Toone (2015, 8.08.008) and at least one with *Sol* standing right instead of left (BH-233183).

In 317, after civil war between the two Augusti, Licinius disappears from the London mint coinage and in his place appear the first issues of the two young sons of Constantine as Caesars, Crispus and Constantine II. The S P//PLN issues are largely made up of SOLI INVICTO COMITI types for Constantine, numbering 20 in total. These are joined by 13 examples for Crispus and a further 5 for Constantine II. A CLARITAS REIPVBLICAE type is introduced during this issue, but these are extremely rare as PAS coins and there appears to be just one example for Crispus (NCL-A58501). The *Claritas* type does not appear in the PAS data for the S* P//PLN of 317, but coins of this group are in any case rare with just eight *nummi* for Constantine and one each for the two Caesars (BM-AF3D69 and NMS-FDF034). The final two issues, with ∪ -//PLN and ∪ *//PLN mint-marks, are equally scarce, particularly the issue carrying the star in right field.[128] These are formed entirely of *Sol* issues for Constantine and his sons, 21 of the coins for Constantine himself (including a single example with star in right field), with eight for Crispus and one for Constantine II, the remainder of unclear ruler.

Trier (460 coins), fourth reduction (1/96l.; 19mm) **(Pl. 2.11, nos 7–17)**[129]

Trier is well represented in the 1/96*l.* coinage, although the nature of the PAS data makes separation of many of the individual coin issues from this phase problematic. This is particularly as a result of three different issues with T F in the field but either PTR, A-BTR, or •A-BTR in exergue, the initial letter of the exergual mark often missing or illegible on poorly preserved coins. As a result, there are at least 60 Trier *nummi* (28 *Sol* types; 31 *Genius* types; one *Mars* type) that could belong to any of these issues between 313 and 317/18 (see *RIC* VII, 168–77). The initial T F//PTR issue continues from the 1/72*l.* reduction but probably does not last beyond 314 (Drost 2011–12; Bastien and Huvelin 1969, 31–2; contra *RIC* VII, 168). A total of 40 SOLI INVICTO COMITI, 3 MARTI CONSERVATORI, and a single *Genius* type for Constantine as well as 15 GENIO POP ROM issues for Licinius are recorded with this mint-mark through the PAS. This is slightly higher percentage-wise (13%) than Drost suggests for *nummi* of this group in hoarded assemblages in Gaul (Drost 2011–12); however, several of the PAS examples lack images and it is plausible that there could be crossover with the A-BTR issues.

Nummi with A-B S//PTR mint-marks (*c.* 314–15) are less common, numbering 34 examples identified to date. For Constantine, *Sol* provides the bulk of the coinage (22 examples) but there are also five much rarer MARTI CONSERVATORI issues for him[130] and seven *Genius* types for Licinius. The subsequent T F//A-BTR and T F//•A-BTR issues form the bulk of the Trier coins, with 270 PAS examples. Only five have been identified as belonging to the •ATR issue,[131] but again this may reflect problems of identification of poorly preserved pieces and a slightly higher number might be expected.[132] For the A-BTR issues, Constantine dominates with 172 examples, 163 of which are SOLI INVICTO COMITI types alongside 8 MARTI CONSERVATORI pieces. Licinius has 88 GENIO POP ROM *nummi* from this issue in the PAS dataset, but this is the last issue where his coins appear at Trier (Drost 2011–12). *Nummi* of the Caesars Crispus and Constantine II begin to emerge with these issues although they are very rare with just three for Constantine II (KENT-2498CF, WILT-BADC05,[133] and HAMP-985B37) and one for Crispus (LIN-B026D8), all with CLARITAS REIPVBLICAE reverse types.

The last Trier issue from the period, with F T//•A-BTR, is confined almost exclusively on the PAS database to *Sol* types of Constantine, although in the 15 identified examples there is a single piece with *Claritas* reverse for Constantine II (BM-3053FE).

Lyon (82 coins), fourth reduction (1/96l.; 19mm) **(Pl. 2.11, nos 18–21)**[134]

The 1/96*l.* coinage at Lyon is exclusively represented on the PAS database by coins of Constantine in three main issues marked T F//PLG, TF *//PLG and A S//PLG appearing from 315 after a brief closure of the mint in 313 (Bastien 1980, 72–5). A total of 44 *Sol* types are recorded for the first issue alongside 7 MARTI CONSERVATORI issues. These are followed by 10 *nummi* from the TF *//PLG issue of 315, again all *Sol* types. A final issue in 315–16 prior to the closure of the mint carries the mint-mark A S//PLG and *nummi* of this issue are much rarer as PAS finds, with only four examples identified.

Arles (120 coins), fourth reduction (1/96l.; 19mm) **(Pl. 2.11, nos 22–36)**[135]

The closure of the *Ostia* mint by Constantine following his defeat of Maxentius resulted in the opening of a new mint at Arles in the spring of 313 (Ferrando 2010). The first issue with -//PARL mint-mark includes in the PAS material a single example for Constantine with VTILITAS PVBLICA ('public benefit'; WMID-CBFFB7) that may depict Moneta on a ship as a pictorial depiction of the mint moving from *Ostia* to Arles (S. Moorhead pers. comm.). There are single MARTI CONSERVATORI types from this issue, one rare example for Constantine (SUSS-E6C406) with left-facing helmeted bust and another for Licinius with mint-mark unrecorded in *RIC* (CAM-6A506B). *Sol* still dominates, however, with 18 examples for Constantine and 5 for Licinius.

Nummi with *S F//PARL* mint-marks comprise 20 of the total; all are SOLI INVICTO COMITI types with 18 for Constantine and 2 for Licinius. These include mint-mark (LEIC-853F25) and obverse (SUSS-FDB010) variants unlisted in *RIC*. The subsequent T F//PARL issue has a similar profile in the PAS dataset, which records 14 *Sol* types for Constantine and a single example for Licinius. This is followed by *nummi* marked T* F//PARL, which represent the most abundant Arles issue seen on the PAS. Constantine still dominates with his SOLI INVICTO COMITI types, numbering 30 examples, with Licinius represented by just 2.

A much rarer M F//ARLA issue is represented by only four *nummi* of Constantine. This is followed by nine examples with *Sol* reverses marked C S//PARL, seven for Constantine and two for Licinius, and a single IOVI CONSERVATORI type for Licinius II (PUBLIC-D5BE87). Four PAS examples are noted from the R S//PARL issue dated to *c.* 317–18, two of which are *Sol* types, one for Constantine (BH-46398C) and one unclear (HESH-B387B6), alongside rarer IOVI CONSERVATORI types depicting Jupiter throwing a thunderbolt for Licinius I (YORYM-824272; *RIC* VII, 246, no.127) and Licinius II (WAW-D55EEC). A final issue of *c.* 317–18 with R S//ARLA mint-mark has just two potential examples, a possible *Sol* type for Constantine (BM-ACF972) and a CLARITAS REIPVBLICAE for Constantine II Caesar (NMS-98AD64) (see Drost 2011–12; *RIC* VII, 243–4), but both lack images to confirm their identifications.

Italian mints (26 coins), fourth reduction (1/96l.; 19mm): Rome, **Ticinum *and* Aquileia (Pl. 2.11, nos 37–41)**

The Italian mints are represented almost entirely in the PAS material by *nummi* of Rome and *Ticinum*, but none are seen with any regularity. Rome is most common and of the 14 examples noted, 7 are *Sol* types for Constantine and 6 for Licinius I, with the R F//R*P and R -/X F//RP issues of 314–15 making up 11 of the total (*RIC* VII, 298–9). From *Ticinum* are 11 *nummi*, of which 10 have *Sol* reverses from issues of 313–14 (*RIC* VII, 361–2) and all but two are for Constantine, the remainder for Licinius (BM-2A70D2 and LVPL1072). A single example with IOVI

CONSERVATORI reverse type and P -//ST mint-mark is recorded for Licinius II (SF-ECFC02). Seemingly the only other *nummus* from the Italian mints that potentially relates to this period is an example from *Aquileia* (WILT-41683D).[136] This is a coin for Licinius with IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG reverse type depicting the emperor on an eagle, a type unlisted for *Aquileia* but evident on *nummi* of *c.* 318–19 at other mints like *Ticinum* (*RIC* VII, 373, no. 88), as well as on 'pseudo-*argentei*' of this period (*RIC* VI, 224, no. 825; *RIC* VII, 182, no. 210; see below for discussion of the pseudo-*argentei*). If associated with the pseudo-*argentei* it may just fall in Reece Period 15, although a slightly later *c.* 318–19 date range is perhaps more plausible given parallels with *nummi* of similar type.

Balkan and eastern mints (8 coins), fourth reduction (1/96l.; 19mm):[137] Siscia, Thessalonica, Cyzicus *and Antioch* (Pl. 2.11, nos 42–4)

Nummi from the Balkan and eastern mints remain extremely rare as PAS finds for this period. One example for Constantine (LEIC-1B16D5)[138] and two for Licinius (SF-A51905 and DYFED-22526F) are evident from *Siscia* with IOVI CONSERVATORI reverse types. *Thessalonica* is best represented, with two *Jupiter* types each for Constantine and Licinius, while there is a single example for Constantine from *Cyzicus* (CORN-92AAA6). Finally, a *nummus* of Antioch is recorded from London, but this is likely to be a modern loss (SUR-5B3DE1) and so is excluded from the statistics above.

Fractional *nummi*, 303–317/18 (Pl. 2.12, nos 1–29)

From the end of the First Tetrarchy, smaller, fractional coinages were issued to complement the full-weight *nummi* that still retained some silver content indicative of their direct relationships within a broader denominational system (Drost 2013, 40; King and Northover 1991; Wigg 1991, 410; Depeyrot 1982, 20-1). In appearance these are often of the same style as their full-weight counterparts, but with contracted or differing reverse types, smaller flans and, of course, lighter weights. Metrology indicates the presence of various fractions, with halves, thirds and quarters all evident at various times[139] and divisions running perhaps as low as 1/8th of a full *nummus* at Trier (Wigg 1991, 416, table C). They were issued in the western empire from Trier,[140] Rome and *Ostia* (under Maxentius);[141] rarely they appear elsewhere, such as in an issue of quarter-*nummi* from *Siscia*[142] (Strauss 1954; King and Northover 1991; Wigg 1991; Drost 2011; 2013; Zschucke 1989).

The issuing of fractional *nummi* was shown by Strauss (1954) to begin from *c.* 303 and typically coincides with specific imperial events, smaller fractions in particular often carrying *vota* reverse types that refer to imperial anniversaries (Geneviève 2007–8; Drost 2011; Zschucke 1989).[143] For Britain, Trier was the key mint as it is apparent that the imperial residences such as Trier served as the centres of production for these smaller denominations (Drost 2013, 46). Alongside early *vota* pieces from Trier up to *c.* 307–8, a significant issue of half- and quarter-*nummi* circulate within the province, most notably with SOLI INVICTO[144] and MARTI CONSERV[145] reverse types as contracted versions of their full-weight counterparts, which commemorate Constantine's *quinquennalia* celebrated at Trier on 25 July 310 (e.g. Geneviève 2007–8, 86; Strauss 1954, 39–44). More significantly, they appear to have been issued infrequently as additions to imperial largesse rather than regular components of the currency system(s) and are likely to have been distributed as *missilia* to the general populace alongside more targeted *donativa* in gold and silver to higher-ranking military officers and civilian officials (see below) (Strauss 1954; Geneviève 2007–8, 87, 90; Drost 2011, 640; Zschucke 1989, 18).[146] Their presence in marginally greater volume in Gallic hoards ending in 317–18 and later suggests some remained in circulation and may have experienced more widespread use after the reduction of 313 in particular, when earlier fractions would have been much closer in weight to the full *nummus* (e.g. Geneviève 2007–8, 88; although cf. Depeyrot 1992, 46). As will become apparent below, single finds of fractional *nummi* represent at least 2–3% or more of all Tetrarchic coins recorded through the PAS – notably higher than from British hoards (see **Table 2.10**). While the method of their discovery and recording through the PAS might arguably present an unbalanced picture simply as a result of larger numbers recorded when compared to British hoards, or indeed to excavated assemblages in Britain or Gaul, it remains apparent that fractional *nummi* did appear in Britain in greater volume (%) than the hoard evidence might initially suggest. This in turn raises questions with regard to their usage and circulation within the province.

The 166[147] fractional *nummi* recorded on the PAS can be broadly divided into four distinct groups: those struck from the end of the First Tetrarchy until *c.* 307 on the 1/32*l.* standard (**Pl. 2.12, nos 1–3**); a second group from *c.* 307–8 on the 1/48*l.* reduction (**Pl. 2.12, nos 4–17**); the largest group clustering around 310–13 on the 1/72*l.* weight standard (**Pl. 2.12, nos 18–26**); and a small final group dating to between *c.* 313 and 317/18 (**Pl. 2.12, nos 27–9**).

An unmarked Trier *vota* type for Diocletian (VOT/XX/AVGG; WMID-991F07),[148] possibly 1/8th(?) of a *nummus*, probably commemorates his *vicennalia* in 303 and is followed by a QVIES AVG reverse type for his retirement in 305 (LON-A2BB2A).[149] A half-*nummus* issued in 305–6 for Severus II (SWYOR-F16241) with *Genius* reverse type is the sole PAS example from *Siscia* and the last coin from the earliest group.

These are followed by a second group of 14 examples that are all products of Trier from *c.* 307–8. Seven half-*nummi* carry S A//PTR mint-marks of the 1/48*l.* reduction and include two GENIO POP ROM issues for Maximian, one of which is unlisted in *RIC* (NMS-D6F94A and IOW-663A32 (unlisted)), alongside three PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (LEIC-3F6FBC,[150] FAPJW-C0FAF1 and SUSS-D264ED) and two MARTI PATRI PROPVG (WILT-E0D584 and LEIC-D7AEE8) types for Constantine Caesar. An unmarked fraction (1/8th *nummus*?) of 307 with PLVR/NATAL/FEL reverse (FASAM-D2B3F8) probably celebrates Constantine's *Imperium*[151] and is complemented by *vota* fractions for both Constantine (VOT/X/CAESS; FASAM-F1F281)[152] and Maximian (VO/TIS/XXX; ESS-EE82A2). Finally, unmarked *vota* fractions of 307–8 for

Hoard	Date	Total coins	Fractions	%
Springhead	311	653	5	0.77
Goodnestone	316	10	1	10.00
Malmesbury	317	1266	3	0.24
Bourton-on-the-Water	318	3292	5	0.15
Durrington, Hoard I	318	1426	4	0.28
Upton House	318	1685	6	0.36
Waddington	318	2958	5	0.17
Longbridge Deverill	348	903	1	0.11
PAS (Total Reece Period 15)	317/18	6559	166	2.53
PAS (*nummi* to 313)	313	3587	163	4.54
PAS (*nummi* 310–13)	313	1736	146	8.41
PAS (*nummi*, Trier, 310–13)	313	636	144	22.64

Table 2.10 Fractional *nummi* in select British hoards up to 317–18 compared to PAS totals. Goodnestone, highlighted in red, is an outlier as it represents just a single fractional *nummus* among 10 coins and so the percentage here is misleading

Note: this is a sample of hoards that contain some of the larger numbers of fractional *nummi*; there are others with single examples or smaller numbers but the percentages of the total remain similar. The Trier total is for 144 fractional *nummi* only, excluding the two Ostia coins. For the hoards see: Springhead: Green 1987; Goodnestone: Holmes 2009; Malmesbury: WILT-032C93; Bourton-on-the-Water: Burge 1973; Durrington: Algar 1997; Upton House: Bland and Burnett 1988a; Waddington: Ivens 1976; Longbridge Deverill: IARCH-7E5DD5.

Maximian (both VOT/XXX/AVG/N; BERK-DF6FC1[153] and SUR-568031) and Constantine (VOT/X/AVG/N; NMS-B9DF9B) are recorded alongside a third *nummus* of the MEMORIA FELIX issue for Divus Constantius (KENT-3CD621).

The third group is by far the most substantial and numbers 146 coins that are almost all products of the Trier mint issued after the 1/72*l.* reduction in 310. Three fractional *nummi* have *vota* legends that commemorate Constantine's *quinquennalia* (VOT/X/MVL/XX (BM-E7717C and LON-18075D) and VO/TIS/X (SF-B9EB46)) while Maxentius' anniversary the same year is also celebrated on two rare 1/3rd *nummi* from *Ostia* (both VOT/QQ/MVL/X; BM-F43616 and NMS-7328D6). However, the bulk of material from this group is half-*nummi* of 310–11 represented by two specific types – MARTI CONSERV (36 coins) and SOLI INVICTO (105 coins) – that are fractional counterparts of the 1/72*l.* issues. At 72% of the total, SOLI INVICTO pieces are by far the best represented of the two types[154] and this percentage share is not only replicated in British assemblages such as Richborough,[155] but also in Gallic assemblages where the *Sol* type typically represents *c.* 74% or more of the total (Geneviève 2007–8, 86–7, fig. 7). This suggests that, much like in Gaul, the PAS assemblage for the 310–11 Treveran issues is arguably reflective of the coinage in circulation.

A final small group of three coins post-dates 313 and belongs in the final reduction to 1/96*l.* Two refer to peace in the empire following Constantine's victory over Maxentius at the Milvian Bridge in October 312, one from Trier with FVNDAT PACIS reverse of 313–15 (WILT-C47400),[156] the other a SAPIENTIA PRINCIPIS issue from Rome (WILT-5F15AD).[157] A third *nummus* of the deified Maximian with MEMORIAE AETERNAE reverse type, issued by Constantine in 317–18 (NCL-CB3741), appears to be the latest PAS example.

Fractional *nummi* were never common and so the PAS assemblage represents a significant dataset. Even in Gaul they form a fraction of the assemblages, despite proximity to Trier, and with a distribution that reflects the circulation pattern of Treveran coinage generally in north-western Gaul and running towards Britain (Drost 2011; 2013; Geneviève 2007–8, 88–9). Similarly, in Gallic hoards they generally represent a tiny percentage of the total (Geneviève 2007–8, 87–8).[158] This pattern is largely replicated in Britain, where it is rare to see more than a few examples in hoards, although as Geneviève (2007–8, 89) notes, some sites such as Portchester[159] (4 half-*nummi*) and Richborough[160] (19 half-*nummi*) do produce slightly larger numbers. Where they do appear in hoards, for example in Springhead[161] (5 coins), Bourton-on-the-Water[162] (5 coins) or Upton House[163] (6 coins), they still make up less than 1% of the total and it is clear that the PAS data affords a very different perspective (**Table 2.10**).[164] At a very basic level, the 166 fractional *nummi* represent *c.* 2.5% of the total number of Reece Period 15 *nummi* (6,506 coins) recorded through the PAS and this increases to *c.* 4.5% if only the coins up to the 1/96*l.* reduction in 313 (3,587 coins)[165] are included. However, perhaps more telling is that for the 1/72*l.* reduction, the 146 fractional *nummi* comprise *c.* 8% of the total (1,736 coins) and for the Trier mint alone (636 coins)[166] *c.* 23% of the total. The question remains, therefore, as to why the fractional *nummi* from Trier represent such a substantially greater proportion of the PAS total than that seen in British hoards or indeed site and hoard assemblages in Gaul.

If they were distributed as components of imperial largesse, this presents several potentially interesting interpretations. Their findspots within the province (**Fig. 2.29**), as recorded through the PAS, are unfortunately not hugely revealing. They cluster essentially in the same areas that we would expect *nummi* of this period, that is from the south-west, particularly around Wiltshire, through to East Anglia and Lincolnshire. However, the political and historical setting of the period may offer an answer. In the build-up to conflict with Maxentius at the Milvian Bridge,

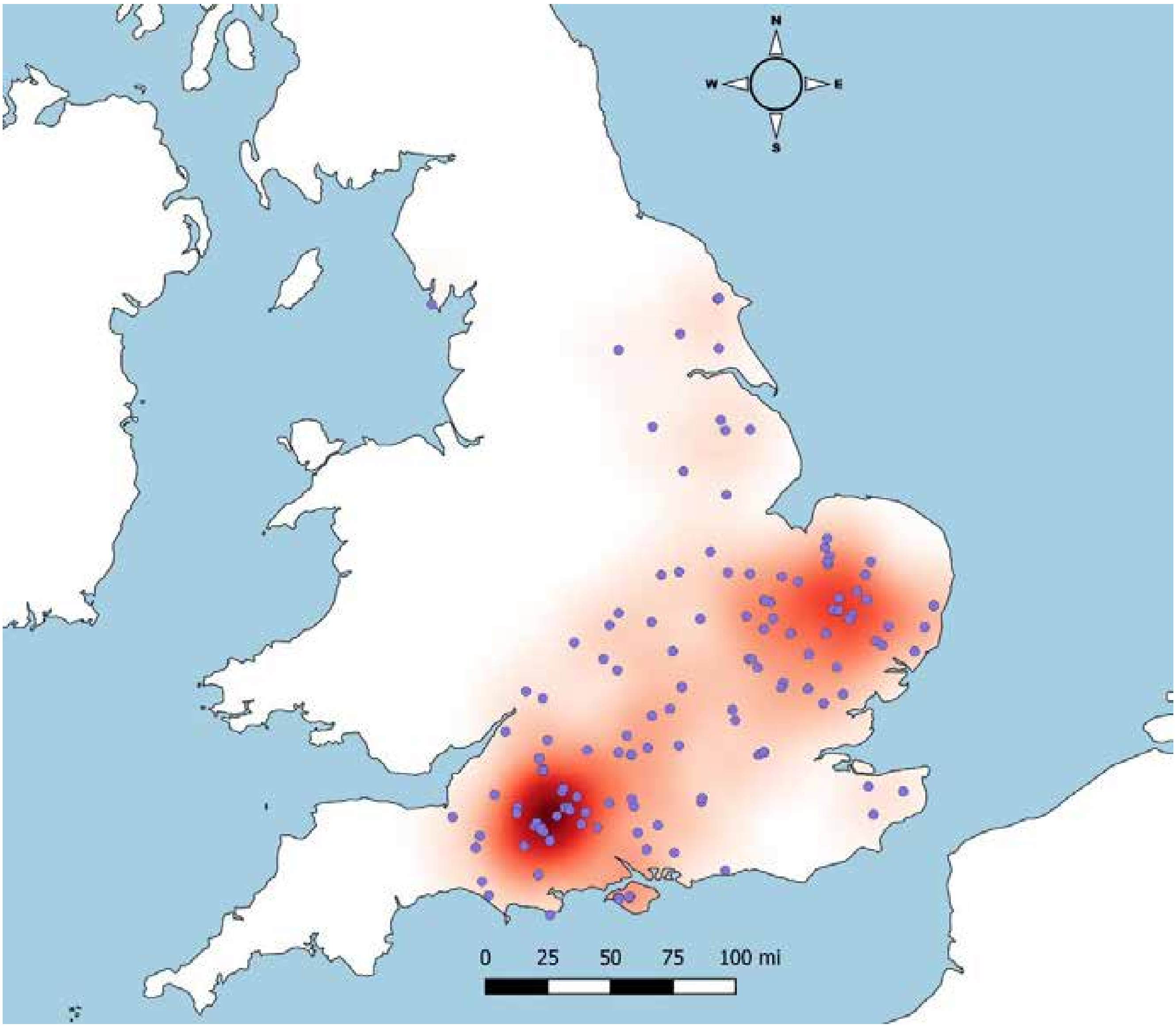


Figure 2.29 Distribution of fractional *nummi* recorded through the PAS (166 coins) (Map data: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)

when *Sol* first appears as his divine protector (Barnes 2014, 74–80; Cloke and Toone 2015, 8), Constantine evidently paid a visit to Britain 'in late 311 or the early part of 312 to commemorate his second consulship and to recruit troops for his forthcoming campaign' (Cloke and Toone 2015, 56). Another imperial visit, probably in 313 or 314, is indicated by the ADVENTVS AVG N *nummi* at London (see above), while Constantine was based at Trier following victory at the Milvian Bridge and the treaty with Licinius (Barnes 2014, 100; Cloke and Toone 2015, 63; Casey 1978). An earlier visit, in late 310 (Barnes 2014, 71; cf. *RIC* VI, 134–1, nos 133–45), is perhaps too early in the Trier issues to have an impact here. However, the two later visits, following the *quinquennalia* and either side of the Milvian Bridge, could well be relevant. As donatives, the fractional *nummi* could well have been brought into the province during one or both visits and perhaps with similar military involvement or association as noted in Gaul. Whether this was a result of individuals present at Trier during the quinquennial celebrations, soldiers returning from the Milvian Bridge, or related to imperial largesse distributed to the populace by the imperial entourage is not at all clear and it is perhaps dangerous to draw definitive conclusions on the basis of a comparatively small assemblage. After all, Depeyrot (1982, 20–1, 52–3; 1992), for example, views the fractional coinages slightly differently as an additional means of topping up the currency pool to bridge the (inflationary) gap between the *nummus* reductions. However, a donative function does offer one potential explanation as to why the fractional *nummi* appear in relative volume as single finds when compared to the hoarded evidence from both Britain and Gaul, and this may well gain some corroboration from the few, very rare, precious metal Tetrarchic coinages reported in Britain (see Gold and Silver below).

Post-reform radiates, *c.* 294–307 (Table 2.11; Pl. 2.12, nos 30–2)

Radiate coinages continued to play a role following Diocletian's reforms and hoard evidence from Britain and Gaul indicates that late 3rd-century radiates circulated in Britain into the early decades of the 4th century (e.g. Bland 2018, 100–2; Besly and Webster 2002, 176; Bransbourg 2020,

	Rome	Carthage	*Heraclea*	*Cyzicus*	Alexandria	Unclear	Total
Diocletian	–	1	2	1	–	1	5
Maximian	–	–	1	2	–	–	3
Galerius	1	2	–	1	–	–	4
Constantius	–	3	–	–	1	–	4
Unclear	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
Total	**2**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**18**

Table 2.11 Post-reform radiates recorded through the PAS (18 coins)

170; Estiot 2012). The extent to which 3rd-century radiates remained in regular use was probably affected by various factors. Larger reformed radiates (*aureliani*) of Aurelian's currency reforms remained scarce, since they never experienced the widespread circulation in the province seen for the Gallic or 'barbarous' radiates of the 260s–80s, and the suppression of Carausian and Allectan coinage after 296 may have also had an impact (Besly and Webster 2002, 176). However, a new radiate fraction of about 3g emerged that effectively succeeded the *aureliani* after 294. This Diocletianic post-reform radiate, sometimes termed the neo-*aurelianus* (or neo-*antoninianus*) (Bransbourg 2020, 171; Estiot 2012, 549), seems to have circulated as a fraction of about 1/6th the value of a full *nummus*.[167] Unlike its predecessors, it carried no intrinsic value since it had no silver content, highlighted by the lack of any mark of value like the XXI (or KA) seen on the *aureliani* (Wigg 1991, 408; Abdy 2012, 586). The post-reform radiate was largely an eastern phenomenon, only struck at mints from *Ticinum* eastwards. It was also short-lived, and struck infrequently, to the extent that it barely sees out the end of the 3rd century with issues at Carthage surviving until *c.* 303[168] and slightly later to 306–7 at Alexandria.[169] All of these factors combined mean that the post-reform radiates did not experience widespread use in Britain and therefore might not be expected in any real volume as site finds.

Post-reform radiates are rare as PAS finds and there are currently only about 18 examples recorded to date.[170] Five mints are represented in the assemblage, the most prolific being Carthage (7 examples) followed by *Cyzicus* (4 examples), while one coin of Diocletian is not closely identifiable to an individual mint (IOW-E5F2C8) and two coins are attributable to mint but not emperor (Rome: CORN-421430; and Carthage: NCL-8F8141). There is a relatively even share between the emperors, with Maximian slightly less well represented (3 coins) than his colleagues, but the difference is probably not significant. Examples from Rome of 297–8 and Carthage of 303 are readily identifiable compared to other later 3rd-century issues due to their *vota* reverse types that commemorate the anniversaries of Diocletian and Maximian and the junior Caesars (VOT XX at Rome, *RIC* VI, 360, nos 74–89; VOT X or VOT XX at Carthage, *RIC* VI, 427, nos 35–8). The remaining PAS types from the eastern mints of *Heraclea*, *Cyzicus* and Alexandria, dating to *c.* AD 294–9, have the standard CONCORDIA MILITVM reverse type of the eastern issues depicting Jupiter presenting Victory on a globe to the emperor (e.g. *RIC* VI, 531, nos 13–16).

Distribution of the PAS examples demonstrates they are largely found in areas where Tetrarchic *nummi* are common. Despite the small numbers of coins, there are two possible rough groupings beginning to emerge, one in the east from East Anglia north to Yorkshire, and another in a band running from Kent to Oxfordshire, with outliers further south and west. It is likely that this pattern will change given additional examples in the future and in any case may not fully represent the use and loss of the post-reform radiates in the province. A more complete analysis of known British examples, including those from excavated assemblages, may well shed light on how widely they circulated in the province, but on the basis of the small numbers of PAS finds they are rare and unlikely to have been seen in any great volume.

Gold and silver (35 coins) (Fig. 2.30; Pl. 2.12, nos 33–46)

Tetrarchic gold (**Pl. 2.12, nos 33–5**) is rare in Britain and Bland and Loriot (2010, xxv, table 1) record only 90 single or hoarded examples covering the period from the post-reform coinage of Diocletian to the end of Reece Period 17, or *c.* 294–350.[171] In the Tetrarchic period up to *c.* 309, *aurei*[172] appear in extremely limited quantity in Britain and the single PAS example of Maximinus Caesar from *Aquileia* (BERK-E53380)[173] constitutes one of just 18 pieces (Bland and Loriot 2010). The introduction of a lighter[174] *solidus* by Constantine I in 309/10 sees an increase in volume, with 71 examples belonging to the issues of Constantine, Licinius and their families down to *c.* 350 (Bland and Loriot 2010).

The recent find of a *solidus* issued at Trier in 313–15 for Constantine of a type unrecorded in Britain (SOM-A557C8),[175] can be added to this total, which also includes two identical PAS pieces of Licinius (NARC-A1A418[176] and WILT- D86FB6[177]), sometimes called '*festaurei*',[178] struck on the old *aureus* weight standard at about 1¼ *solidus*. A further identical coin of Licinius and a *solidus* of Constantine with British findspots (Bland and Loriot 2010, nos 169, 229), combine to create a small group of at least five gold pieces from the province, all products of the Trier mint and dating to 313–15. Three further Licinius pieces of the same type (*RIC* VII, 163, no. 5) are present in British museum collections[179] and potentially add to this number of British finds. Although the geographical spread of this admittedly small group is not unexpected, falling essentially within the broad distribution of Tetrarchic material and notably in southern Britain (**Fig. 2.30**), its potential significance has previously been noted (Moorhead and Stuttard 2016, 196; Brown 2021, 43). Their medallic nature, at least for the Licinius multiples, and high value might indicate their potential appearance in the province for purposes other than currency in everyday circulation.[180] Perhaps an alternative interpretation, therefore, might see them as high-

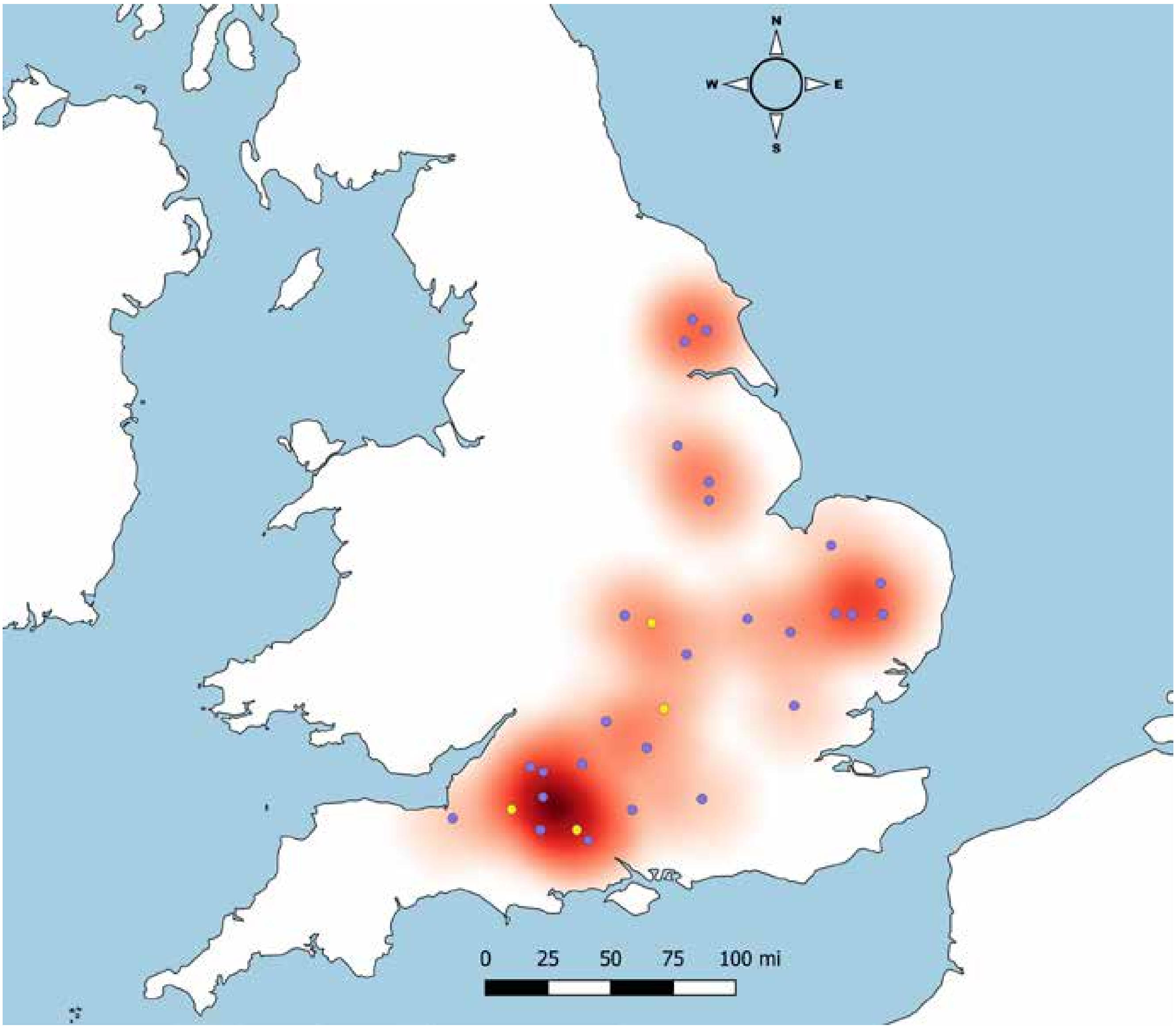


Figure 2.30 Distribution of Tetrarchic gold (yellow dots; 4 coins) and silver (blue dots; 31 coins) coinage recorded through the PAS (Map data: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)

value medallic coinages intended as donatives or as part of imperial largesse. With the exception of the Maximinus *solidus*, more or less contemporary with the first output of fractional *nummi* prior to 307, the relatively tight chronological range of the British examples arguably correlates with a potential imperial visit by Constantine (or at least a planned one) in 313–14. This might gain additional support through the appearance of London *nummi* with *Adventus* reverse types (Moorhead and Stuttard 2016, 194, 196; Cloke and Toone 2015, 63) and potentially the last two groups of fractional *nummi* recorded through the PAS (see above). In this respect, it is not impossible to imagine that this small, discrete assemblage of Tetrarchic gold relates as much to imperial activity (largesse?) after *c.* 312 as it does coinage *per se*, and these gold coins by their very medallic nature were unlikely to have experienced widespread, everyday circulation.

Silver *argentei*,[181] introduced with Diocletian's reforms, are perhaps rarer still than gold pieces of this period as British finds and there appear to be none in hoarded assemblages (Bland 2018, 102, 119). Two contemporary copies of *argentei*, from the same Trier issue of Diocletian dating to *c.* 295–7,[182] have been recorded through the PAS (WILT-CA45F1 and ESS-C83012), along with a third piece for Galerius Caesar that lacks an image to confirm the identification (SF6931) (**Pl. 2.12, nos 36–7**). The only other silver coin in the PAS dataset is a rare *quinarius* of Constantine from the Trier mint in the period immediately after his elevation to Augustus in 307 (FASAM-F1A323; **Pl. 2.12, no. 38**),[183] which, interestingly, falls into the same period as the second group of fractional *nummi* hinting at a correlation between the two and a potential similar role as *donativa* (Gautier 2014, 317). This paucity of silver coinage recorded through the PAS is perhaps not unexpected. Aside from the lack of *argentei* in British hoards noted above, evidence from Gaul (Drost and Gautier 2007–8, 2–4) highlights their scarcity when compared to *nummi* in Tetrarchic hoards in the western empire generally. It is interesting to note, too, that the two contemporary copies of *argentei* recorded through the PAS are of the same types as copies seen in Gaul. These have been interpreted as a phenomenon particularly associated with the western empire (particularly the mints of Trier and

Rome) and the effects of the implementation of Diocletian's Edict of Maximum Prices (Drost and Gautier 2007–8, 4), perhaps indicative of the province's wider engagement both with the coinage and economic pressures evident in Gaul during this period.

A potential additional, and growing, group may be added to the four examples already noted, comprising highly silvered or billon coins from Trier that contain up to *c.* 25% silver content struck on a 1/96*l.* standard (**Pl. 2.12, nos 39–46**).[184] There are three basic types issued by Constantine in his own name and for his imperial colleagues, Licinius and Maximinus: VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP depicting two Victories holding a shield inscribed VOT/P R for Constantine (*RIC* VII, 181, no. 208A; **Pl. 2.12, nos 44–6**); IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG depicting Jupiter on an eagle for Licinius (*RIC* VI, 224, no. 825; *RIC* VII, 182, nos 210–12; **Pl. 2.12, nos 40–3**); and SOLI INVICTO COMITI depicting *Sol* in a quadriga for Maximinus (*RIC* VI, 224, no. 826; **Pl. 2.12, no. 39**). These were initially regarded as base silver (or billon) *argentei(?)* pre-dating 317 (Voetter 1917, 31; Alföldi 1932, 13). Sutherland listed the Licinius and Maximinus issues in *RIC* VI as base silver units of *c.* 309–13 (*RIC* VI, 224 n. 2, nos 825–6), prior to Maximinus' death, but did not recognise the Constantinian type as belonging to this group. In contrast, Bruun in *RIC* VII (152–4, 181–2, nos 208A–12) concluded that while the Maximinus type dates to *c.* 313, those for Constantine and Licinius are later silvered bronze issues placed ahead of the extensive VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP issues of *c.* 318–19.[185] In support of this, he notes that the latter appear with both -//PTR and -//STR mint-marks but in 313 Trier struck coinage at just one *officina*, -//PTR (*RIC* VII, 153). Bruun later adjusted his position to suggest that the billon issues at least appeared in 311 (Bruun 1976–7). Re-analysis of this complicated numismatic issue by Bastien (1982), with the addition of metallurgy by Barrandon, Callu and Brenot (1977) and Cope (Cope 1973; Cope *et al.* 1997), maintains that the three billon types were issues of a single *officina* (-//PTR) in early 313 between the demise of Maxentius and the death of Maximinus and the opening of the mint at Arles.[186] The varied types of Constantine and Licinius then reappear as *nummi* in 318–19 but now from two workshops (-//PTR and -//STR; *RIC* VII, 181–2, nos 208A–12. See also the *Aquileia* piece noted above), with Maximinus absent following his death.

The PAS examples of these 'pseudo-*argentei*'(?) are by no means straightforward to untangle, not least as a result of their preservation, and the entire group requires a more thorough reassessment from known specimens and their metallurgy. There are at least 27 coins identified to date, with an additional 6 coins for Constantine (*RIC* VII, 181, no. 208A) seemingly later issues and therefore excluded from the analysis here. Four PAS pieces for Maximinus must date to 310–13, prior to his death.[187] There are a further 14 coins of the *Jupiter* type for Licinius recorded variously based on the *RIC* VI and VII entries.[188] Four have right-facing busts that suggest they are perhaps late, since the billon type is with left-facing bust, although one does appear to be base silver (SUR-E50EAE; Allen, Drost *et al.* 2015, 308, no. 39). Six of the total (including one with right-facing bust) also have -//STR mint-marks that might indicate a later date when Trier was working from two *officinae*, albeit at least three examples seem to be highly silvered or billon (PUBLIC-DAB532, WILT-369E64, and WILT-561146).[189] It is Constantine's issues that are the most problematic and difficult to separate from later issues. The nine[190] PAS examples identified as potentially 'pseudo-*argentei*' rather than later *nummi* include one piece that seems to be a contemporary copy (BM-42319D).[191] Five, including the copy, appear to belong to the early group,[192] while the other four have -STR mint-marks that suggest they may be later.[193]

Although this small group of silvery coins clearly requires further analysis, it does potentially add to the interpretation of the Tetrarchic coinage in Britain. If all of these examples belong to the period 310–13 they cluster around the large output of Trier mint fractional *nummi* and just prior to the gold issues noted above and plausibly connected to an imperial visit (or visits) to the province after Constantine's *quinquennalia* (see also Bastien 1982, 276).[194] This being the case, they potentially hint at further evidence for coinage circulating as a result of imperial activity or largesse rather than regular supply from Trier.

Conclusions

The PAS dataset is ever evolving through the addition of new finds and analysis of existing records. While the statistics and figures included above are, therefore, liable to adjustment, they also provide a snapshot of the situation in 2021 and the general themes running throughout are perhaps unlikely to change to any huge degree. Coinage of the Tetrarchic period is by no means extensive in the dataset, but this reflects the general scarcity in particular of high-value denominations and early large *nummi* of the Tetrarchy in Britain. More importantly, the PAS data affords a key regional, landscape context for the hoarded evidence, and particularly so when used in conjunction with other regional surveys and excavated assemblages. In their general distribution, coins of the Tetrarchic period demonstrate distinct areas of concentration, most notably in the south (e.g. Hampshire and Wiltshire), East Anglia (Norfolk, Suffolk and Lincolnshire) and north into Yorkshire (**Fig. 2.31**).

There will clearly be some biases in the dataset that prejudice where material is recovered from the modern landscape (i.e. accessible arable landscapes where agriculture activity routinely disturbs archaeological material and metal detecting is most prevalent) or gaps in the picture resultant from inaccessible (e.g. urban centres like London) or protected landscapes such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (e.g. Hadrian's Wall), Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, or National Parks (e.g. Dartmoor, the New Forest, the North York Moors, or the Lake District) (see Robbins 2012; 2013).[195] However, as demonstrated in **Figure 2.5**, the relatively even geographical spread of Tetrarchic coinage as a percentage share of the entire PAS dataset suggests that where concentrations do appear, or are indeed absent, in the mapped data (e.g. **Figs 2.8, 2.11, 2.24, 2.31**) these are in part genuine reflections of coin circulation within the Roman landscape. Thus, the far south-west, west and north-west are typically poorly represented and do not appear to

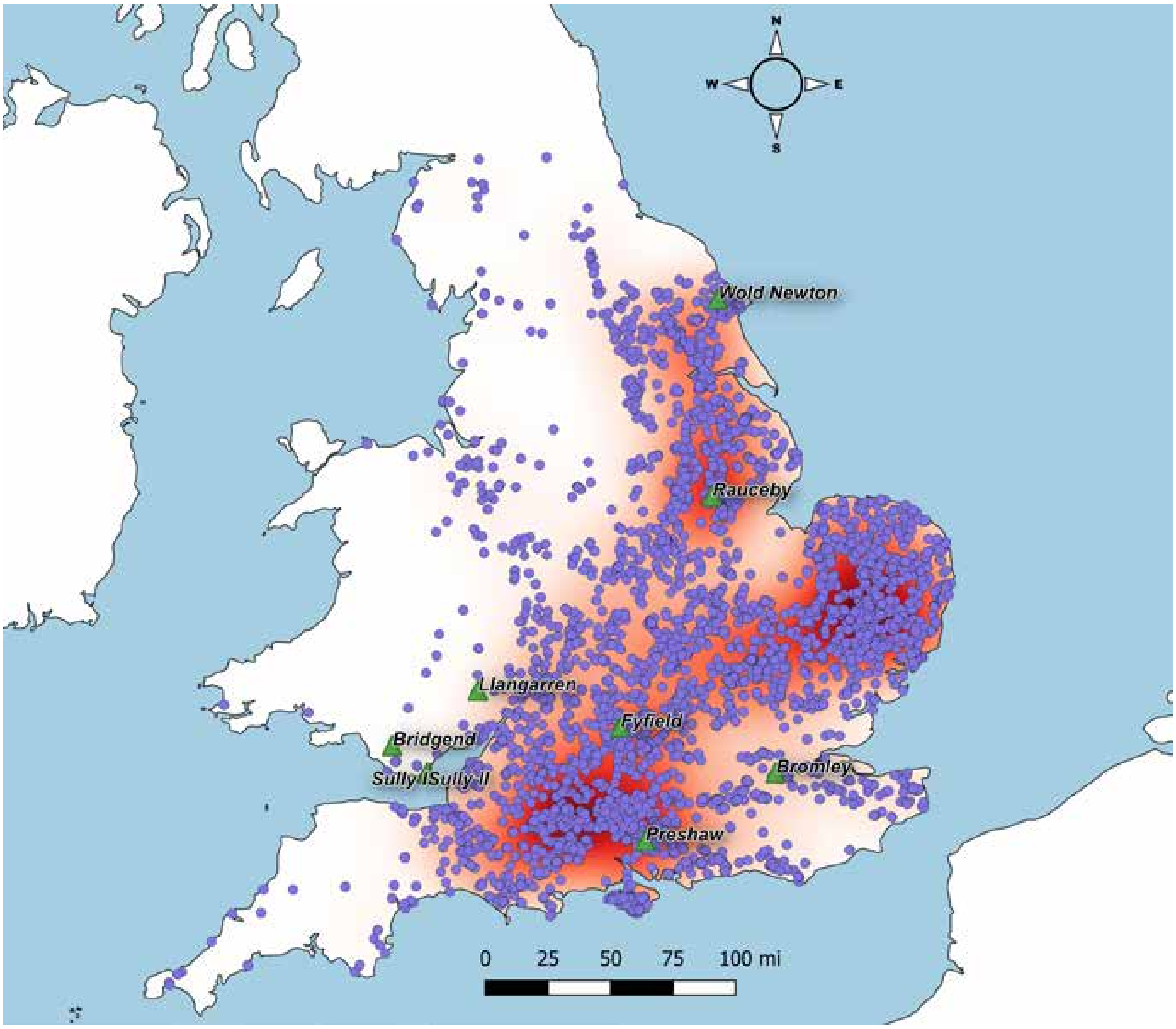


Figure 2.31 Distribution of all Tetrarchic coins recorded through the PAS and significant early hoards included in this volume (Map data: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)

have experienced the same extensive coin use and deposition as other areas of the province. This has been previously demonstrated in Cornwall and Devon, which appear far less monetised than neighbouring landscapes in, for example, Dorset and Somerset (Brown and Moorhead 2021), and in 'upland' zones that exhibit a lack of sites outside military settlements that produce (and presumably used?) material like coinage that survive in any volume in the archaeological record (Smith and Fulford 2016).[196] In some instances, like the Weald, an apparent lack of evidence for any kind of settlement is reflected too in the PAS coin data (Smith and Fulford 2016, 387–90). The major dividing line appears to be the key axial route of the Fosse Way, which separates the sparsely represented 'upland' zone with the coin-rich landscapes of the south and east that run from the Cotswolds, through East Anglia, and then north via Lincolnshire to Yorkshire (see **Fig. 2.31**) – a feature previously identified in studies of PAS data from Roman Britain (e.g. Walton 2012; Brindle 2014). [197]

While a military or imperial presence, particularly in Yorkshire, may have affected coin circulation at this time, it is likely that the 4th-century development of roads, settlement and villas that enabled the maintenance of influence and control over the fertile rural landscape is central to this distribution pattern (e.g. Moorhead and Stuttard 2016, 195–6, 226–7; de la Bédoyère 1999). Indeed, the results of the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain (RSRB) project highlight comparable concentrations of material that result from the development of rural settlement, notably in similar distribution patterns of Roman corn-dryers (Smith *et al.* 2016, fig. 3.11), quern stones (Shaffrey 2015), and an evident presence of Roman *nummi* interpreted as evidence for 'the acquisition of perishables like food (including, perhaps, buying flour from the landlord's mill) and clothing' (Fulford 2020, 302). In the distribution of Tetrarchic *nummi* recorded through the PAS can, therefore, arguably be seen the use, movement and deposition of coinage within a growing rural landscape where base metal coinage in particular formed an important component of the rural economy.

A striking feature of the PAS data is its remarkable consistency with the contents of Tetrarchic hoards in Britain and Gaul. For the First Tetrarchy, for example, the percentage share of the mints is very similar between the PAS and hoard data. This continues into the period *c.* 305–310/12 when London displaces Trier as the key mint in the province; the percentages seen in the PAS data lie largely in the same range as the British hoards noted above that have a *tpq* in this phase of the Tetrarchy. Arguably the clearest comparison between the datasets lies in the latest periods of the Tetrarchy (*c.* 310–17; see **Fig. 2.23**) where it would be difficult to separate the two if it were not known which was which. This might suggest a degree of stabilisation in the currency pool in Britain, the consistency between the two datasets potentially reflective of the coinage accessible for use, deposition and indeed hoarding, where there may have been an element of deliberate selectivity, during this period.

Among the individual coins themselves, the types seen in the PAS dataset are perhaps what we might expect for a province in the western empire. Issues from the central and eastern mints are generally rare and by extension coins of the eastern college are generally less common, particularly after Constantine's elevation when the province was under his control. It is unsurprising then that the two western mints of Trier and particularly London are best represented, as are coins of Constantine, notably with types depicting his patron deity, *Sol*. Nevertheless, an intriguing feature of the PAS dataset lies in the fact that while the majority of recorded types are those most commonly seen in published catalogues and hoarded assemblages, and in this respect unremarkable numismatically, the appearance of very rare and new types or variants is noteworthy. The body of coinage for Maxentius is equally interesting in this regard since it belongs to a time of political unrest and conflict when Britain would have been under Constantinian control. Alongside the Tetrarchic gold coinage, for which the majority recorded on the PAS database was struck in Licinius' name and on an eastern weight standard under Constantinian authority at Trier, it might be wondered whether these oddities were not the result of deliberate economic or monetary choices but rather of other social or political factors (e.g. returning soldiers, imperial visits, etc.), particularly given they are not represented in quite the same way in hoarded assemblages.

One clear example of this might be seen in the relatively large numbers of fractional coinages recorded to date compared to the hoard data, particularly for those issues clustering around 310–11. If these can be seen as likely elements of imperial largesse (*donativa* or *missilia*) in the same way as they have been interpreted for Gaul, then arguments could be drawn for their circulation for reasons other than coinage in everyday use. Indeed, their appearance coincides with probable or recorded imperial visits to the province between 310–15 and at precisely the time that we see the handful of what are exceedingly rare precious metal denominations. The largest group clusters around imperial visits in 311 or 312 after Constantine's *quinquennalia* and in the lead-up to the Milvian Bridge, and may relate also to the group of pseudo-*argentei* provided the latter are all of this early date and not from the *nummus* issues of 318–19. A second imperial visit in 313–14 is potentially also reflected in the latest fractional *nummi*, the *Adventus* types of the London mint, and perhaps more significantly the medallic(?) gold denominations whose circulation is likely to have differed from that of the *nummi*. It is tempting to envisage a scenario where returning soldiers and imperial retinue prompted the distribution of small bronze *donativa* or *missilia* alongside more official gifts in the gold (and silver?) types, although this is difficult to substantiate fully with the current dataset and is perhaps a risky assumption without additional corroborating evidence. At the very least, the oddities in the PAS data seem to suggest the potential for a range of factors at play in the circulation of Tetrarchic coinage in Britain. The standard *nummus* types are clearly the denomination(s) that by and large populated the currency pool – probably serving to facilitate economic and administrative transactions within the rural landscape and in their diminishing size through the various weight reductions perhaps in exchange for larger denominations[198] – but it has to be wondered whether the outliers and rarer fractional or precious metal denominations circulated by different means and by extension performed a different function.

Overall, the PAS dataset can be regarded as an important source for understanding the distribution of Tetrarchic coinage in Britain and revealing in terms of the new types, varieties and clusters of material that it contains and which were evidently in circulation at the start of the 4th century. But, it is also one component of a much larger dataset and as such should be considered as complementary to the evidence from both excavation and hoard contexts.

Notes

1 See the electrotype in the British Museum, B.11477 (illustrated on pg. iv).

2 The Portable Antiquities Scheme database and details of the scheme can be found at finds.org.uk. In Wales the scheme is managed by Amgueddfa Cymru – Museum Wales (https://museum.wales/portable-antiquities-scheme-in-wales/).

3 As of August 2021, the PAS database contained almost 300,000 Roman coin records for over 330,000 coins. This total is liable to change through the recording of new examples and data cleaning of the current PAS database.

4 On the PAS database these coins have the prefix IARCW. It should be noted that not all of the database records for Tetrarchic coinage, whether PAS or IARCW records, have associated images so that we are reliant on recorded descriptions and dimensions in many instances for their identification and in others we cannot be more precise than a Tetrarchic (Reece Period 15) date for the coin.

5 Licinius II became Caesar in March 317; his coins are generally rare as PAS finds and especially the earliest issues recorded for him. Three PAS coins are dated to *c.* 317–18 and although recorded under Reece Period 16 (AD 317–330) are included here as they relate to the latest issues of Reece Period 15.

6 See also, for example, Jeločnik and Kos 1983 for the central, Balkan and eastern mints, whose numbers are always low in the PAS dataset and do not allow for more detailed refinement.

7 The die diameter of the *nummus* is a key element to identifying coins from the various weight reductions. This is based on the diameter of the die – the beaded ring around the obverse and reverse types – rather than the coin flan itself. These are remarkably consistent

in the individual mints, but often difficult to identify on poorly preserved coins.

8 229 *nummi* of the First Tetrarchy cannot be closely identified to an individual ruler.

9 Inclusion of the 412 *nummi* of unclear mint results in much lower than expected percentages for the western mints in contrast to double what might be expected in the 'Other' column (see **Table 2.4**). It is plausible that closer identification of these examples may remove some of the slight discrepancies noted in the PAS dataset, but the overall picture is unlikely to change dramatically.

10 Excluding the large IARCW dataset, which contains site finds, hoarded data and excavated material.

11 This issue has variously been interpreted as a product of the Lyon mint or in Lyonnaise style from a Gallic branch mint (Boulogne?). Bastien (1980, 125–8) preferred a Gallic branch mint in Boulogne related to Constantius' troop movements (see also Bastien and Vasselle 1971; Estiot *et al.* 2013; Cloke and Toone 2015, 24–5), although Sutherland placed them at Lyon (*RIC* VI, 243, nos 14–21). Drost's more recent analysis (Drost 2014a, especially 305–13) concludes they are likely the first Lyonnaise issue and coincide with Diocletian's reforms in *c.* 294. He further notes (Drost 2014a, 304–305) that a direct association or transference of mint workers between Lyon (and perhaps Trier) and London isn't clear (cf. Bastien 1971; Bastien 1980, 40; Cloke and Toone 2015, 24–5). Instead, we are probably dealing with influences from the early Gallic coinages in circulation that provided prototypes for the new London *nummi*.

12 Cloke and Toone (2015, 29–31), following *RIC* VI, keep the marked London coins as the first issue, but note that the correct order of this and the unmarked intermediate issues remains unclear, all being short-lived and appearing soon after Constantius' recapture of the province (see also Stewartby 1998; 2011). For the LON issue see: *RIC* VI, 123, nos 1–5; Cloke and Toone 2015, part 1.01; Stewartby 1999, 184; Besly and Webster 2002, 172.

13 It may not be a simple case of the intermediate groups bridging the gap between the LON and subsequent unmarked issues (Cloke and Toone 2015, 30). Indeed, Cloke and Toone incorporate them into their catalogue in order to remove the term 'intermediate' from the sequence and 'integrate these coins fully and clearly into the London sequence' (2015, 30 n.22).

14 In *RIC* VI (124–5), Sutherland divides the first group into two classes, IIa (nos 6–16), with smaller head and long neck, and IIb (nos 17–22), with larger, elongated head on a shorter neck. However, the range of portrait styles, combined with stylistic links to the Intermediate groups (e.g. Bastien 1971, 152–5; Stewartby 1998), led Cloke and Toone to combine the two into a single issue (Cloke and Toone 2015, 33–4, part 2.01). This revised structure is followed here given the difficulties in separating the two classes even on good coins but particularly so when dealing with individual site finds that are often poorly preserved.

15 Diocletian (Cloke and Toone (*LMCC*) 2.01.003): 28 coins (26.1%); Maximian *LMCC* 2.01.007): 25 coins (23.3%); Constantius (*LMCC* 2.01.010, 2.01.013): 27 coins (25.2 %); Galerius (*LMCC* 2.01.015): 27 coins (25.2%). One coin is unclear.

16 Diocletian (*LMCC* 3.01.002, 3.01.005): 13 coins (31.7%); Maximian (*LMCC* 3.01.012, 3.01.013, 3.01.017): 8 coins (19.5%); Constantius (*LMCC* 3.01.022, 3.01.024): 11 coins (26.8%); Galerius (*LMCC* 3.01.031, 3.01.033, 3.01.034, 3.01.036): 8 coins (19.5%). One coin is of unclear Tetrarchic ruler.

17 A single fractional *nummus* of Diocletian (WMID-991F07) also belongs to this period (see fractional *nummi* below). 57 coins cannot be identified to an individual issue and 23 are of unclear ruler.

18 Cf. also Depeyrot 1982.

19 Issue I: -//TR (*c.* 294; *RIC* VI, 179, nos 137–148); Issue II: A -//TR (*c.* 295; *RIC* VI, 180, nos 149–162).

20 For SF-911372 see Allen, Drost *et al.* 2015, 307, no. 33; both coins have the mint-mark -//TR.

21 See Allen, Drost *et al.* 2015, 307, no. 32. This piece has the mint-mark C -//[I?]TR with the C reversed.

22 The obverse legend reads IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG with laureate and cuirassed bust right, however *RIC* (VI, 180, no. 149) only records a laureate bust right for this obverse legend. It is just possible this may be an irregular issue or has a damaged or clogged die for the subsequent B Γ//TR or B *//TR issues.

23 One coin of Constantius, SUR-B967E7, has reverse mint-mark for *officina B* that is unlisted for Constantius in *RIC*.

24 Issue IV: A-B *//TR (*c.* 298–9; *RIC* VI, 184–9, nos 228–377).

25 Issue V: - *//A-BTR (*c.* 300–1; *RIC* VI, 190–4, nos 378–494). Issue VI: - *//I-IITR (*c.* 301; *RIC* VI, 194, nos 495–501). Issue VII: S F// TR (*c.* 301; *RIC* VI, 195, nos 502–3).

26 Issue VIII: S F//I-IITR (*c.* 302–3; *RIC* VI, pp. 195–8, nos 504–71). Issue IX: S F//PTR (*c.* 303–5; *RIC* VI, 199–201, nos 572–614).

27 *RIC* VI, nos 524 and 582 for Diocletian and Maximian (33 PAS coins) and nos 530 and 594 for Galerius and Constantius (31 PAS coins).

28 One coin, WILT-C08A99, is pierced.

29 This coin conflates A Γ//TR and ATR or IITR issues. See Allen, Leins *et al.* 2012, 256, no. 33.

30 Bastien initially followed the structure outlined in *RIC* with the sequence of mint-marks running -//A-B, -//LA-B, -//PLA-B (Bastien 1970). His revision, contained in his vast study of the Lyon mint (Bastien 1980; see also Carson and Kent 1956), switched the order of the second and third issues.

31 See also Allen, Drost *et al.* 2016, 266, no. 27 (recorded as *RIC* VI, 247, no. 65 var.), where it is noted that the reverse type is a die match to a single example of Maximian (see Bastien 1980, 171, no. 114).

32 One additional coin, SF-2D5ADD, is likely from *Ticinum* and probably of Maximian, but the obverse legend is unclear.

33 *RIC* VI, 284, nos 31–2 (*c.* 296–7).

34 Issues with -//P-TT• mint-mark: *c.* 300–3, *RIC* VI, 286, nos 43–6; issues with - *//P-TT mint-mark: *c.* 304–5, *RIC* VI, 286, nos 47–8.

35 For the Carthage mint see Elmer (1932) and Sutherland in *RIC* VI, 411ff., both of whom place the opening of the mint in *c.* 296. Kos (1988, 100), however, notes that the mint cannot have opened before Maximian's arrival in *Africa*, signalled by the appearance of *Adventus* types, and that this must have occurred not before spring 297 since he was still campaigning in Spain in the autumn of 296 (see also Hamdoune 2010–12, although cf. Jeločnik and Kos 1983 for a 296 date). Sutherland notes that the new mint afforded Maximian monetary supplies for his military activity and that a consequence of it being 'established in sudden connexion with military needs explains its reflection of the style of Rome in its portraiture' (*RIC* VI, 411; see also Kos 1988).

36 See Allen, Drost *et al.* 2016, 266, no. 26; a handful of known examples of this variant exist, including one from the Fyfield hoard (Leeds 1946, 11, 50, pl. II.16; Carson and Kent 1956, 115) and Kos' analysis suggests the existence of a very small issue specific to Constantius (Kos 1988, especially 101, 106–7).

37 It should be noted that for some eastern mint coins in particular

their findspots and/or preservation might indicate more recent rather than genuine ancient losses.

38 One piece of Constantius (IOW-95CCA7) is pierced, while examples of Diocletian and Galerius are certainly eastern issues and possibly of *Siscia*, but their identification is not definitive. One coin recorded for Constantius at *Siscia* lacks an image on the database and is therefore unclear (LVPL1446).

39 This coin has an unusual patina for a British find, which might suggest it is a more recent loss. This may equally be the case for the two coins from Antioch, HAMP426 and HAMP430.

40 A key group of moulds for Tetrarchic *nummi* was discovered in the late 19th century at Duston, Northamptonshire (Sharp 1871; Boon 1988). For similar moulds in Gaul see Chameroy *et al.* 2014.

41 Three from prototypes of London, five from Trier, one from Lyon, one from *Siscia*, one unclear, and one cast (see DUR-16C89F; 2014 T645).

42 See also, for example, the *nummus* hoard from Domqueur (Somme, France), which has 10 *nummi* that form a similar percentage of the total, *c.* 0.8% (see Drost 2007–8, 38, tab. 3).

43 Allen, Drost *et al.* 2016, 266, no. 28; The Maximinus bust indicates it must have been produced after 305, but it is included here with the other copies of the First Tetrarchy since it remains in that same tradition.

44 See for example Barnes 2014; Abdy 2012.

45 In Gaul, for example, although *nummi* from London did circulate, as well as products of the Italian and eastern mints, it is the products of the local mints, most notably Trier, that consistently form the largest component of hoarded assemblages (see for example, Drost 2007–8; Besly and Webster 2002, 176).

46 See Besly and Webster 2002, 178; Minnitt 1992.

47 The hoards taken here to be key for this period follows those listed by Besly and Webster (2002) in their analysis of the Bridgend hoard, with *tpq*s in the Tetrarchic period, good representation from each weight reduction (thus Prestwood B and Waddington excluded since they lack early material), and with published data that allows for separation by weight reduction and mint (see also Yarrow 2009). The Bridgend (Besly and Webster 2002), Wold Newton (Drost 2014b), and Rauceby (Ghey 2017) hoards as the most significant and substantial finds of this period in recent years are added to those listed by Besly and Webster both for completeness and, in the case of the latter two hoards, as the key comparative assemblages that form the focus of this volume.

48 It has to be wondered whether this is a result of selective hoarding practices, or simply proximity to the mint and larger batches of coinage available for hoarding, in contrast to the more gradual accumulation of material in the PAS dataset.

49 *Nummi* until spring 307 were struck on the 1/32*l.* standard. 16 coins are of unclear mint but can be ascribed to an individual ruler.

50 See in particular Cloke and Toone 2015, part 4. Their analyses represent a revision to Sutherland (*RIC* VI) who, as Cloke and Toone note (2015, 41), ordered the coinages of this period alphabetically. This meant the retirement issues of Diocletian and Maximian appeared in *RIC* VI at the end rather than the start of the sequence in the western mints. Similarly, the coinages of Severus as Augustus and Caesar were considered as a single issue by Sutherland rather than their more logical separation either side of Constantius' death.

51 A complication with Galerius' *nummi*, particularly on poorly preserved coins, is the similarities with coins of Maximian prior to his retirement. It is often only stylistic difference that separates the pre- and post-305 types of the two emperors and this is not always clear on site finds, which can easily be confused.

52 Note that this excludes the Welsh IARCW data. Hampshire, Wiltshire and Suffolk are the only counties to record double figures of coins for this period.

53 One *Genius* type is of unclear ruler.

54 Unreduced *nummi* of this period are covered in Part 4 of Cloke and Toone's study of the London Mint (Cloke and Toone 2015, 41–3, 118–35).

55 GLO-E849F5, SUSS-ADC328 and BM-888699. The latter is poorly preserved but appears to be a less common bust variety, cf. Cloke and Toone 2015, type 4.03.014.

56 Four of these are *RIC* VI, 128, no. 64.

57 A single fractional *nummus* of *c.* 305–6 for the retired Diocletian with QVIES AVGG reverse type is recorded from the mint of Trier (LON-A2BB2A) – this is included in the analysis of the fractional *nummi* below.

58 Notably, four coins of *RIC* VI, 207, no. 667a.

59 Three examples of *RIC* VI, 207, no. 652b for Galerius and three of *RIC* VI, 208, no. 667b for Maximinus.

60 A fractional (half?) *nummus* from *Siscia* (SWYOR-F16241) belongs to this group and is included with the fractional *nummi* below.

61 There are eight *nummi* (6%) that belong to this reduction but whose mint attribution is unclear.

62 The structure followed here is that defined by Cloke and Toone (2015, part 5), which revises *RIC* VI.

63 Reduction of 1/42*l.* rather than 1/40*l.* and dated to May–November 307 (Cloke and Toone 2015, 44–5, part 5).

64 It is important to note that Cloke and Toone (2015, 45–6) highlight the difficulty in separating the coins of these two reductions, which has in the past been based on weight, diameter and in some instances style (e.g. Bastien 1971; Stewartby 1996). They also note that the 'criteria are not stable' (Cloke and Toone 2015, 46) and for metal-detected site finds this presents significant difficulty and potential error in their identification, particularly for records that lack images.

65 All of Galerius' *nummi* are of the same type: Cloke and Toone 2015, 5.01.002; *RIC* VI, 129, no. 86.

66 With the exception of WILT-9D1B62, all of the PAS examples are either cuirassed (Cloke and Toone 2015, 5.01.008; *RIC* VI, no. 88b – 8 examples) or draped and cuirassed (Cloke and Toone 2015, 5.01.009; *RIC* VI, no.89b – 5 examples).

67 The broad outline provided in *RIC* VI is followed here, with more recent revisions (e.g. Drost 2007–8) that shift the S C//PTR mint-mark into the second reduction. One example with *Genius* reverse type is of unclear ruler (LEIC-81D3A0).

68 Seven have the longer GENIO POPVLI ROMANI reverse legend, listed in *RIC* at the start of the first reduction before the legend shrinks to GENIO POP ROM (most notably *RIC* VI, 210, no. 694, of which there are 4 examples). These PAS examples seem to have the 25mm die diameter and weights that would place them in the 1/40*l.* reduction rather than in the preceding 1/32*l.* group.

69 6 *nummi* for MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI (*RIC* VI, 212, no.725) and 4 *nummi* for MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, 202, no. 730).

70 One coin with GENIO POPVLI ROMANI reverse type is of unclear ruler.

71 This is generally regarded as beginning in November 307, with coins struck at the new reduced weight of 1/48*l.* (*c.* 6.7g) until the third reduction to 1/72*l.* (*c.* 4.48g) at the end of 309. See Drost 2007–8, 47; Bastien and Cothenet 1974, 49–52. A total of 19 of the PAS examples are from this reduction but of unclear mint.

72 See Cloke and Toone 2015, 47 and notes 16–17 for a full discussion of this group. They are placed earlier by Sutherland (*RIC* VI, 129, nos 78–81), corrected by Bastien (1971) and Stewartby (1996, 160–3), who dates the issue to November–25 December 307 (the suggested date of Constantine's marriage to Maximian's daughter, Fausta (Stewartby 1996, 157)) due to the continued presence of Constantine as Caesar.

73 See Allen, Brown and Naylor 2018, 226, no. 50.

74 Cloke and Toone 2015, 5.03.007; *RIC* VI, 130, no. 93; cf. BM: 1854,0213.5.

75 Cloke and Toone 2015, 5.03.012–3; *RIC* VI, 130, no. 96; for Constantine see BM: 1991,0302.1; Allen, Drost *et al.* 2015, 307, no. 35.

76 Cloke and Toone 2015, 5.03.015–6; *RIC* VI, 130, nos 99–100.

77 One is a cast copy (HAMP-4172FA), Allen, Drost *et al.* 2015, 307, no.36.

78 *RIC* VI, 119, 132, no. 110, where the issue is dated *c.* AD 308–9; Cloke and Toone 2015, 49 for an AD 308 date following Stewartby 1996, 160; there are four further MEMORIA FELIX *nummi* with unclear mint-marks that could be from any of the western mints.

79 Three *nummi* are Trier issues of the 1/48*l.* reduction for Constantine, but with unclear mint-mark.

80 A number of fractional *nummi* from the S A//PTR issues are recorded and will be examined further below.

81 IMP C M AVREL VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.

82 Ten coins each of MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, 217, nos 772–4) and MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI (*RIC* VI, 218, nos 775–8) reverse types.

83 A single fractional example from this issue (KENT-C3D621) is not included in this total but will be examined with the fractional *nummi* below.

84 Three Lyon mint coins are of unclear type or ruler but belong to this reduction.

85 Bastien (1980, 64) notes that this initial shrinkage at the start of the second reduction occurs also at Trier (down to 22.5mm in diameter) but that the dies at both mints increase in size again up to 24 or 25mm during the issue. The Lyon coinages demonstrate an initial reduction to *c.* 23mm before increasing again to *c.* 24 or 25mm, while at Trier this occurs during the course of three phases of coinage in advance of the third reduction (Bastien 1980, 63–70, 228–245; Drost 2007–8, 50–1).

86 'Happiness/prosperity of the times'.

87 *CONSTANTINO P AVG B(ono) R(ei) P(vblicae) NAT(o)* – 'Born for the good of the state'.

88 Sutherland dates Maxentius' revolt to 28 October 306 (*RIC* VI, 27). Drost (2013) is the key reference for Maxentius and his coinage, providing a significant update on *RIC*.

89 Maxentius' mint was dismantled prior to revolt by L. Domitius Alexander between 308–11 (see *RIC* VI, 30, 419; Drost 2013, 227). Coins of Alexander are very rare and there appear to be no PAS examples. Drost (2013, 228) notes that the mint at *Ostia* was established through the transference of personnel from Carthage but with support from the nearby Rome mint.

90 Drost notes (2013, 38) that the weights of the Maxentian coinage do gradually decrease and after 310 they are closer to 1/52*l.* than 1/48*l.* but not as a result of a deliberate weight reduction.

91 Maxentius' coinage appears not to have travelled much outside his own jurisdiction but despite some coin being reused after the Milvian Bridge, it was the monetary reforms of 318 that brought an end to its circulation (Drost 2013, 231). It might be wondered whether the PAS examples reflect coin brought back to the province after the Milvian Bridge by Constantine's legions.

92 The *Ticinum* examples include one very rare coin with Victories as *acroteria* on the temple (NLM-924FC6; Allen, Drost *et al.* 2015, 308, no. 37).

93 For the politics of Maxentius' dynasty-building and his diplomacy with both Maximian and Constantine, see Drost 2013, 232.

94 A probable imperial visit to Britainby Constantine and his returning legions occurred in 313–14 (Barnes 2014, 100).

95 One coin of Licinius is from an unclear eastern mint (SWYOR-81D9E7).

96 This coin has a findspot in a back garden and is possibly a modern loss.

97 The findspot and patina of this coin suggest it may be a modern loss.

98 The patina and findspot suggest this may be a modern loss.

99 *Panegyrici Latini VI[7]* (*c.* 310).

100 This meeting is often associated with discussion of the 'Edict of Milan' that promoted religious tolerance in the empire (e.g. Lact. *De mort. persec.* 48.1–12). However, Barnes (2014, 93–7) notes that there is no evidence for the issuance of any law or edict.

101 Maximinus fled to Tarsus, where he died in July.

102 Constantine II, Crispus and later Constantius II and Constans under Constantine, with Licinius II under Licinius.

103 There are 22 *nummi* in this group, the size and weight of which suggest that they are of post-305 date, but they may plausibly belong to one of the earlier reductions of 307–10.

104 This is based on a rough separation of coins with recorded measurements of: 21mm diameter and/or 3g in weight and above for the 1/72*l.* reduction; 20mm diameter (keeping in mind this is a measurement of the die diameter and flans are sometimes slightly larger) and/or 3g in weight or less for the 1/96*l.* reduction. This is slightly arbitrary and complicated by those PAS records that lack either measurement or indeed an image of the coin, but it gives an idea of the potential numbers of coins missing from the total.

105 For London: T F//PLN; for Trier: T F//PTR; and for Lyon: T F//PLG.

106 With the unclear types included, London comprises 38% of the total and Trier 25%.

107 It is worth noting that even if the fractional *nummi* (see below), almost all of which are from Trier, are added to these totals, the PAS remains comparable to the hoarded assemblages. Indeed, the addition of the fractional coinages only results in a 2–3% change while London remains over 50% of the total.

108 Note that the figures used here for Upton House exclude the 613 coins listed as 'illegible', therefore the percentages are of the total number of coins identifiable to an individual mint (1,065 coins).

109 There are 60 *nummi* that, based on their dimensions, belong to this reduction but which cannot be closely attributed to a mint or, in some cases, a ruler.

110 It has to be remembered that there are a significant number of coins that cannot be ascribed to one or other of the mints with any certainty, so these numbers are liable to change.

111 140 *nummi* recorded through the PAS belong to these issues whose

mint-marks cannot be closely identified. These include 118 SOLI INVICTO COMITI types, one piece (HESH-53A054) seemingly with an N in the right field although this could just be a poorly struck/preserved F, 8 *Comiti* and 7 *Mars* types.

112 A rare variation at London from the end of this issue with stars above the T and F (Cloke and Toone 2015, 52, 6.02) is seemingly not represented in the PAS data, although see DEV-7A2861 for a possible example with *Mars* reverse.

113 This coin is potentially a contemporary copy. The reverse is poorly preserved and there are possible traces of a letter in the left field that may place it in the subsequent T F//PLN issue.

114 One PAS example, SUR-760E12, is pierced.

115 The standard types for Maximinus in the PAS material are *RIC* 209b and 211, for Licinius *RIC* 209c.

116 This includes an unlisted type from Wiltshire (WILT-B88561: Cloke and Toone 2015, 7.04.007.5; Allen, Drost *et al.* 2016, 266, no. 29) and a rare variant from Cumbria (NCL-7D1AAB; Cloke and Toone 2015, 7.04.007; Allen, Brown and Naylor 2019, 276, no.42).

117 This record lacks an image to confirm the identification.

118 There are two possible *Felicitas* types (NMS-15353 and SF-46FA13) and one possible *Romae* type (SF-909AB1) that lack images to check the identifications.

119 There are 22 *nummi* that probably belong to the third reduction at Trier but which are not closely attributable to types, mint-marks, or rulers: 12 *Soli* types for Constantine I, 6 *Genio* types for Maximinus, and 2 *Soli* and 2 *Genio* types of the House of Constantine.

120 There is one record for a *Genius* type for Constantine, NCL-BB46C4, that is of the right module diameter-wise but would be unlisted in *RIC* for Constantine. However, it lacks an image to double-check the identification and a later date in the 1/96*l* reduction cannot therefore be ruled out entirely. It is worth noting that by far the most common type for Maximinus is *RIC* VI, 226, no. 845a (*c.* 40 examples).

121 *RIC* VI, 227, nos 877–85.

122 *RIC* VI, 227, nos 886–95.

123 At least a further 16 *nummi* of the Lyon mint but of unclear issue probably belong in this reduction.

124 It is possible that there may be additional examples from this group, as several have been identified during the course of this study where the mint-mark letters T F and F T have been transposed in the record or identification.

125 Two examples are of unclear ruler.

126 148 *nummi* recorded through the PAS belong to the 1/96*l.* coinages of the London mint, but their mint-marks are not sufficiently clearly identifiable to allow attribution to an individual issue; the majority are SOLI INVICTO COMITI types.

127 See Allen, Brown and Naylor 2021, 232, no. 35.

128 Although it should be noted that preservation of the coins themselves may affect identification or visibility of a star in the right field.

129 A total of 80 of the Trier *nummi* cannot be closely attributed to an individual issue due to the only partial preservation of their mint-marks.

130 This includes two rare types, NMS-8321B0 (cf. *RIC* VII, 170 n.77) and YORYM-CC5E87, that lack images.

131 All *Sol* types for Constantine.

132 Drost, for example, notes that in some hoarded assemblage this issue comprises almost a third of the total Trier coins for this reduction (Drost 2011–12, table 10).

133 This is a possible obverse variant (Allen, Brown and Naylor 2018, 226, no. 53).

134 17 *nummi* from this reduction cannot be attributed to a specific issue.

135 7 *nummi* are of unclear issue. The structure of the mint issues here follows Ferrando 2010.

136 Allen, Brown and Naylor 2019, 276, no. 44.

137 One coin, LVPL-E404F1, is from either *Cyzicus* or *Nicomedia* but cannot be closely identified.

138 LEIC-1B16D5 and SF-A51905 from the - A//•SIS• issue; DYFED-22526F from the - A//SIS issue.

139 These adjusted, of course, at various times to take account of the reductions to the full weight *nummus*.

140 The most substantial group seen on the PAS is from Trier from the large issue of fractional *nummi* issued in 310–11, see *RIC* VI, 227–8, nos 896–913. See further below.

141 Half-*nummi* at 1/96*l.* and third-*nummi* at 1/144*l.* were issued at Rome and *Ostia* by Maxentius in celebration of his own *quinquennalia* in 310–11. See Drost 2013, 40; Drost 2011, 636.

142 *RIC* VI, 471, 475, nos 146–7, 167–71.

143 Wigg (1991) for example, notes an interesting issue from Rome that carries marks of value and appears for Constantine to celebrate his victory over Maxentius at the Milvian Bridge.

144 *RIC* VI, 228, nos 898–900.

145 *RIC* VI, 227, nos 896–7.

146 Geneviève (2007–8) notes that the findspots of fractional *nummi* are often associated with military sites or activity. Although see also Depeyrot 1992, 46, who sees the fractional coinages as a supplement to the currency pool following the various reductions of the *nummus* and as a means of bridging the gap between the old and new weight standards (see also Depeyrot 1982).

147 See also an additional, unlisted, example of Galerius Caesar of AD 302 from Trier (*RIC* VI, 201, no. 569 var.) excavated in 2015 in 'West Wiltshire' (Allen, Drost *et al.* 2016, 266 no. 24).

148 See Allen, Drost *et al.* 2016, 266, no. 25; Strauss 1954, 51, no.11.

149 See Allen, Brown and Naylor 2021, 231, no. 34.

150 Allen, Brown and Naylor 2018, 226, no. 49.

151 Cf. Melville Jones 2010, 207; Allen, Brown and Naylor 2019, 275, no. 41.

152 Allen, Brown and Naylor 2017, 279, no. 32.

153 Allen, Naylor and Walton 2013, 285, no. 50.

154 And indeed represent *c.* 63% of the total number of fractional *nummi* recorded through the PAS.

155 14 SOLI INVICTO coins (73.5%) and 5 MARTI CONSERV coins (26.5%). See Geneviève 2007–8, 89; Reece 1981a, 49–71.

156 Allen, Brown and Naylor 2017, 279, no. 34.

157 Allen, Brown and Naylor 2018, 226, no. 51.

158 Although see Geneviève 2007–8 for the small group of 40 coins in a burial at Chapeau-Rouge, Bordeaux, that included 23 half-*nummi* of 310–11 from the Trier mint (Geneviève 2007–8, 87) and Fabre and Mainjonet 1958 for 33 examples from the Montbouy (Loiret) hoard.

159 Geneviève 2007–8, 89; Reece 1976, 188–97.

160 Geneviève 200–/8, 89; Reece 1981a, 49–71.

161 Green 1987.

162 Burge 1973; Burge 1987.

163 Bland and Burnett 1988a.

164 The only obvious exception to this is the Goodnestone hoard (Holmes 2009), but this represents just one half-*nummus* among 10 coins in total, so the percentage is misleading here (see **Table 2.10**, highlighted in red).

165 Not including 1,260 unclear Reece Period 15 coins dating to between *c.* 310–17/18.

166 This total includes 492 *nummi* and the 144 fractions that have to date been identified as belonging to the 1/72*l.* reduction from Trier. There are 141 Trier coins that are of unclear weight reduction (but post-First Tetrarchy); there is also potential for addition or subtraction with the 1/96*l.* group given the preservation of many coins from this period.

167 With Diocletian's reforms, the *denarius* serves essentially as a unit of account – the *denarius communis* ('common denarius' or *d.c.*) (Abdy 2012, 586; Estiot 2012, 548). The new *nummus* was tariffed, by 301 at least (see Bransbourg 2020, 171, table 10.1; Estiot 2012, 549, table 29.D), at 25 *d.c.* and Bransbourg (2020, 170) notes that the post-294 radiates may well be the *bicharacta pecunia* of 4 *d.c.* A smaller, laureate bronze coin – the neo-*denarius* – introduced at the same time carries the reverse legend VTILITAS PVBLICA. This was struck at at 1–2 *d.c.* and may well represent the *denarius communis*; there are seemingly no PAS examples to date and Reece (1988, 90) notes the rarity of the smallest laureate denomination emergent from the reforms in Britain.

168 See *RIC* VI, 285, nos 36–42.

169 See *RIC* VI, 675, nos 84–5.

170 The total number is slightly higher than this, *c.* 25 coins, but there are several PAS examples whose findspot and/or preservation might indicate they are not genuine ancient losses, e.g. SUR-4E5E51, which appears to have been found during roadworks and in imported soil.

171 This total includes a single example of Constantius I or II with broad date range of AD 294–361, see Bland and Loriot 2010, XXV, table 1.

172 See Abdy 2012, 589 where it is noted that the early-4th-century '*aureus*', struck at 5.46g or 1/60*l.* (or 48 *nummi* at 25 *denarii communes* each), was probably already known as a *solidus* by the time of Diocletian's Prices Edict in AD 301 but the latter term is generally applied to the reformed gold type introduced by Constantine I in AD 309.

173 Bland and Loriot 2010, no.496; *RIC* VI, 318, no. 50b.

174 Constantine's new denomination was struck at 4.55g or 1/72*l.*

175 Allen, Brown and Naylor 2020, 260, no.33; *RIC* VII, 167, no. 36.

176 Allen and Moorhead 2010, 214, no. 30; *RIC* VII, 163, no. 5; Bland and Loriot 2010, no. 886.

177 Allen, Leins and Moorhead 2008, 268, no. 42; this example is struck from previously unrecorded dies; *RIC* VII, 163, no. 5; Bland and Loriot 2010, no. 591.

178 The two coins of Licinius are struck on the Diocletianic *aureus* standard of 1/60*l.* (at 5.45g and 5.32g respectively) and are therefore multiples at approximately 1¼ of the new *solidus* (approximately 1.2 and 1.17 times a *solidus* by weight). Toynbee (1986, 40; 167) notes the 'decisively medallic character' (*ibid.*, 167) of the '*festaurei*' and their probable deliberately different function to contemporary coin issues, potentially as part of imperial largesse (*ibid.*, 40), which pushes 'this group of "*Fest-aurei*" more than half over the border-line onto the side of medallions' (Toynbee 1986, 41). See Abdy 2012, 591. Both PAS examples are of the same type, *RIC* VII 163, no. 5, with reverse legend proclaiming 'everywhere victories' (VBIQVE VICTORES).

179 One each of the same type, *RIC* VII, 163, no. 5, in the British Museum (1860,0329.45), the Hunterian (Robertson 1982, 118, no. 9) and the Ashmolean.

180 Although note that while Toynbee (1986, 40) sees the '*festaurei*' as more medallic than currency in circulation, she also comments that 'these pieces obviously could, and no doubt did, pass into use as current money'.

181 The *argenteus* was introduced at *c.* 3.1g or 1/96*l.* of Roman silver, some issues with reverse type containing XCVI in a wreath for the 1/96*l.* value.

182 For the Trier prototype see *RIC* VI, 176, cf. no. 109a.

183 Allen, Brown and Naylor 2017, 279, no. 33; see Gautier 2014 for these silver issues, dated by him to between July and December 307.

184 See Cope 1973 for metallurgical analysis of a British Museum coin of Maximinus from this issue, with silver content of *c.* 23%, and Cope *et al.* 1997, 39, no. 493 for a Constantinian example (*RIC* VII, no. 208A) with 24% silver content. See also Bastien 1982, 271–2; Barrandon *et al.* 1977, 180.

185 See Bruun's discussion in *RIC* VII, 153ff. He adds various obverse and reverse varieties in the coin lists, cf. *RIC* VII, nos 208A–12.

186 This is supported in part by the presence of a silvered bronze medallion (*RIC* VII, 181, no. 208) that is plausibly contemporary and points to their appearance after Constantine's victory at the Milvian Bridge (see Barrandon *et al.* 1977, 179, although cf. *RIC* VII, 181, n. 208 where it is dated with the later series in *c.* 318–19).

187 SF-6382B2 (see Allen, Drost *et al.* 2015, 308, no. 40), WILT-344C66, WILT-82DA37 and YORYMB1858. Since the completion of this study (August 2021) a fifth PAS example has been recorded from Somerset: SOM-894615.

188 See Allen, Drost *et al.* 2015, 308, no. 39; including one possible copy (YORYM-002A34). Five coins lack images to clarify their identification.

189 An example in the British Museum (BM: B.518) with left-facing bust and -//STR mint-mark appears to be silver.

190 For LIN-8FB6C8 see Allen, Drost *et al.* 2015, 308, no. 38.

191 Allen, Brown and Naylor 2019, 276, no. 43. A second copy noted since the completion of this study (August 2021) from Dorset (DOR-DF4EDB) combines an obverse of the Constantinian type with a reverse of the Licinius type.

192 PAS-415DEC (lacking image), LIN-8FB6C8, NLM-E98A35, WILT-9E5DA7 and BM-42319D.

193 PUBLIC-ADC974, PUBLIC-FEE7C5, and YORYM-ED57D7 are of the standard type, while WAW-B1A9E5 has a right-facing bust and IMP CONSTAN-TINVS MAX AVG obverse legend as *RIC* VII, 181, no.209 that points to a later date.

194 Bastien (1982, 276) suggests these issues were distributed in 313, perhaps coinciding with Constantine's return to the city after victory over Maxentius.

195 A useful overview of these issues is provided by a recent comparative study of PAS and excavated data employing computational methods to explore changes in British material culture following the Black Death in the 14th century AD, see Oksanen and Lewis 2023.

196 It is noted in the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project that upland zones are typically less attractive to finders or metal detectorists actively searching for material and also affected by biases in the nature of archaeological investigation within these landscapes. However, they also highlight the paucity of material from known sites in these landscapes as reflective of the situation in Roman Britain (see Smith and Fulford 2016, 386–90).

197 Although see also Smith and Fulford 2016, 386–6, who highlight growing awareness of the complex divisions, variation and development of the Roman landscape beyond simple binary definitions of the 'military uplands' and 'civilian lowlands', reflected in the separation of the material studied by the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project into eight geographical regions (see also Fulford and Brindle 2016).

198 E.g. Millett 2005, 178–80; see also Reece 1987, 38–42.

Plates

All images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme; see finds.org.uk for individual database records containing detailed numismatic and image information

Plate 2.1: First Tetrarchy, c.294–305 (London, Trier)

1. SF-E42EA3: Diocletian, London *c.* 296, -//LON (*LMCC* 1.01)
2. WAW-B60CE7: Maximian, London *c.* 296, -//LON (*LMCC* 1.01)
3. BERK-F21066: Maximian, London *c.* 296, -//LON (*LMCC* 1.01)
4. BH-FE01E7: Diocletian, London *c.* 296–7, Intermediate I (*LMCC* 1.02)
5. FAKL-0F7D67: Galerius, London *c.* 296–7, Intermediate I (*LMCC* 1.02)
6. SUSS-CFE6EE: Constantius, London *c.* 296–7, Intermediate II? (*LMCC* 1.03)
7. BUC-EE7C2C: Diocletian, London, *c.* 296–303, -//- (*LMCC* 2.01.003)
8. PUBLIC-63DB9D: Maximian, London, *c.* 296–303, -//- (*LMCC* 2.01.007)
9. LEIC-6E2DE7: Constantius, London, *c.* 296–303, -//- (*LMCC* 2.01.013)
10. BERK-AADDE1: Galerius, London, *c.* 296–303, -//- (*LMCC* 2.01.015)
11. SF-8C3891: Diocletian, London, 303–5, -//- (*LMCC* 3.01.005)
12. LIN-506C97: Maximian, London, 303–5, -//- (*LMCC* 3.01.013)
13. FAPJW-050658: Maximian, Trier, *c.* 294, -//TR (*RIC* VI, p. 179, no. 137b)
14. FAPJW-56DBC8: Maximian, Trier, *c.* 295, B -//TR (*RIC* VI, p. 180, no. 149 var)
15. NLM-3C1402: Diocletian, Trier, *c.* 296–7, B Γ//TR (*RIC* VI, p. 182, no. 187a)
16. BM-67EB77: Maximian, Trier, *c.* 296–7, B Γ//TR (*RIC* VI, p. 182, no. 173b var)
17. HAMP-B7A453: Maximian, Trier, *c.* 296–7, B Γ//TR (*RIC* VI, p. 182, no. 178b var)
18. SUR-CF2841: Constantius, Trier, *c.* 298–9, A *//TR (*RIC* VI, p. 189, no. 359a var)
19. SF-30AE06: Galerius, Trier, *c.* 298–9, A *//TR (*RIC* VI, p. 188, no. 347)
20. HAMP-CB0FD4: Diocletian, Trier, *c.* 298–9, A *//TR (*RIC* VI, p. 185, nos 247, 249)
21. NLM-9F3E71: Diocletian, Trier, *c.* 300–1, - *//ATR (*RIC* VI, p. 191, no. 400 passim)
22. SUSS-AD7DC0: Galerius, Trier, *c.* 300–1, - *//ATR (*RIC* VI, p. 194, no. 486)
23. FAPJW-051AE3: Diocletian, Trier, *c.* 301, S F//TR (*RIC* VI, p. 195, no. 502)
24. WILT-C08A99: Galerius, Trier, *c.* 302–3, S F//[ITR] (*RIC* VI, p. 197, no. 557ff)
25. BERK-661586: Maximian I, Trier, *c.* 302–3, S F//[I]TR (*RIC* VI, p. 196, no. 524a)
26. SF-58F906: Constantius, Trier, *c.* 302–3, S F//IITR (*RIC* VI, p. 197, no. 530a)
27. SOM-D37C86: Diocletian, Trier, *c.* 303–5, S F//PTR (*RIC* VI, p. 200, no. 582a)

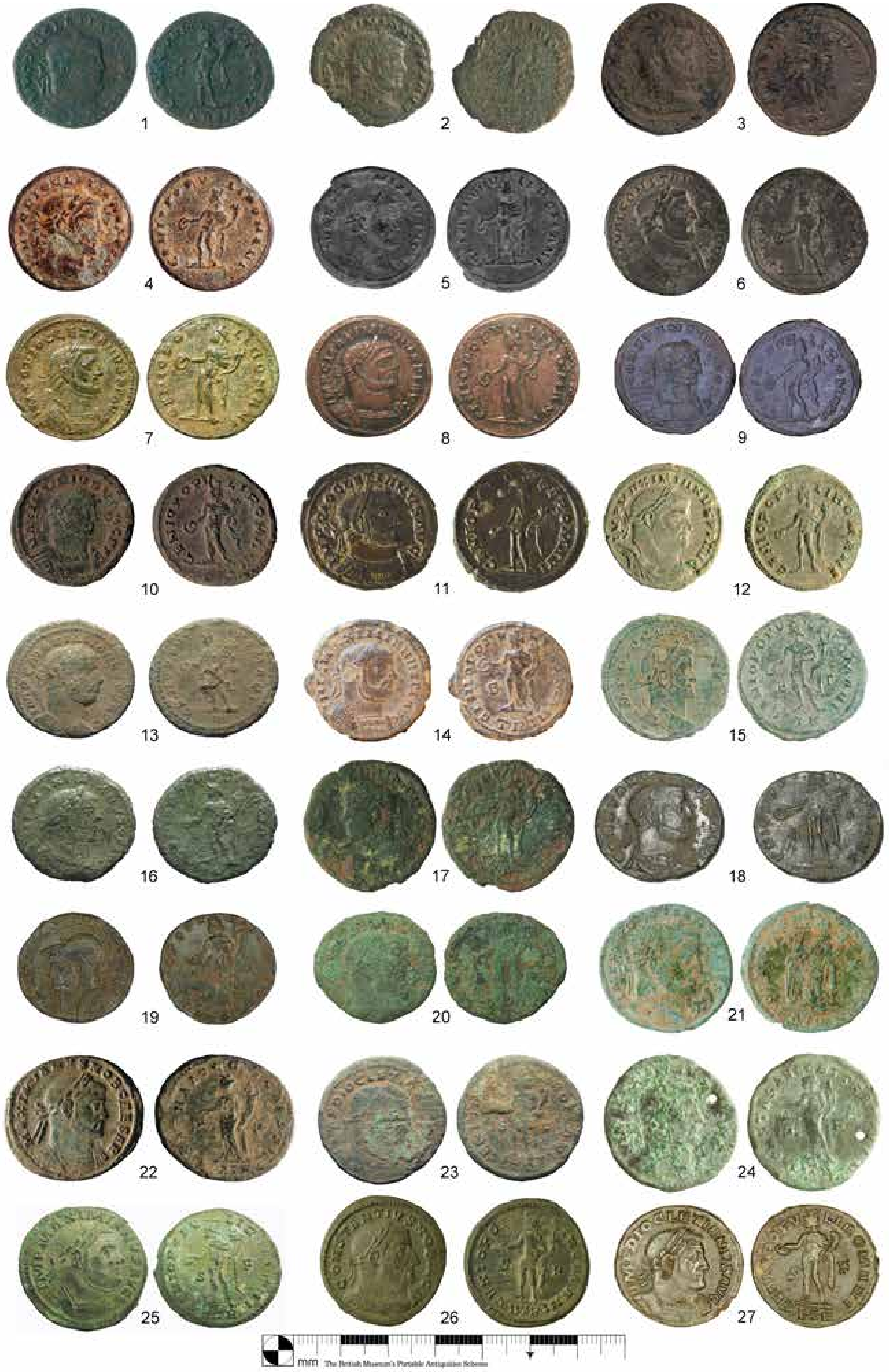
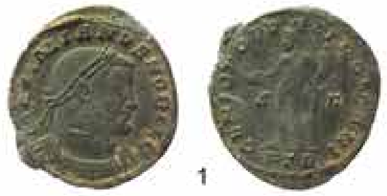


Plate 2.1 First Tetrarchy, *c.* 294–305 (London, Trier). All images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Plate 2.2: First Tetrarchy, c. 294–305 (Trier, Lyon, Ticinum*, Rome,* Aquileia*)*

1. WAW-633F6B: Galerius, Trier, *c.* 303–5, S F//PTR (*RIC* VI, p. 200, no. 594b)
2. WILT-72B736: Constantius, Trier, *c.* 303–5, S F//PTR (*RIC* VI, p. 201, cf. nos 603–4)
3. IOW-641395: Maximian I, Lyon, *c.* 294, -//- (*RIC* VI, p. 243, no. 14b)
4. BH-A02CF4: Maximian I, Lyon, *c.* 295–6, -//LA (*RIC* VI, p. 242, no. 2b)
5. BM-B1C1F5: Galerius, Lyon, *c.* 295–6, -//LA (*RIC* VI, p. 242, no. 4a)
6. HAMP-8C7A96: Maximian I, Lyon, *c.* 296–7, A -//PL (*RIC* VI, p. 245, no. 44b)
7. CAM-54EA42: Constantius I, Lyon, *c.* 296–7, B -//PL (*RIC* VI, p. 246, no. 53a)
8. SUSS-B1116A: Galerius, Lyon, *c.* 296–7, B -//PL (*RIC* VI, p. 246, no. 54b)
9. BH-136155: Tetrarchy, Lyon, *c.* 297, B -//LP (*RIC* VI, pp. 244-245)
10. GLO-885962: Maximian I, Lyon, *c.* 297, B -//LP (*RIC* VI, p. 245, no. 39b)
11. LIN-E8BE43: Constantius, Lyon, *c.* 299, Altar [B]//LP (*RIC* VI, p. 247, no. 65 var)
12. DOR-830633: Diocletian, Lyon, *c.* 300–4, Altar B//PLC (*RIC* VI, p. 250, no. 108a)
13. SUR-D78A01: Diocletian, Lyon, *c.* 300–4, Altar A//PLC (*RIC* VI, p. 250, no. 115a)
14. NMS-F2CC61: Constantius, Lyon, *c.* 300–4, Altar B//PLC (*RIC* VI, p. 252, no. 166a)
15. LON-EBC4AF: Galerius, Lyon, *c.* 300–4, Altar A//PLC (*RIC* VI, p. 252, no. 167b)
16. HAMP-61B5D7: Constantius, Lyon, *c.* 304–5, Altar *//PLC (*RIC* VI, p. 253, no. 178a)
17. FAKL-C060DC: Diocletian, *Ticinum*, *c.* 295–6, -//PT (*RIC* VI, p. 284, no. 29a)
18. OXON-EB2F83: Maximian I, *Ticinum*, *c.* 296–7, * -//ST (*RIC* VI, p. 284, no. 31b)
19. WILT-FE1E24: Maximian I, *Ticinum*, *c.* 298–9, * -//ST• (*RIC* VI, p. 284, no. 33b)
20. BERK-C8A6EF: Diocletian, *Ticinum*, *c.* 300–3, -//TT• (*RIC* VI, p. 286, no. 45a)
21. NMS-D83846: Constantius, *Ticinum*, *c.* 304–5, - *//TT (*RIC* VI, p. 286, no. 48a)
22. DOR-A75BE7: Constantius, Rome, *c.* 296–7, R -//Γ (*RIC* VI, p. 358, no. 67a)
23. LON-9FFB34: Maximian I, Rome, *c.* 299, -//S* (*RIC* VI, p. 361, no. 94b)
24. BUC-085902: Galerius, Rome, *c.* 299–300, -//Qthunderbolt (*RIC* VI, p. 362, no. 102b)
25. WAW-41AA65: Constantius, Rome, *c.* 302–3, - *//RT (*RIC* VI, p. 362, no. 104a)
26. LEIC-F4FB31: Galerius, *Aquileia*, *c.* 296, -//AQΓ (*RIC* VI, p. 314, no. 24b.)
27. SUR-D74F95: Galerius, *Aquileia*, *c.* 299, Altar -//AQΓ (*RIC* VI, p. 315, no. 28b)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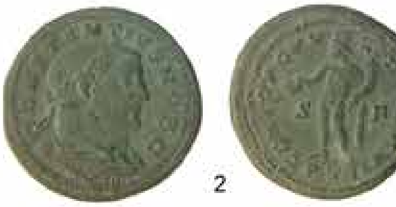
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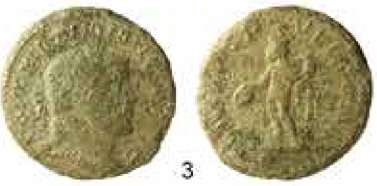
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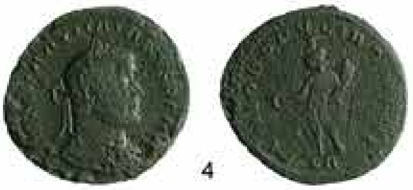
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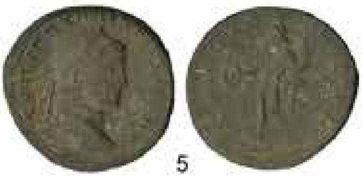
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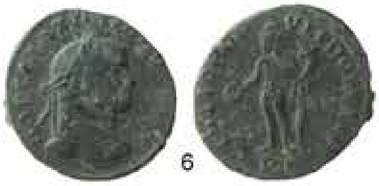
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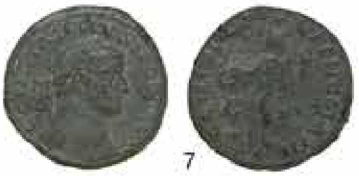
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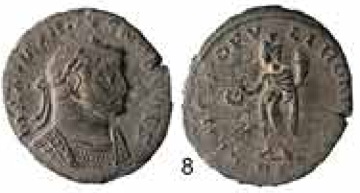
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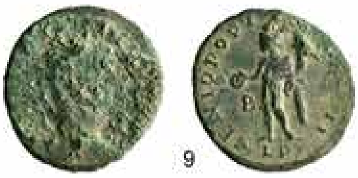
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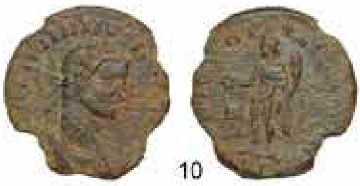
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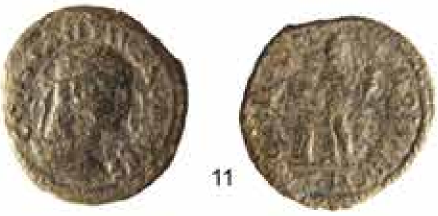
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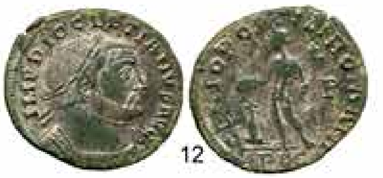
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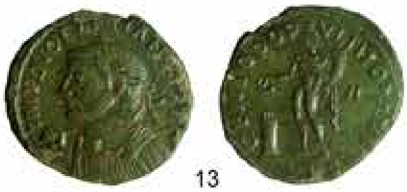
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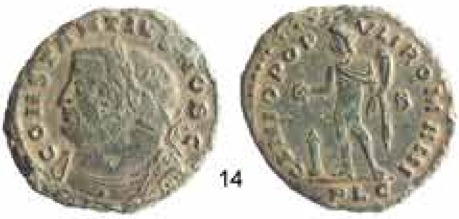
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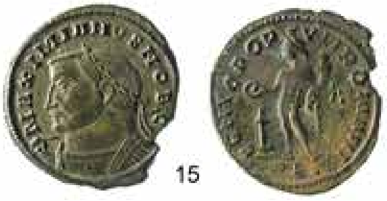
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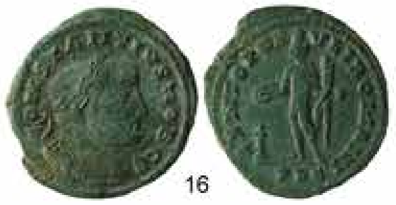
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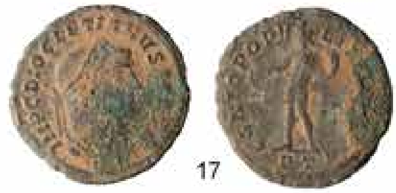
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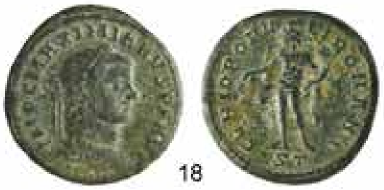
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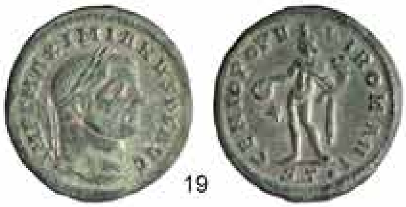
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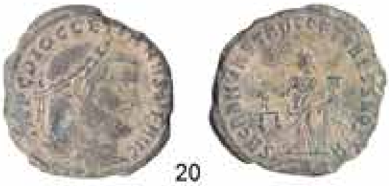
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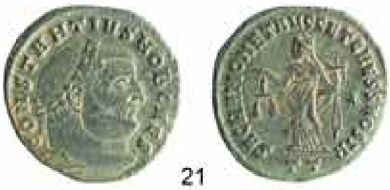
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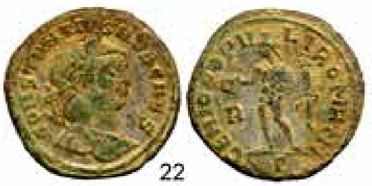
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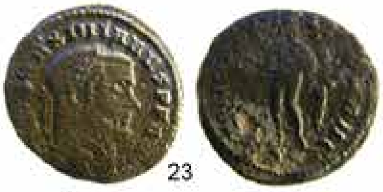
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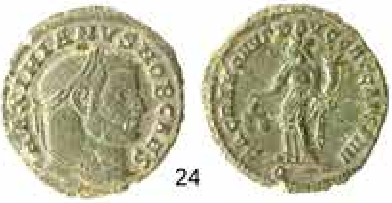
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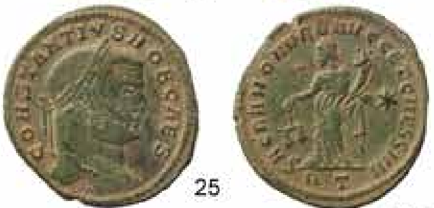
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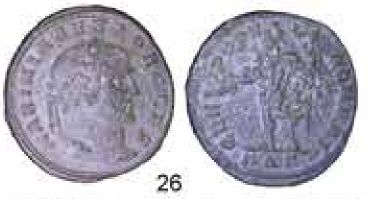
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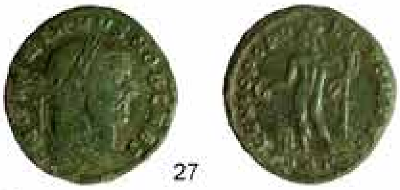
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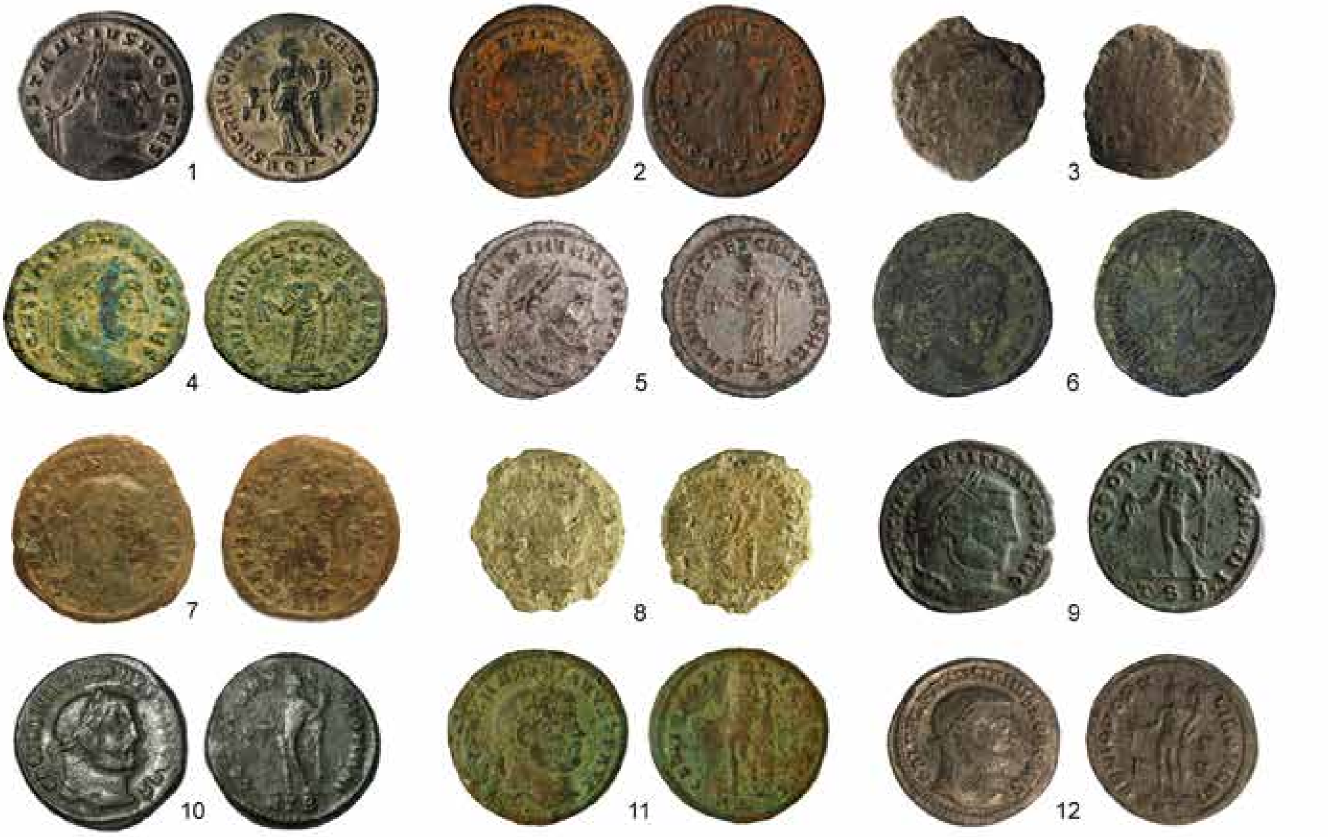
Plate 2.2 First Tetrarchy, *c.* 294–305 (Trier, Lyon, *Ticinum*, Rome, *Aquileia*). All images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Plate 2.3: First Tetrarchy, c. 294–305 (Aquileia, *Carthage,* Siscia, Thessalonica, Heraclea, Cyzicus, *Antioch; Contemporary copies)*

1. SUSS-AE1E8F: Constantius, *Aquileia*, *c*. 300, -//AQΓ (*RIC* VI, p. 315, no. 30a)
2. DOR-D9378D: Diocletian, *Aquileia*, *c*. 301, - V//AQS (*RIC* VI, p. 315, no. 31a)
3. HESH-0999A5: Maximian I, Carthage, *c*. 296–8, []//[] (*RIC* VI, p. 425, no. 17bff)
4. DOR-42CD05: Constantius, Carthage, *c*. 298–303, -//Γ (*RIC* VI, p. 427, nos. 30a, 32a)
5. LIN-93778D: Maximian I, Carthage, *c*. 299–303, -//B (*RIC* VI, p. 427, no. 31b)
6. DUR-3D52FC: Constantius, Carthage, *c*. 298–9, -//Γ (Unlisted in *RIC*)
7. KENT-E55160: Galerius, *Siscia*, *c*. 296, - Γ//(*)SIS (*RIC* VI, p. 466, cf. no. 98b)
8. SF-8CA771: Diocletian(?), *Siscia*, *c*. 300–5, []//(…SIS…) (*RIC* VI, pp. 468-470)
9. DENO-2094E7: Diocletian, *Thessalonica*, *c*. 300–1, -//•TSB• (*RIC* VI, p. 512, no. 21a)
10. SUR-CC9245: Galerius, *Heraclea*, *c*. 296–7, -//HTB (*RIC* VI, p. 531, no. 18b)
11. SF-9B0BD4: Maximian I, *Cyzicus*, *c*. 295–6, -//KΔ (*RIC* VI, p. 580, no. 10b)
12. HESH-4A07C4: Galerius, Antioch, *c*. 300–1, - Γ/K V//ANT (*RIC* VI, p. 620, no 55bvar)

Contemporary copies
13. HAMP-908762: Diocletian, copy of London, -//- , cf. *LMCC* 2.01.003
14. SUR-F7979E: Diocletian, copy of London, -//- , cf. *LMCC* 2.01.003
15. WILT-5D83B3: Diocletian, copy of London, -//- , cf. *LMCC* 2.01.003
16. BERK-EEB9A1: Maximian I, copy of London?, -//- , cf. *LMCC* 2.01.007
17. HAMP-EFD1F2: Maximian I, copy of London, -//- , cf. *LMCC* 2.01.007
18. BH-54CBC4: Maximian I, copy of London, -//- , cf. *LMCC* 2.01.007
19. SF-8F7174: Maximian I, copy of London, -//- , cf. *LMCC* 2.01.007(?)
20. LIN-D76B93: Constantius, copy of London, -//- , cf. *LMCC* 2.01.010
21. WMID-049554: Constantius, copy of London, -//- , cf. *LMCC* 2.01.010
22. YORYM-A75022: Constantius, copy of London, -//- , cf. *LMCC* 2.01.010
23. HAMP3183: Diocletian, copy of London, -//- , cf. *LMCC* 3.01.005
24. BERK-8FE01A: Galerius, copy of London? -//- , cf. *LMCC* 3.01
25. NMS-F02FCA: Maximian I, possibly copy of London, -//- ,
26. HAMP-0F5F91: Constantius, copy obverse of London, reverse of Trier, A *//-
27. ESS-0C4886: Tetrarchic ruler, copy of Trier, -//TR



Contemporary copies

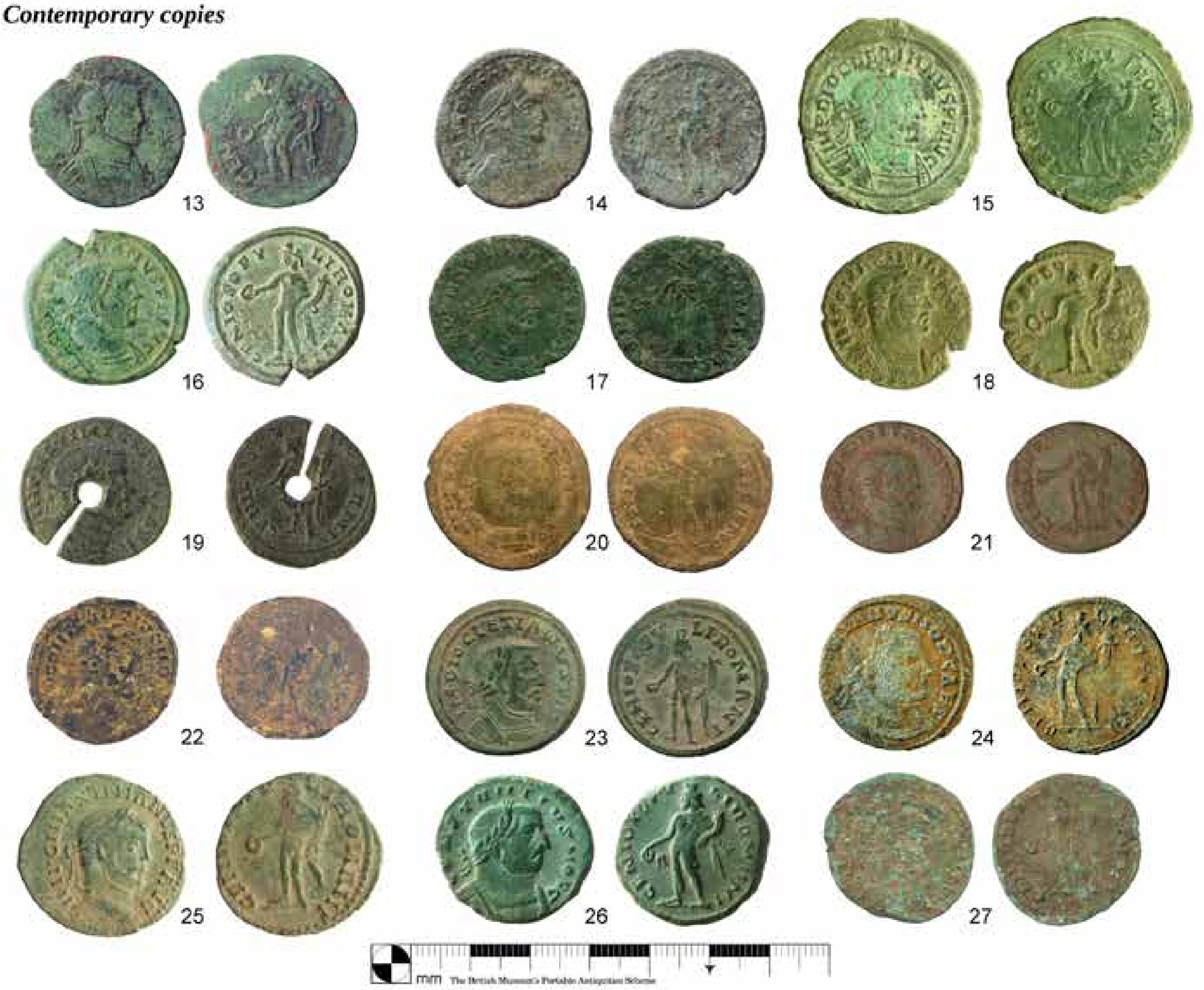


Plate 2.3 First Tetrarchy, *c.* 294–305 (*Aquileia*, Carthage, *Siscia*, *Thessalonica*, *Heraclea*, *Cyzicus*, Antioch; Contemporary copies). All images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Plate 2.4: First Tetrarchy, c.294–305 (Contemporary copies)

1. SF-911372: Constantius, copy of Trier, -//TR
2. WILT-F0E6CE: Constantius, copy of Trier, C -//(I?)TR
3. NMGW-9746B6: Diocletian, copy of Trier, B Γ//TR, cf. *RIC* VI, p. 182, no. 183a
4. SF-DC0014: Diocletian(?), copy of Trier, A (Γ)//[], cf. *RIC* VI, p. 181, no. 163ff
5. SOM-2F9F87: Galerius, copy of Trier, A *//TR, cf. *RIC* VI, p. 189, no. 358b
6. ASHM-C46E34: Constantius, copy of Trier, Ƨ F//IITR, cf. *RIC* VI, p. 197, no. 539a
7. LON-336F67: Constantius, copy of Trier?, S F//[I]TR
8. LVPL-E12E47: Galerius, copy of Trier, S F//ITP, cf. *RIC* VI, p. 196, no. 535b
9. YORYM-D0A715: Galerius, copy of Trier, [S F]//IITR, cf. *RIC* VI, p. 196, nos. 508b, 530b
10. LON-A2FAA6: Diocletian, copy of Trier, A Γ//[A/II]TR, cf. *RIC* VI, p. 182, no. 172a
11. BH-4321B4: Maximian I, copy of Trier, S F//IITR, cf. *RIC* VI, p. 196, no. 515b
12. SF-81D48F: Maximian I or Galerius, copy of Trier, ꟻ Ƨ//-
13. SWYOR-03A715: Constantius, copy of Lyon, Altar A//[]
14. SOM-D33DD3: Galerius, copy of *Ticinum*, -//TT, cf. *RIC* VI, p. 284, no. 32b.
15. BH-A822F3: Constantius, contemporary copy, -//-
16. CPAT-4A35B2: Diocletian(?), contemporary copy, S []//[]
17. DUR-0598F1: Maximian I, contemporary copy, -//-
18. ESS-5B5F60: Galerius, contemporary copy, []//[]
19. KENT-923C92: Constantius, contemporary copy, -//[]
20. LANCUM-EDBD70: Galerius, contemporary copy, -//-
21. LON-625293: Tetrarchic, contemporary copy, []//[]
22. NARC-371F17: Maximian I, contemporary copy, -//-
23. NLM-F204D7: Galerius, contemporary copy, -//[]
24. NMS-BB19E1: Maximian I, contemporary copy, -//-
25. SF-012A9D: Galerius(?), contemporary copy, -//-
26. SF-54DABA: Constantius, contemporary copy, -//[]
27. WILT-B22173: Maximian I, contemporary copy, []//[](R)
28. WMID-975683: Maximian I, contemporary copy, -//[]
29. YORYM-474B66: Tetrarchic, contemporary copy, []//[]
30. WILT-13C61D: Tetrarchic, Diocletian and Galerius, gilded cast lead contemporary copy

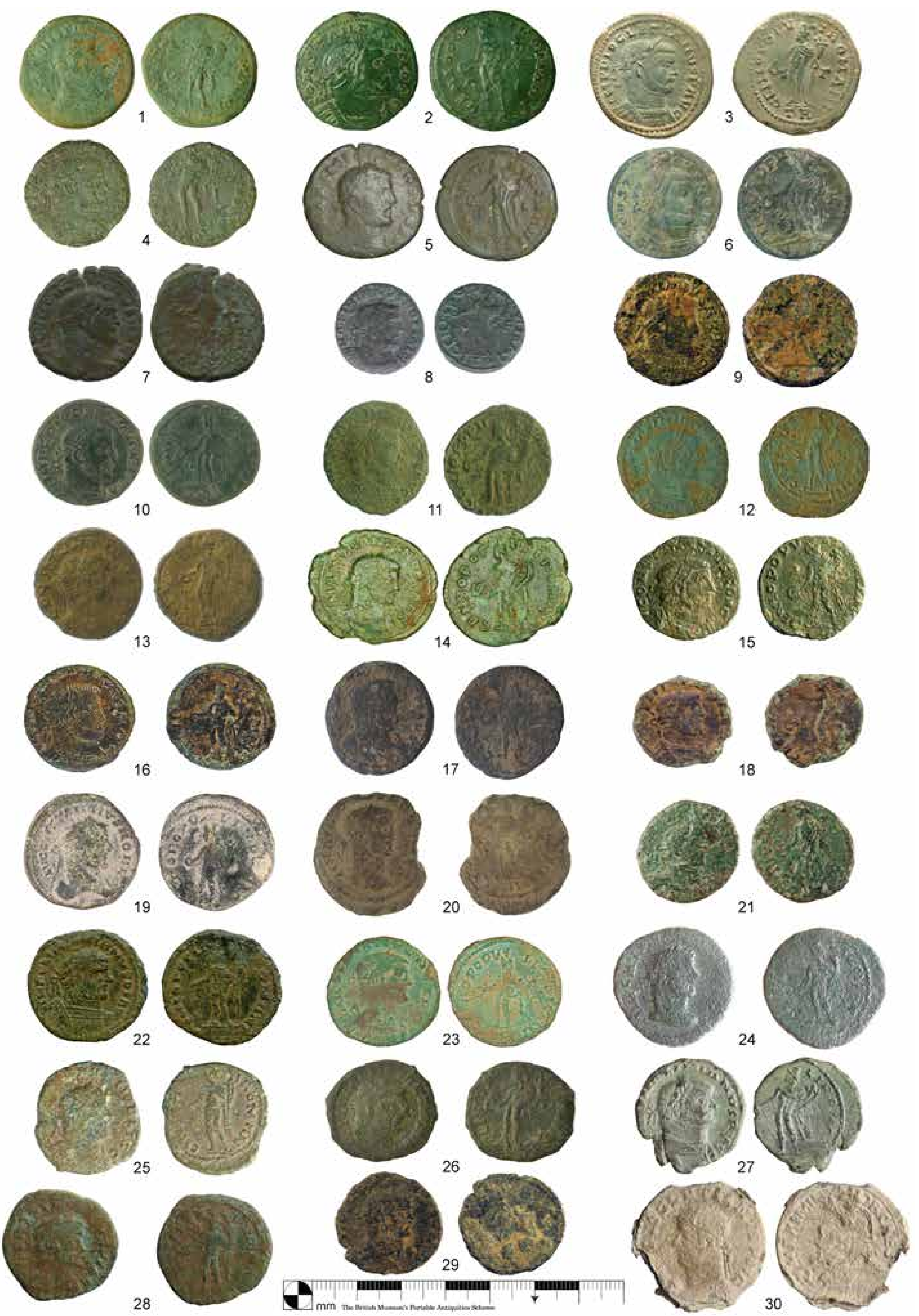


Plate 2.4 First Tetrarchy, *c.* 294–305 (Contemporary copies). All images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Plate 2.5: Second and Third Tetrarchies, 1/32l., c. 305–Spring 307

1. NARC-A44D93: London, -//-, Diocletian Senior Augustus, PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG (*RIC* VI p. 128, no. 77a)
2. PUBLIC-CB6BC2: London, -//-, Maximian I Senior Augustus, PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG (*RIC* VI p. 128, no. 77b)
3. LIN-403F65: London, -//-, Constantius I, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 128, no. 52a)
4. CAM-59ABF1: London, -//-, Severus II Caesar, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 128, cf. no. 62)
5. SUSS-ADC328: London, -//-, Galerius, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 127, no. 42. cf. *LMCC* 4.03.004)
6. WILT-7D49B4: London, -//-, Maximinus II Caesar, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 128, no. 64)
7. SOMDOR-591313: London, -//-, Constantine I Caesar, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 128, no. 66)
8. LEIC-1DA214: Trier, S F//PTR, Diocletian Senior Augustus, PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG (*RIC* VI, p. 208, no. 673a)
9. SF-60A4C9: Trier, S F//PTR, Maximian I Senior Augustus, PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG (*RIC* VI, p. 208, no. 673b)
10. WILT-D4EB48: Trier, S F//PTR, Constantius, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 207, no. 657a)
11. SWYOR-6BEC92: Trier, S F//PTR, Severus II Caesar, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 207, nos 647–8)
12. CAM-1C8BD2: Trier, S F//PTR, Severus II Caesar, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 207, no. 651)
13. NLM-5D7D5E: Trier, S F//PTR, Galerius, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 207, no. 652b)
14. WILT-6D2842: Trier, S F//PTR, Maximinus II Caesar, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 208, no. 667b)
15. DOR-D209C5: Trier, S F//PTR, Severus II Augustus, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 207, no. 652c)
16. WILT-A9D535: Trier, S F//PTR, Constantine I Caesar, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 208, no. 666A)
17. BUC-53DDA3: Lyon, Altar *//PLG, Constantius, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 255, no. 187a)
18. LVPL-0E7BD7: Lyon, Altar *//PLG, Maximinus II Caesar, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 255, no. 190a)
19. SOMDOR-582246: Lyon, Altar *//PLG, Severus II Caesar, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 255, no. 199a)
20. WILT-FE1B9A: *Ticinum*, - •//TT, Constantius, FIDES MILITVM (*RIC* VI, p. 288, no. 55a)
21. HAMP-E2FEF7: *Ticinum*, • -//ST, Maximinus II Caesar, VIRTVS AVGG ET CAESS NN (*RIC* VI, p. 289, no. 58b)
22. NMS-FFD123: Rome, - *//[], Galerius, SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN (*RIC* VI, p. 365, no 120b)
23. BM-74EAA5: *Aquileia*, -//AQΓ, Maximinus II Caesar, VIRTVS AVGG ET CAESS NN (*RIC* VI, p. 320, no. 68b)
24. GLO-FF8335: Carthage, I -//[], Constantine I Caesar, SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART (*RIC* VI, pp. 428–9, no. 40b or 44a)
25. BH-908141: *Cyzicus*, S F//KΔ, Diocletian Senior Augustus, PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG (*RIC* VI, p.584, no. 29a)

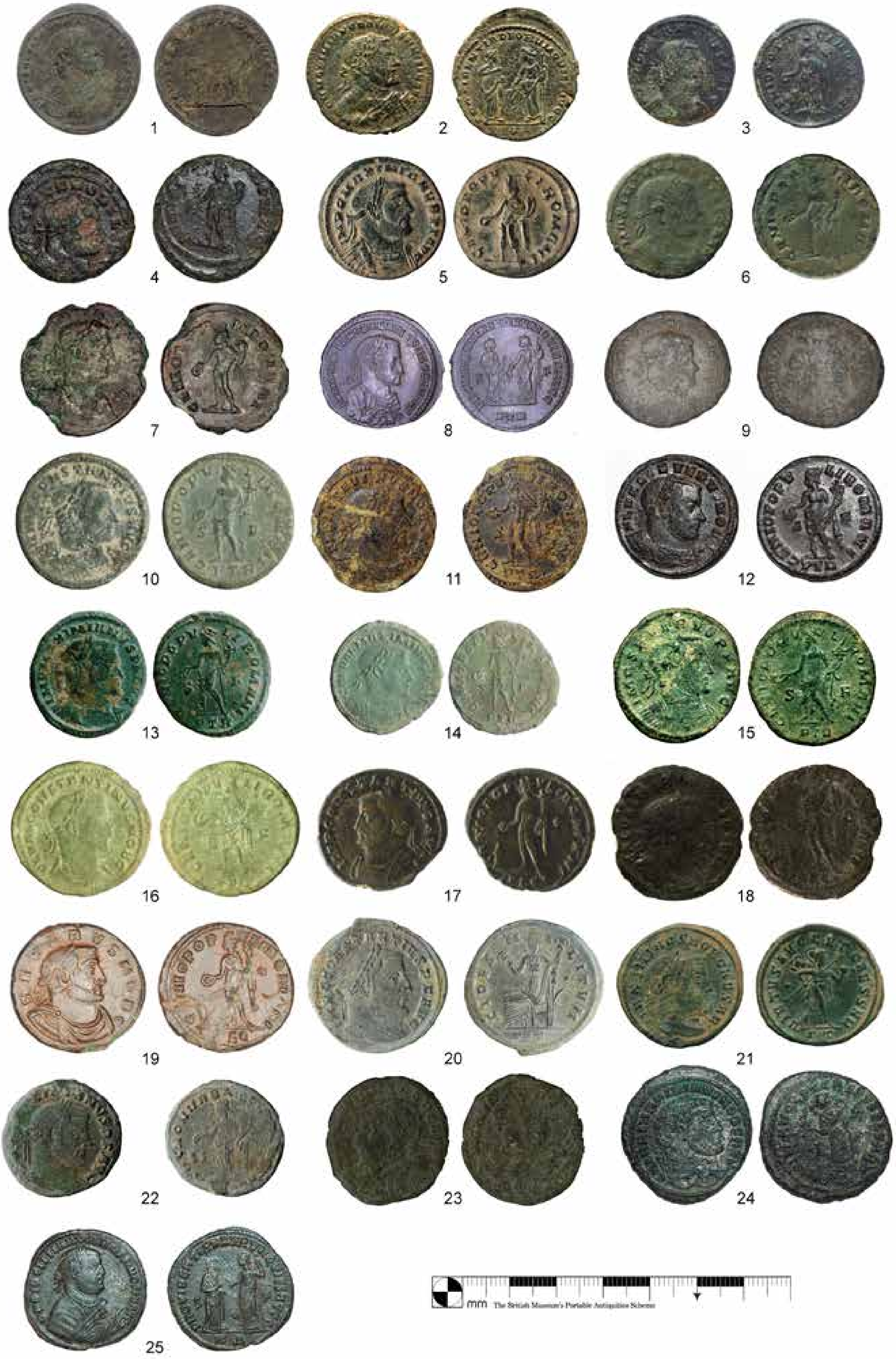


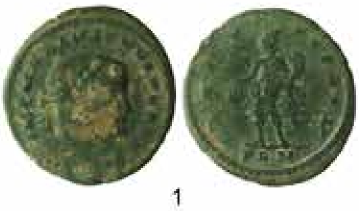
Plate 2.5 Second and Third Tetrarchies, 1/32*l*., *c*. 305–Spring 307. All images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Plate 2.6: First reduction, 1/40l., Spring 307

1. HAMP-470953: London, -//PLN, Galerius, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 129, no. 84)
2. BERK-1C3278: London, -//PLN, Maximinus II Caesar, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 129, no. 89a)
3. BERK-5DBF29: London, -//PLN, Maximian I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 129, no. 90)
4. SOMDOR-FEE1E1: London, -//PLN, Maximian I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 129, no. 85 var)
5. CORN-CC83D5: London, -//PLN, Constantine I Caesar, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 129, no. 89b)
6. WILT-9D1B62: London, -//PLN, Constantine I Caesar, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 129, no. 87)
7. NMS-835D2A: London, -//PLN, Diocletian Senior Augustus, QVIESS AVGG (*RIC* VI, p. 130, no. 98)
8. WILT-B954B5: Trier, S A//PTR, Galerius, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 212, no. 714)
9. SOM-92E583: Trier, S A//PTR, Maximinus II Caesar, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 212, no. 719a)
10. KENT-D6FF94: Trier, S A//PTR, Maximian I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 212, no. 721)
11. HAMP-A4451A: Trier, S A//PTR, Diocletian Senior Augustus, QVIES AVGVSTORVM (*RIC* VI, p. 210, no. 699)
12. SUR-AEF4F7: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I Caesar, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 210, no. 694)
13. LEIC-7EAF62: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I Caesar, MARTI PARTI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 212, no. 725)
14. SWYOR-501AB8: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I Caesar, MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 212, no. 730)
15. SUR-DA49A8: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I Caesar, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (*RIC* VI, p. 212, no. 734)
16. HAMP3000: Lyon, Altar N//PLG, Maximian I, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 257, no. 206)
17. HAMP-41FA73: Lyon, Altar N//PLG, Galerius, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 256, no. 205)
18. BERK-AB4C62: Lyon, Altar N//PLG, Constantine I Caesar, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 257, no. 214b)

Second reduction, 1/48l, Autumn 307–309/10

19. NCL-C2B1F7: London, -//-, Maximian I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 129, no. 80)
20. SUR-B31B12: London, -//-, Maximinus II Caesar, GENIO POP ROM (*LMCC* no. 5.02.002)
21. SUSS-C92657: London, -//-, Constantine I Caesar, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 129, no. 89b)
22. YORYM-B2A193: London, -//-, Diocletian Senior Augustus, QVIES AVGG (*RIC* VI, p.129, no.81)
23. BH-716546: London, -//PLN, Constantine I Caesar, ADVENTVS AVGG (*RIC* VI, p. 129, no. 82)
24. SUR-D4FCE6: London, -//PLN, Maximian I, MARS VICTOR (*RIC* VI, p. 130, no. 93)



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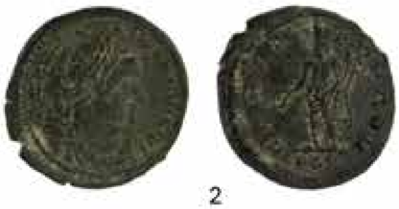

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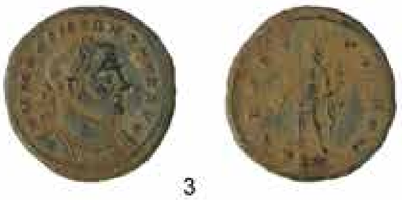

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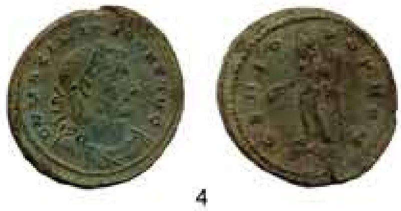

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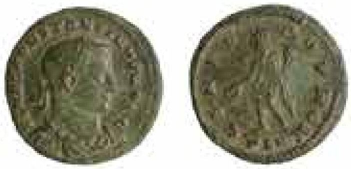

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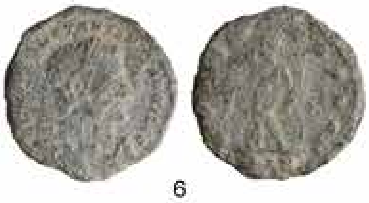

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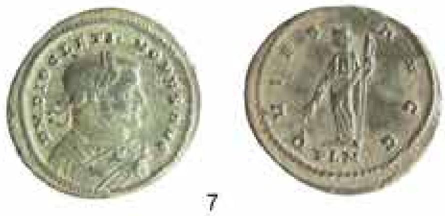

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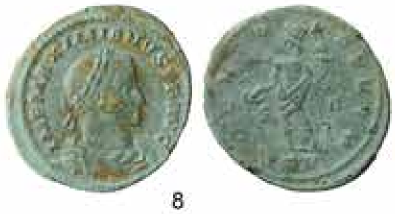

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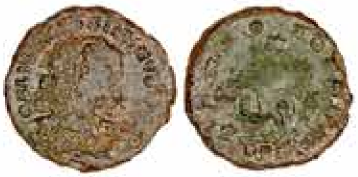

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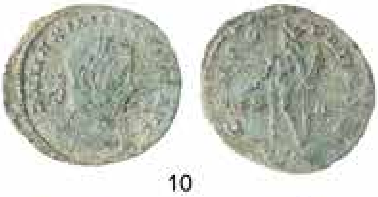

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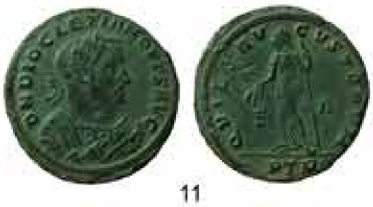

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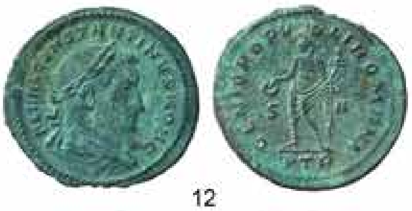

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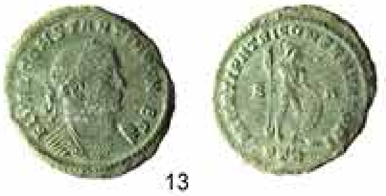

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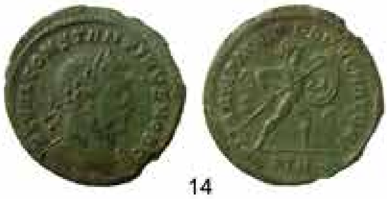

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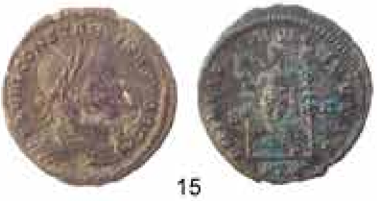

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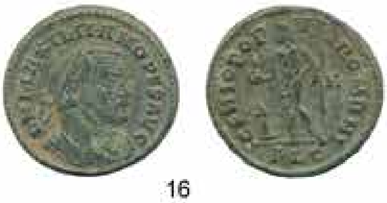

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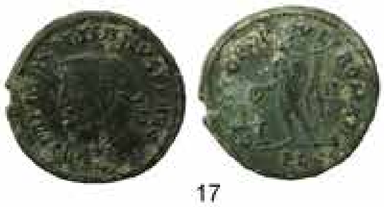

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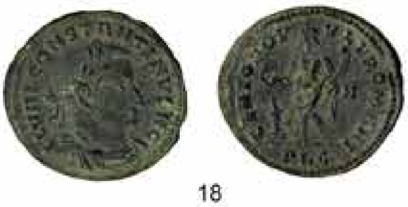
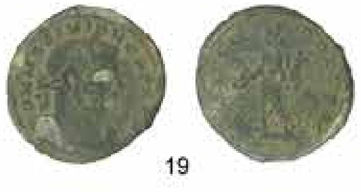


18

2nd reduction, 1/48l, 307-309/310



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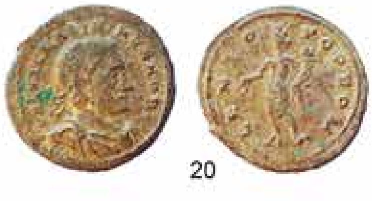

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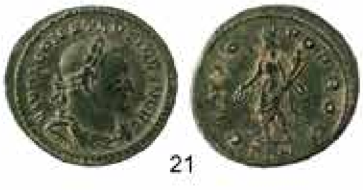

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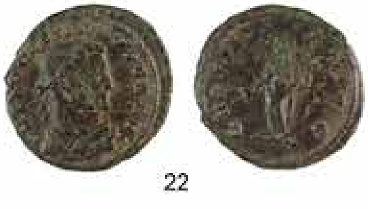

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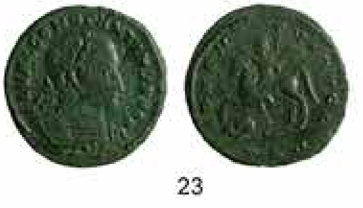

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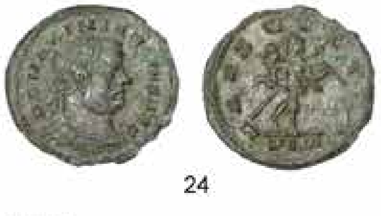


24

Plate 2.6 First reduction, 1/40l., Spring 307. All images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Plate 2.7: Second reduction, 1/48l., Autumn 307–309/10

1. YORYM-A908F4: London, -//PLN, Maximian I, MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 130, no. 96)
2. BH-BB875D: London, -//PLN, Constantine I Caesar, ROMAE AETER (*RIC* VI, p. 130, no. 99)
3. DOR-A2AD53: London, -//PLN, Maximian I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 129, no. 90)
4. BERK-B6CDA7: London, -//PLN, Maximian I, HERCVLI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 130, no. 91)
5. WILT-2D9841: London, -//PLN, Diocletian Senior Augustus, QVIES AVGG (*RIC* VI, p. 130, no. 98)
6. WMID-DC2170: London, -//PLN, Constantine I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 131, no. 104)
7. SUR-A396FB: London, -//PLN, Constantine I, MARTI PATRI PROPVG (*RIC* VI, p. 132, no. 108)
8. PUBLIC-7B1D76: London, -//PLN, Constantine I, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (*RIC* VI, p. 132, no. 111; *LMCC* 5.04.011)
9. SF-193F25: London, -//PLN, Divus Constantius, MEMORIA FELIX *(RIC* VI, p. 132, no. 110)
10. LEIC-3D7D28: Trier, S A//PTR, Maximinus II Caesar, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 211, no. 702)
11. OXON-4393E5: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I Caesar, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 211, no. 703b)
12. SWYOR-3B3430: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I Caesar, MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 212, no. 725)
13. IOW-3A6CF0: Trier, S A//PTR, Maximian I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 217, no. 766)
14. WILT-A16507: Trier, S A//PTR, Maximian I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 217, no. 768)
15. SOM-1398A8: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 217, no. 770)
16. DENO-DB8BFD: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I, MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 217, no. 774)
17. SUR-9EC096: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I, MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 218, no. 776)
18. HAMP3001: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (*RIC* VI, p. 218, no. 781)
19. PUBLIC-B334D6: Trier, T F//PTR, Constantine I, MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 225, no. 830)
20. WILT-2E09D3: Trier, T F//PTR, Constantine I, MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 225, no. 833)
21. SUR-FCD619: Trier, T F//PTR, Constantine I, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (*RIC* VI, p. 225, no. 838)
22. SF-18AA01: Lyon, Altar N//PLG, Maximian I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 260, no. 237)
23. CAM-6A3693: Lyon, Altar N//PLG, Constantine I, MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 260, no. 240)
24. LEIC-6F88A3: Lyon, S C//PLG, Diocletian Senior Augustus, QVIES AVGG (*RIC* VI, p. 258, no. 225)
25. BH-17838A: Lyon, Altar -//PLG, Maximian I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 261, no. 253).
26. ESS-472356: Lyon, Altar -//PLG, Constantine I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 261, no. 255)
27. PUBLIC-3F5239: Lyon, Altar -//PLG, Maximinus II Caesar, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 261, no. 257)

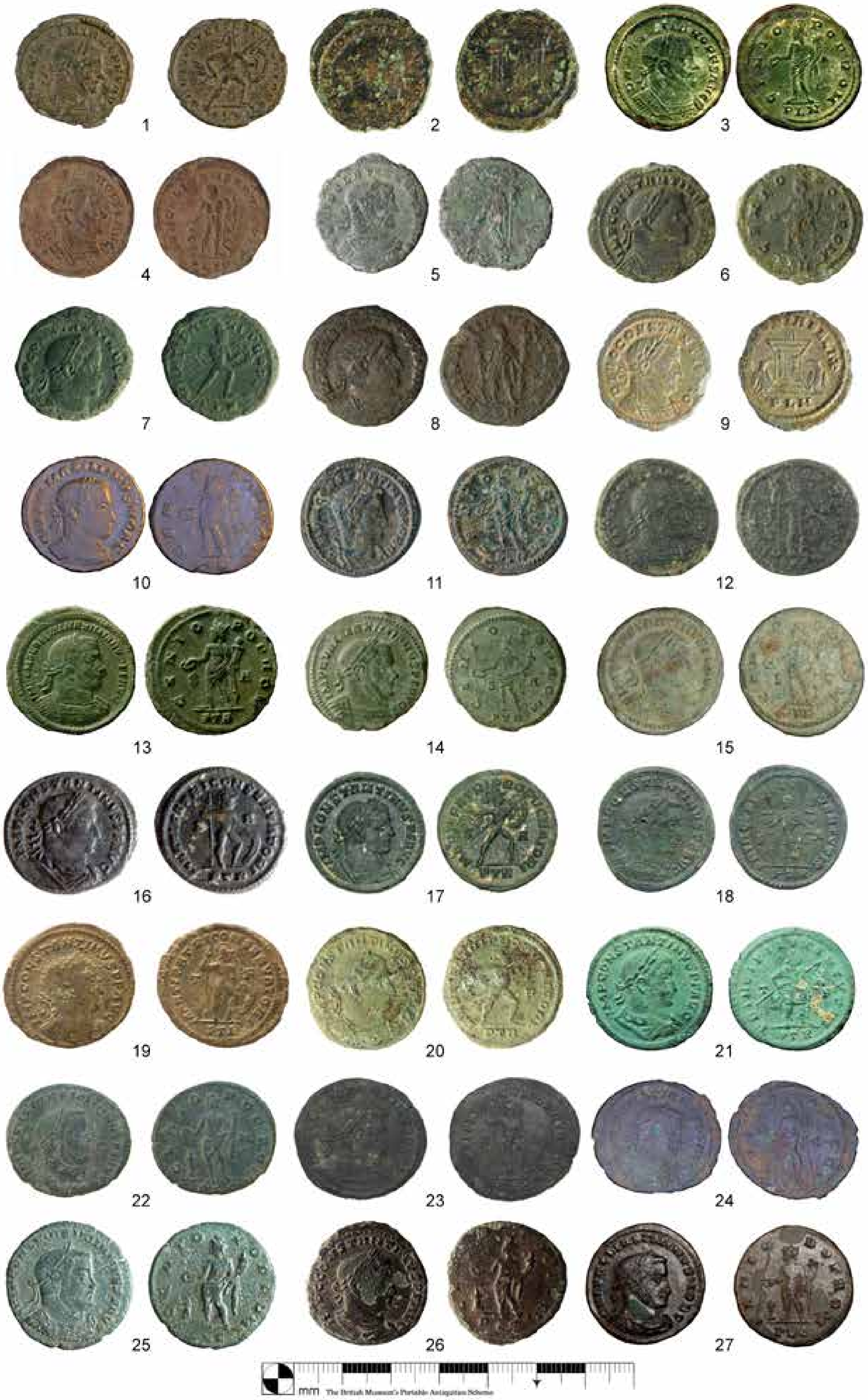


Plate 2.7 Second reduction, 1/48*l*., Autumn 307–309/10. All images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Plate 2.8: Second reduction, 1/48l., Autumn 307–309/10

1. SUR-F7A85C: Lyon, -//PLG, Constantine I, TEMPORVM FELICITAS (*RIC* VI, p. 263, no. 283)
2. DEV-4DA00E: Lyon, CI H/S -//PLG, Constantine I, CONSTANTINO P AVG B R P NAT (*RIC* VI, p. 263, no. 286)
3. LEIC-67DA0B: Lyon, CI H/S -//PLG, Constantine I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 264, no. 287)
4. BH-C33799: Lyon, CI H/S -//PLG, Constantine I, MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 264, no. 294)
5. ESS-7B89B8: Lyon, CI H/S -//PLG, Constantine I, MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 264, no. 295)
6. SOMDOR4: Lyon, CI H/S -//PLG, Constantine I, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (*RIC* VI, p. 264, no. 299)
7. BERK-697446: Carthage, -//PK[], Maxentius(?), CONSERVATORES KART SVAE (*RIC* VI, p. 432, no. 60/61)
8. IOW-92E3C4: *Aquileia*, -//AQΓ, Maxentius, CONSERV VRB SVAE (*RIC* VI, p. 326, no. 125)
9. DENO-DFFCD4: Rome, -//RBS, Maxentius, CONSERV VRB SVAE (*RIC* VI, p. 378, no. 210)
10. NLM-924FC6: *Ticinum*, -//ST, Maxentius, CONSERV VRB SVAE (*RIC* VI, p. 295, no. 100)
11. WILT-DAC563: *Ticinum*, -//ST, Maximian I, CONSERV VRB SVAE (*RIC* VI, p. 294, no. 92)
12. NMGW-E16485: Rome, -//RBQ, Divus Romulus, AETERNAE MEMORIAE (*RIC* VI, p. 377, no. 207)
13. LEIC-E90BD6: *Ticinum*, -//ST, Divus Constantius, MEM DIV CONSTANTI (*RIC* VI, p. 294, no. 96)
14. SF-A0AABC: *Siscia*, - Γ//SIS, Constantine I, GENIO AVGVSTI (*RIC* VI, p. 479, no. 200b)
15. SOM-5AA3F2: *Siscia*, []//SIS, Licnius I, GENIO AVGVSTI (*RIC* VI, p. 479–80, nos 198b or 207b)
16. DOR-58BF4E: *Siscia*, ∪ B//SIS, Maximian, GENIO AVGVSTI (*RIC* VI, p. 480, no. 207a)
17. WMID-32E0F4: *Siscia*, ∪ B//SIS, Galeria Valeria, VENERI VICTRICI (*RIC* VI, p. 480, no. 211
18. NARC-205FC7: *Thessalonica*, * Γ//•SM•TS•, Galerius, GENIO AVGVSTI (*RIC* VI, p. 514, no. 30a)
19. BH-FFBF10: *Heraclea*, * -//HTB, Galerius, GENIO IMPERATORIS (*RIC* VI, p. 537, no. 49a)
20. HAMP428: *Heraclea*, -//HTA, Galeria Valeria, VENERI VICTRICI (*RIC* VI, p. 536, no. 43)
21. HAMP425: *Nicomedia*, -//SMNε, Galerius, GENIO AVGVSTI CMH (*RIC* VI, p. 566, no. 66a)
22. BH-BAF98B: *Nicomedia*, -//SMNB, Maximinus II Caesar, GENIO CAESARIS CMH (*RIC* VI, p. 562, no. 55)
23. CAM-313973: *Nicomedia*, -//SMNΓ, Maximinus II Caesar, GENIO AVGVSTI CMH (*RIC* VI, p. 565, no. 66c)
24. LVPL-26AE34: *Cyzicus*, B ⁝//MKV, Galerius, GENIO AVGVSTI (*RIC* VI, p. 589, no. 65)
25. NLM-B89026: Antioch, - O/- Γ//ANT•, Maximian I, GENIO IMPERATORIS (*RIC* VI, p. 632, no. 112c)
26. SF-1C571F: Alexandria, - S/K P//ALE, Galerius, GENIO IMPERATORIS (*RIC* VI, p. 678, no. 101a)

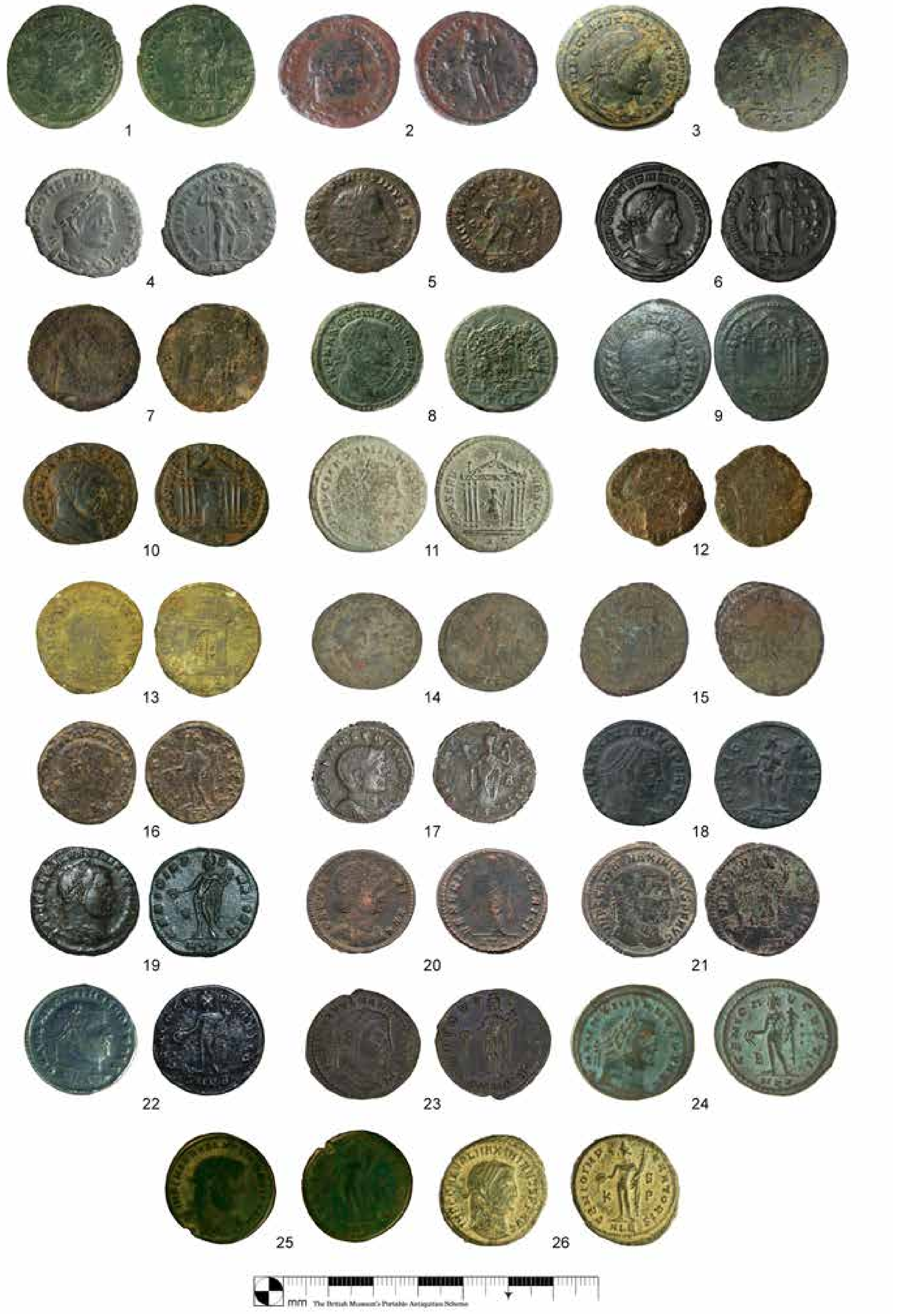


Plate 2.8 Second reduction, 1/48/., Autumn 307–309/10. All images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Plate 2.9: Third reduction, 1/72l., 309/10–313

1. BM-143E5B: London, -//PLN, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VI, p. 132, no. 115)
2. NMS-1B6D22: London, T F//PLN, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 6.02.010)
3. BH-205808: London, T F//PLN, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 6.02.014)
4. LIN-FED6DF: London, T F//PLN, Maximinus II, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 6.02.019)
5. PUBLIC-9CEAF2: London, T F//PLN, Licinius I, GENIO POP ROM (*LMCC* 6.02.004)
6. HAMP-F41FC4: London, T F//PLN, Maximinus II, GENIO POP ROM (*LMCC* 6.02.003)
7. SUR-760E12: London, T F//PLN, Constantine I, MARTI CONSERVATORI (*LMCC* 6.02.005)
8. DEV-7A2861: London, * */T F//PLN, Licinius I, MARTI CONSERVATORI (*LMCC* 6.03.007)
9. LANCUM-185F40: London, - *//PLN, Constantine I, COMITI AVGG NN (*LMCC* 7.03.006)
10. YORYM-7F29A6: London, - *//PLN, Maximinus II, COMITI AA VV GG (*LMCC* 7.02.006)
11. BM-3F6171: London, - *//PLN, Licinius I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 136, no. 209c; *LMCC* 7.05.006)
12. DENO-9707C6: London, - *//PLN, Maximinus II, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 136, no. 209b; *LMCC* 7.05.011)
13. DENO-3EFE65: London, - *//PLN, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 7.08.001)
14. LIN-5AF4C4: London, - *//PLN, Constantine I, CONCORD MILIT (*LMCC* 7.04.011)
15. LIN-46C767: London, - *//PLN, Constantine I, CONCORD MILIT (*LMCC* 7.04.005)
16. NCL-7D1AAB: London, - *//PLN, Constantine I, CONCORD MILIT (*LMCC* 7.04.007)
17. SUR-5D96D8: London, - *//PLN, Constantine I, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (*LMCC* 7.07.003)
18. OXON-466579: London, - *//PLN, Constantine I, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (*LMCC* 7.06.014)
19. NARC-8CF536: London, - *//PLN, Constantine I, ADVENTVS AVG (*LMCC* 7.01.017)
20. LVPL-3AF180: London, - *//PLN, Constantine I, ADVENTVS AVG N (*LMCC* 7.01.020)
21. LIN-D53B91: London, - *//PLN, Constantine I, SPES REI PVBL (*LMCC* 7.08.017)
22. SF-46FA13: London, * -//PLN, Constantine I, FELICITAS AVGG NN (*LMCC* 7.09.008)
23. WILT-006E57: London, * -//PLN, Constantine I, MARTI CONSERVATORI (*LMCC* 7.10.003)
24. NARC-21C8E4: London, * -//PLN, Constantine I, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (*LMCC* 7.11.006)
25. LEIC-63BDA4: London, * -//PLN, Constantine I, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS. *LMCC* 7.11.004)
26. WILT-5E4203: London, * -//PLN, Constantine I, SECVRITAS AVGG (*LMCC* 7.13.002)
27. NMS-60CB48: London, * -//PLN, Constantine I, P M TR P COS II P P (*LMCC* 7.12.001)
28. HAMP-0216F1: Trier, T F//PTR, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VI, p. 227, no. 873)
29. WILT-13F80D: Trier, T F//PTR, Constantine I, MARTI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 226, no. 859)
30. NARC-03ADD5: Trier, T F//PTR, Licinius I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 226, no. 845b)
31. SF-846D46: Trier, T F//PTR, Maximinus II, GENIO POP ROM. (*RIC* VI, p. 226, no. 845a)
32. YORYM-961AC1: Trier, -//-, Constantine I, MARTI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, p.227, no. 884)
33. YORYM-6A9684: Trier, -//-, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VI, p. 227, no. 893)
34. DOR-027C23: Lyon, F T//PLC, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VI, p. 265, no. 310)
35, BH-15AD0E: Lyon, F T//PLC, Constantine I, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (*RIC* VI, p. 265, no. 306)
36. WILT-94305B: Lyon, S F//PLC, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 122, no. 5)
37. BH-28E94D: *Ostia*, -//MOSTP, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VI, p. 409, no. 87)
38. SUR-18CBDF: *Ostia*, -//MOSTQ, Licinius I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VI, p. 409, no. 84b)
39. WILT-F10705: *Ostia*, -//MOSTT, Maximinus II, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VI, p. 409, no. 88)
40. BERK-16B1F4: *Ostia*, -//MOSTP, Constantine I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 408, no. 74)

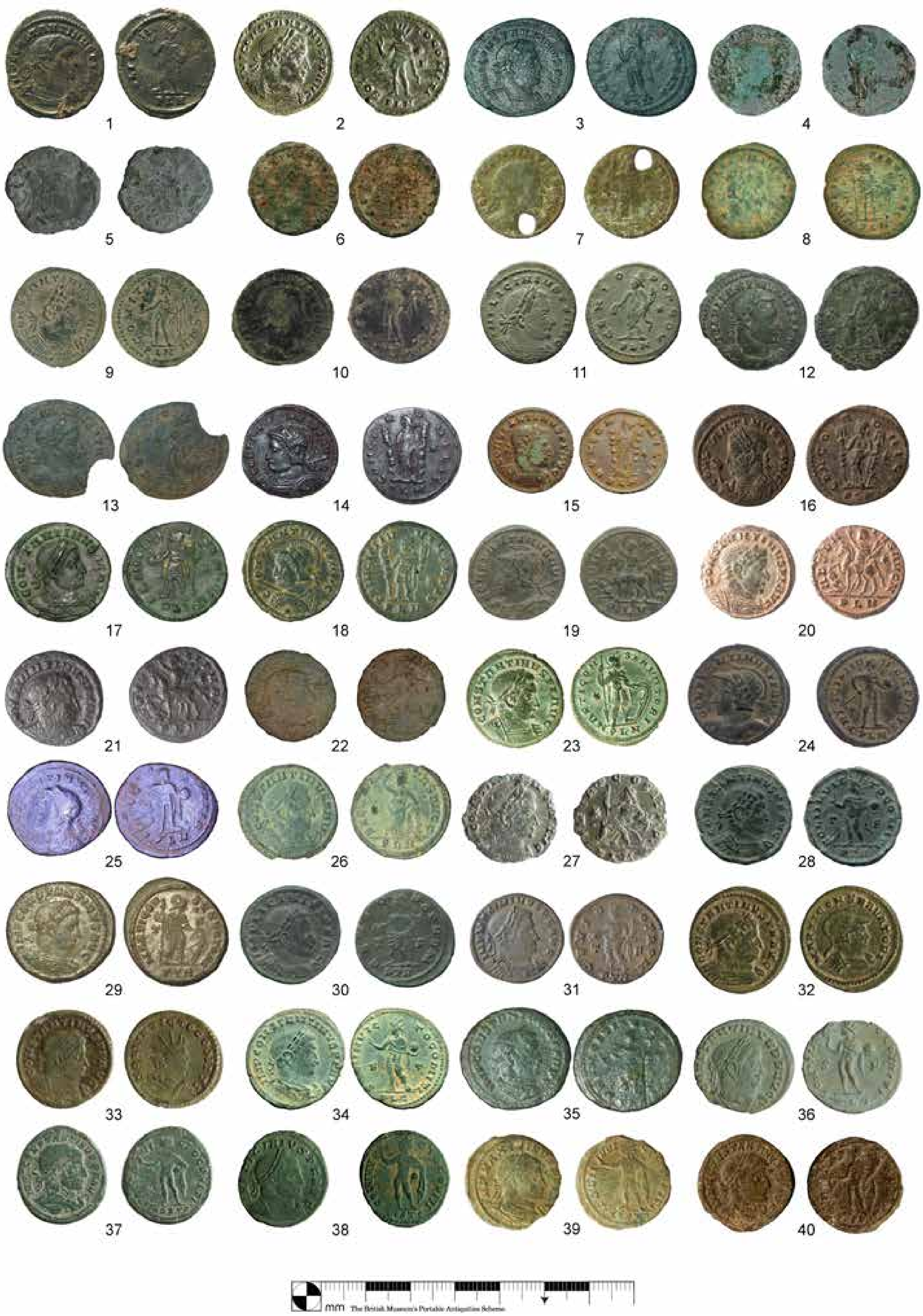


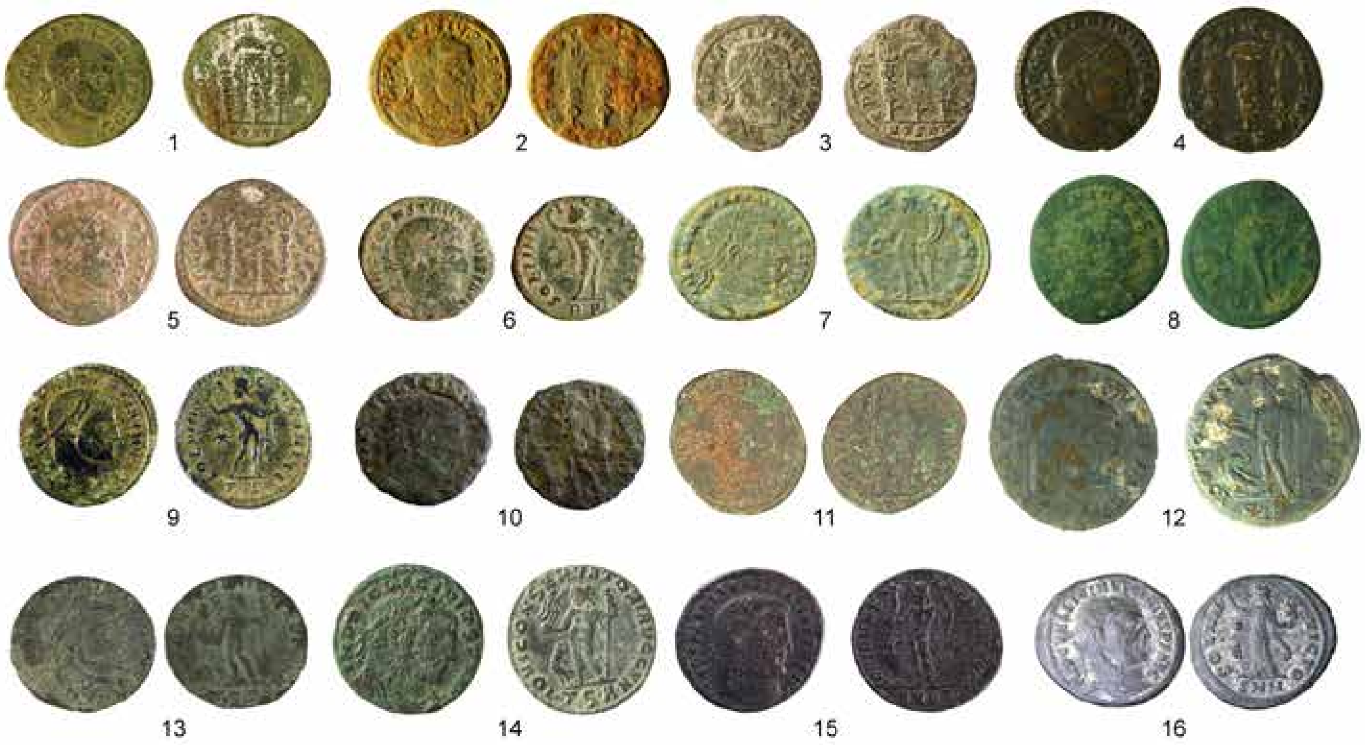
Plate 2.9 Third reduction, 1/72*l*., 309/10–313. All images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Plate 2.10: Third reduction, 1/72l., 309/10–313

1. NLM-1D4686: *Ostia*, -//MOSTP, Constantine I, S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI (*RIC* VI, p. 410, no. 94)
2. ESS-6C70C1: *Ostia*, -//[MOSTP], Licinius I, S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI (*RIC* VI, p. 390, no. 349c or p. 410, no. 95b)
3. IOW-C59A85: *Ostia*, -//MOSTT, Maximinus II, S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI (*RIC* VI, p. 410, no. 95a)
4. SF-61C116: Rome, -//RT, Constantine I, S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI (*RIC* VI, p. 386, no. 350a)
5. CORN-DB6D94: Rome, -//RQ, Licinius I, S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI (*RIC* VI, p. 390, no. 349c)
6. GLO-74CB85: Rome, -//RP, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VI, p. 388, no. 317)
7. SUR-70F739: Rome, -//RP, Maximinus II, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 387, no. 294b)
8. HAMP-A7AE25: Rome, * -//RQ, Licinius I, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 391, nos. 362b or 363)
9. YORYM-116812: Rome, * -//RS Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VI, p.391, no.371)
10. LEIC-370661: *Aquileia*(?), -//[AQS], Licinius I, GENIO AVGVSTI
11. NLM-DA6978: *Ticinum*, -//TT, Constantine I, MARTI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 298, no. 124a)
12. LEIC-B7E5B1: *Siscia*, -//SIS, Maximinus II, IOVI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 483, no. 225b)
13. LANCUM-72CB07: *Thessalonica*, -//•TS•A•, Constantine I, IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG NN (*RIC* VI, p. 519, no. 61b)
14. LVPL-897956: *Thessalonica*, -//•TS•A•, Licinius I, IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG NN (*RIC* VI, p. 519, no. 60)
15. LON-CB2E63: *Heraclea*, - A//SMHT, Constantine I, IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG (*RIC* VI, p. 541, no. 75)
16. LEIC-F3DDE2: *Nicomedia*, * -/ε -//SMN, Licinius I, SOLI INVICTO (*RIC* VI, p. 567, no. 77b)

Fourth reduction, 1/96l., 313–317/18

17. BH-2E8F4C: London, * -//PLN, Licinius I, GENIO POP ROM (*LMCC* 8.01.001)
18. BUC-0888C3: London, * -//PLN, Constantine I, MARTI CONSERVATORI (*LMCC* 8.01.005)
19. HAMP-3AA312: London, * -//PLN, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.01.007)
20. LIN-F5A460: London, S F//PLN, Constantine I, ADVENTVS AVG N (*LMCC* 8.02.001)
21. WILT-835BB8: London, S F//PLN, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.02.015)
22. HAMP-B73D9B: London, S F//PLN, Licinius I, GENIO POP ROM (*LMCC* 8.02.005)
23. NLM-00B226: London, S F//PLN, Constantine I, MARTI CONSERVATORI (*LMCC* 8.02.009)
24. SOM-46DD9B: London, S F//PLN, Constantine I, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (*LMCC* 8.02.010)
25. ESS-758131: London, S F//MLL, Constantine I, ADVENTVS AVG N (*LMCC* 8.03.001)
26. FAPJW-F4ED43: London, S F//MLL, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.03.008)
27. LIN-D283FF: London, S F//MLL, Licinius I, GENIO POP ROM (*LMCC* 8.03.003)
28. LIN-FAFA07: London, S F//MSL, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.04.004)
29. SUR-67E3BA: London, S F//MSL, Licinius I, GENIO POP ROM (*LMCC* 8.04.003)
30. BM-2A1335: London, S F//MLN, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.05.015)
31. BH-EA2667: London, S F//MLN, Licinius I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.05.016)
32. CPAT-4BDAF6: London, S P//MLN, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.06.006)
33. IOW-0D9035: London, S P//MLN, Licinius II, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.06.014)
34. DENO-930D0F: London, S P//MSL, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.07.010)
35. SUR-A1BDF7: London, S P//MSL, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.07.018)
36. YORYM-9F31BB: London, T F//PLN, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.08.008)
37. BH-233183: London, T F//PLN, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI
38. SOM-08DE53: London, S P//PLN, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.09.013)
39. SUR-F55E15: London, S P//PLN, Constantine II, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.09.024)
40. NCL-A58501: London, S P//PLN, Crispus, CLARITAS REIPVBLICAE (*LMCC* 8.09.004)



4th reduction, 1/96l, c.313-317/318

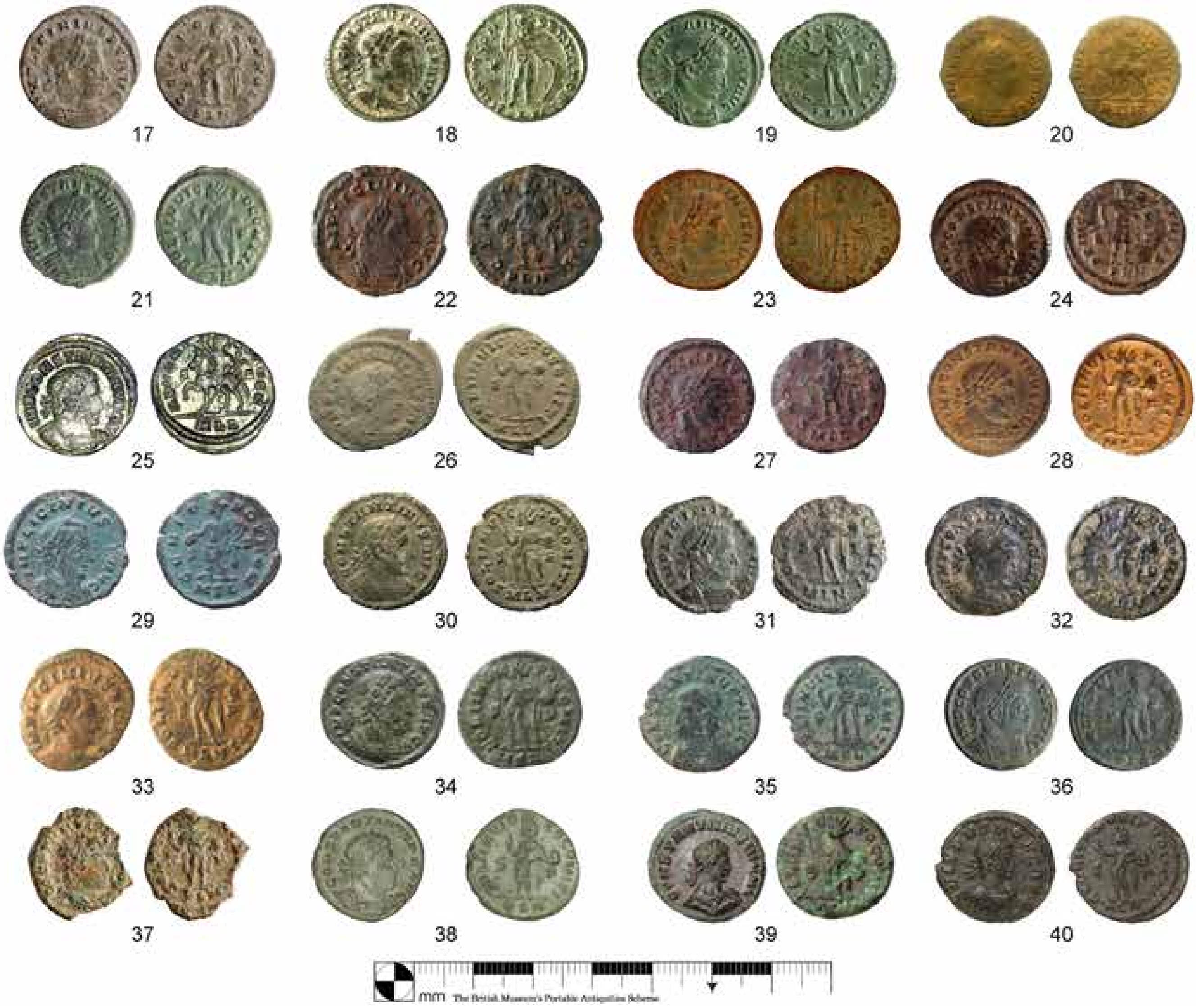


Plate 2.10 Third reduction, 1/72*l*., 309/10–313. All images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Plate 2.11: Fourth reduction, 1/96l., 313–317/18

1. WILT-6E873A: London, S* P//PLN, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.10.005)
2. NMS-FDF034: London, S* P//PLN, Constantine II, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.10.012)
3. BM-AF3D69: London, S* P//PLN, Crispus, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.10.010)
4. WILT-3CD916: London, ∪ -//PLN, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.11)
5. BERK-D36241: London, ∪ *//PLN, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.12)
6. BH-BBEF15: London, ∪ -//PLN, Crispus, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*LMCC* 8.11)
7. LANCUM-900B01: Trier, T F//PTR, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 168, no. 42)
8. SOM-FED71F: Trier, T F//PTR, Licinius I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 168, no. 57)
9. WILT-377BC8: Trier, A S//PTR, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 170, no. 76)
10. ESS-754131: Trier, B S//PTR, Constantine I, MARTI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VII, p. 170, no. 82)
11. SOM-E7FE14: Trier, T F//BTR, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 174, no. 132)
12. WAW-C4DC0B: Trier, T F//ATR, Constantine I, MARTI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VII, p. 173, no. 114)
13. SF-2E0E8A: Trier, T F//ATR, Licinius I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VII, p. 173, no. 120)
14. WAW-621DF9: Trier, T F//•ATR, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 174, No. 135)
15. WILT-BADC05: Trier, T F//BTR, Constantine II, CLARITAS REIPVBLICAE (*RIC* VII p. 175 no. 148var)
16. KENT-1D1E77: Trier, F T//BTR, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI, possible contemporary copy (cf. *RIC* VII, p. 176, no. 165)
17. BM-3053FE: Trier, F T//BTR, Constantine II, CLARITAS REIPVBLICAE (*RIC* VII, p. 177, no. 181)
18. WILT-495B65: Lyon, T F//PLG, Constantine I, MARTI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VII, p. 123, no. 10)
19. ESS-6DC0C1: Lyon, T F//PLG, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 123, no. 15)
20. WILT-D85C22: Lyon, TF *//PLG, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 124, no. 34)
21. NLM-B2C9A3: Lyon, A S//PLG, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 125, no. 51)
22. WMID-CBFFB7: Arles, -//PARL, Constantine I, VTILITAS PVBLICA (*RIC* VII, p. 238, no. 51)
23. SUSS-E6C406: Arles, -//[P]ARL, Constantine I, MARTI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VII, p. 236, no. 25)
24. CAM-6A506B: Arles, -//TARL, Licinius I, MARTI CONSERVATORI (cf. *RIC* VII, p. 236, no. 24)
25. NLM-6A8370: Arles, -//PARL, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 237, no. 45)
26. SF-833D05: Arles, -//QARL, Licinius I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 237, no. 42)
27. LEIC-853F25: Arles, S F//QARL, Licinius I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 239, no. 60)
28. BUC-A6C0C8: Arles, S F//TARL, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 239, no. 63)
29. HAMP-287E45: Arles, T F//PARL, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 240, no. 72)
30. SOM-293F28: Arles, T* F//PARL, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 241, no. 84)
31. SUSS-B4A838: Arles, M F//ARLA, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 243, no. 102)
32. BUC-B4E907: Arles, C S//TARL, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 249, no. 150)
33. PUBLIC-D5BE87: Arles, C S//TARL, Licinius II, IOVI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VII, p. 248, no. 142)
34. BH-46398C: Arles, R S//SARL, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 247, no. 136)
35. YORYM-824272: Arles, R S//TARL, Licinius I, IOVI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VII, p. 246, no. 127)
36. WAW-D55EEC: Arles, R S//TARL, Licinius II, IOVI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VII, p. 246, no. 128)
37. SUR-B83A81: Rome, R F//R*P, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 298, no. 19)
38. SOM-B85B17: Rome, R -/X F//RT, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 299, no. 27)
39. SOM-F53D89: *Ticinum*, * -//TT[•], Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VII, p. 361, no. 16)
40. SF-ECFC02: *Ticinum*, P -//ST, Licinius II, IOVI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VII, p. 371, no. 71)
41. WILT-41683D: *Aquileia*, -//AQS, Licinius I, IOVI CONSERVATORI (unlisted in *RIC*)
42. LEIC-1B16D5: *Siscia*, - ε//•SIS•, Constantine I, IOVI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VII, p. 424, no. 15)
43. LVPL-57DBD6: *Thessalonica*, -//[•]TS•(ε•), Licinius I, IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG (*RIC* VII, p. 498, no. 3)
44. CORN-92AAA6: *Cyzicus*, - Γ//SMK, Constantine I, IOVI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VII, p. 643, no. 3)

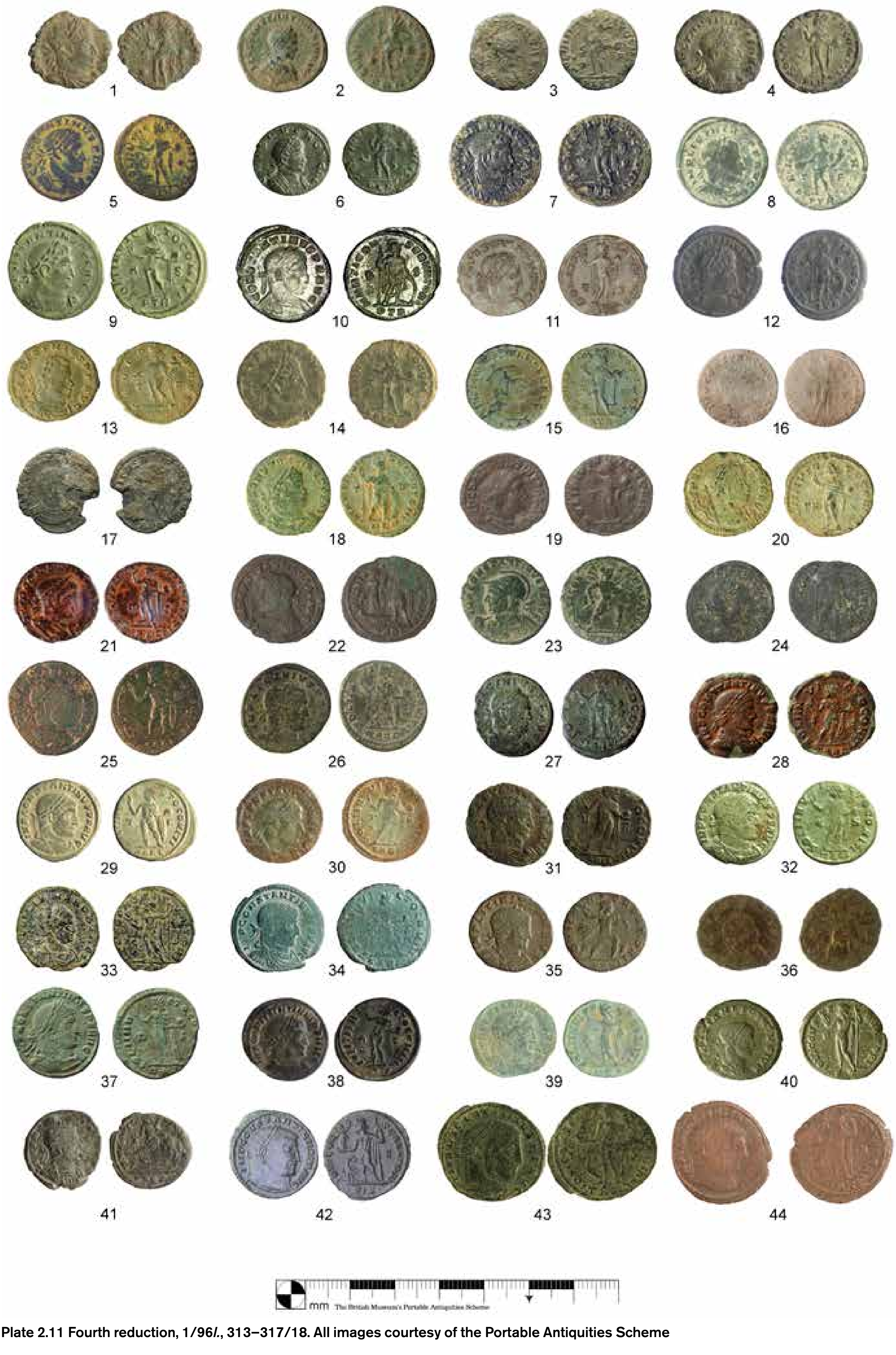


Plate 2.11 Fourth reduction, 1/96/., 313–317/18. All images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Plate 2.12: Fractional and precious metal coinages

1/32*l.* fractions
1. WMID-991F07: Trier, -//-, Diocletian, VOT/XX/AVGG (*RIC* VI, p. 201, no. 610a)
2. LON-A2BB2A: Trier, -//-, Diocletian, QVIES AVG (*RIC* VI, p. 209, no. 681a)
3. SWYOR-F16241: *Siscia*, -//*SIS*, Severus II, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI (*RIC* VI, p. 475, no. 171a)

1/48*l.* fractions
4. NMS-D6F94A: Trier, S A//PTR, Maximian I, GENIO POP ROM (*RIC* VI, p. 213, no. 738)
5. IOW-663A32: Trier, S A//PTR, Maximian I, GENIO POP ROM (unlisted in *RIC*)
6. LEIC-3F6FBC: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (*RIC* VI, p. 213, no. 743)
7. FAPJW-C0FAF1: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (*RIC* VI, p. 213, no. 743)
8. SUSS-D264ED: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (*RIC* VI, p. 213, no. 743)
9. WILT-E0D584: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I, MARTI PATRI PROPVG (*RIC* VI, p. 213, no. 741)
10. LEIC-D7AEE8: Trier, S A//PTR, Constantine I, MARTI PATRI PROPVG (*RIC* VI, p. 213, no. 741)
11. FASAM-D2B3F8: Trier, -//-, Constantine I, PLVR/NATAL/FEL (*RIC* VI, p. 213, no. 746)
12. FASAM-F1F281: Trier, -//-, Constantine I, VOT/X/CAESS (*RIC* VI, p. 214, no. 748)
13. ESS-EE82A2: Trier, -//-, Maximian I, VO/TIS/XXX (*RIC* VI, p. 214, no. 754)
14. BERK-DF6FC1: Trier, -//-, Maximian I, VOT/XXX/AVG/N (*RIC* VI, p. 219, no. 793)
15. SUR-568031: Trier, -//-, Maximian I, VOT/XXX/AVG/N (*RIC* VI, p. 219, no. 793)
16. NMS-B9DF9B: Trier, -//-, Constantine I, VOT/X/AVG/N (*RIC* VI, p. 219, no.791 or 792)
17. KENT-C3D621: Trier, -//-, Divus Constantius, MEMORIA FELIX (*RIC* VI, p. 218, no. 790)

1/72*l.* fractions
18. BM-E7717C: Trier, -//-, Constantine I, VOT/X/MVL/XX (*RIC* VI, p. 228, no. 913)
19. LON-18075D: Trier, -//-, Constantine I, VOT/X/MVL/XX (*RIC* VI, p. 228, no. 907ff)
20. SF-B9EB46: Trier, -//-, Constantine I, VO/TIS/X (*RIC* VI, p. 228, cf. nos. 903-6)
21. BM-F43616: *Ostia*, -//-, Maxentius, VOT/QQ/MVL/X (*RIC* VI, p. 385, no. 281a)
22. SOM-CF5E82: Trier, -//PTR, Constantine I, MARTI CONSERV (*RIC* VI, p. 227, no. 896)
23. WILT-63858D: Trier, -//PTR, Constantine I, MARTI CONSERV (*RIC* VI, p. 227, no. 897)
24. WILT-8D8727: Trier, -//PTR, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO (*RIC* VI, p. 228, no. 898)
25. SOM-AA89F1: Trier, -//PTR, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO (*RIC* VI, p. 228, no. 899)
26. SOM-907EC6: Trier, -//PTR, Constantine I, SOLI INVICTO (*RIC* VI, p. 228, no. 900)

1/96*l.* fractions
27. WILT-C47400: Trier, -//PTR, Constantine I, FVNDAT PACIS (*RIC* VII, p. 169, no. 61 var)
28. WILT-5F15AD: Rome, -//R[P], Constantine I, SAPIENTIA PRINCIPIS (*RIC* VII, p. 297 no. 16)
29. NCL-CB3741: Rome, -//RP, Divus Maximian I, AETERNAE MEMORIAE (*RIC* VII, p. 311, no. 120)

Post-reform radiates
30. SUR-4E5E51: Rome, -//A, Maximian I, VOT/XX (*RIC* VI, p. 359, no. 76b)
31. BERK-061FF7: Carthage, -//KA, Constantius I, VOT/X (*RIC* VI, p. 427, no. 35a)
32. LEIC-DD5C28: *Heraclea*, -//HA, Diocletian, CONCORDIA MILITVM (*RIC* VI, pp. 531–2, no. 13 or 21)

Gold
33. SOM-A557C8: Trier, -//PTR, Constantine I, VIRTVS AVGVSTI N (*RIC* VII, p. 167, no. 36)
34. WILT- D86FB6: Trier, -//PTR, Licinius I, VBIQVE VICTORES (*RIC* VII, p. 163, no. 5)
35. NARC-A1A418: Trier, -//PTR, Licinius I, VBIQVE VICTORES (*RIC* VII, p. 163, no. 5)

Silver
36. ESS-C83012: Trier (copy), -//C, Diocletian, VIRTVS MILITVM (cf. *RIC* VI, p. 176, no. 109a)
37. WILT-CA45F1: Trier (copy), -//C, Diocletian, VIRTVS MILITVM (cf. *RIC* VI, p. 176, no. 109a)
38. FASAM-F1A323: Trier, -//TR, Constantine I, VIRTVS MILITVM (*RIC* VI, p. 216, no. 758)
39. SF-6382B2: Trier, -//PTR, Maximinus II, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (*RIC* VI, p. 224, no. 826)
40. WILT-80E331: Trier, -//PTR, Licinius I, IOVI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 224, no. 825)
41. SUR-03D895: Trier, -//PTR, Licinius I, IOVI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 224, no. 825)
42. SUR-E50EAE: Trier, -//PTR, Licinius I, IOVI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VI, p. 224, cf. no. 825; *RIC* VII, p. 182, no. 210))
43. WILT-369E64: Trier, -//STR, Licinius I, IOVI CONSERVATORI (*RIC* VII, p. 182, no. 211)
44. LIN-8FB6C8: Trier, -//PTR, Constantine I, VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP (*RIC* VI, p. 224, no. 826)
45. NLM-E98A35: Trier, -//PTR, Constantine I, VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP (*RIC* VI, p. 224, no. 826)
46. BM-42319D: Trier (copy), -//PTR, Constantine I, VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP (cf. *RIC* VII, p.181, no. 208A)

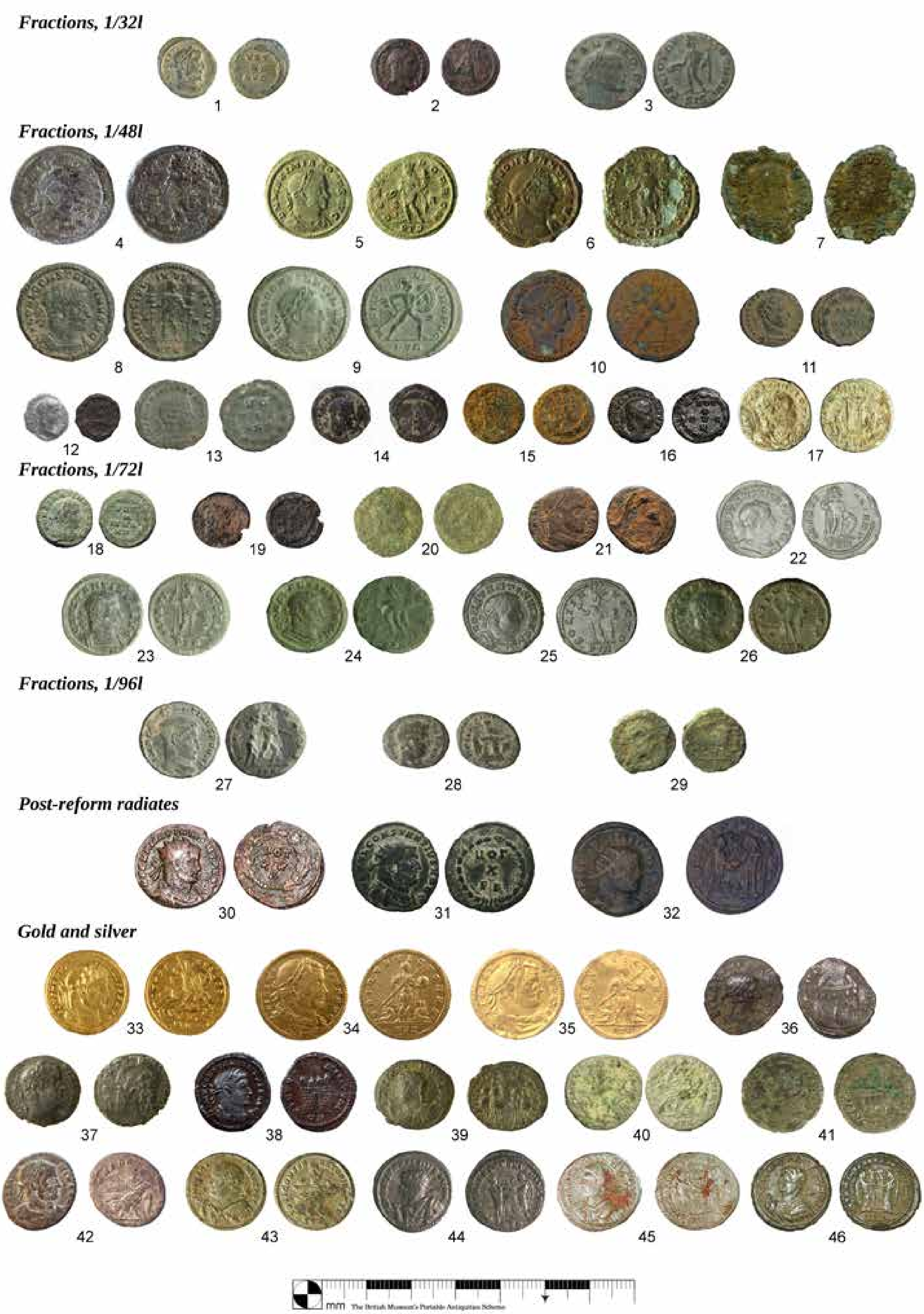


Plate 2.12 Fractional and precious metal coinages. All images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Chapter 3
The Coinage of the London Mint

Hubert J. Cloke and Lee Toone

The recent discoveries of three significant hoards of unreduced *nummi* – Wold Newton, Rauceby and Juillac[1] – invite a re-examination of several questions we discussed in our catalogue of the London *nummi* (Cloke and Toone 2015, henceforth *LMCC*).[2] Because these hoards were excavated under controlled supervision, the data they provide is a more reliable basis for the study of the coinage discussed here than data culled from a broader variety of sources which include less complete hoard studies or single coins in museum or private collections.[3] The Fyfield hoard is considered worthy of inclusion in this census, despite the fact it was hastily excavated under wartime conditions, as it is still held virtually intact in the Ashmolean Museum and has been recatalogued in the present volume to current academic standards (see Chapter 14).

Table 3.1 sets out the numbers of London coins in the Fyfield, Rauceby, Wold Newton, Juillac, Bridgend and Sully II hoards.

Early London issues

The first focus of this essay is the group of early London issues grouped into *LMCC* Parts 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 based on their stylistic similarities, which suggest they are closely sequenced, perhaps even simultaneous issues.[4] We have accepted the traditional ordering which places the issue with bare busts and marked LON before the issues of unmarked coins with bare busts followed by unmarked coins with armoured busts. While the hoards considered here do not resolve the much-debated question of why the mint-mark was dropped, the numbers of coins involved appear to confirm our earlier sequencing.[5]

The coins marked LON appear to be the first London issue, struck in AD 296, of the new style bronze coins authorised by Diocletian in 294.[6] While it is tempting to think removal of the mint-mark signals a shift away from London as the exclusive source for official coinage, there is no noticeable decline in the quality of the portraiture in Parts 1.02 and 1.03, all of which appears to be the work of a group of engravers either brought to Britain from the continent at the time of Constantius' invasion of AD 296, or recruited from the engravers responsible for the coinage of Allectus. But the unmarked coins in Part 1, as will be discussed below, are fewer in number than the marked coins and may be intended to serve as models for engravers at London and elsewhere. A compelling argument could be made, given the wide variety of portrait styles in Part 2.01, which appear to be the work of many hands of varying degrees of skill, that after the initial London issues, other minting facilities shared in the manufacture of the new coinage including one or more 'travelling' mints employed by Constantius to supply his troops.[7] London continues to mint, but may no longer be the exclusive source of coinage manufactured in Britain. Although there is no direct evidence for other loci of production, this is suggested by the wide variety of bust styles in *LMCC* Part 2. The abundant coinage of Part 2 may have begun as early as AD 296, signalling a rapid move away from the smaller issues of Part 1. By AD 303, the period covered in *LMCC* Part 3.01, the quality of coinage is brought into alignment with that of Trier, and once more London may be the exclusive source of

Hoard	Burial date (AD)	Recovery date	Total coins	Total London	Percentage of hoard
Fyfield (FY)	307	1944	2,129	455	21.4%
Rauceby (RCBY)	307	2017	3,097 *nummi*[1]	875	28.3%
Wold Newton (WN)	308	2014	1,857	500	25.9%
Juillac (JUIL)	311–12[2]	2011	22,895	2,076	9.08%
Bridgend (BGND)	310	1994	1,424	452	31.7%
Sully II A (SUL IIA)	*c.* 318	2008	2,368 (1,878 *nummi*) (including 301 First and Second Tetrarchy *nummi*[3])	151	50%
Sully II B (SUL IIB)	*c.* 320	2008	3,546 (3,529 *nummi*) (including 516 First and Second Tetrarchy *nummi*)	276	53%
Totals			**37,316**	**4,785**	**12.82%[4]**

Table 3.1 London mint coins in context

1 = The hoard also contained 12 radiates.
2 = The London component, however, probably ends in AD 308.
3 = For purposes of comparison with the other hoards in this study we have included only those coins from the First and Second Tetrarchies and excluded radiates and reduced *nummi* after AD 307.
4 = If we set aside Juillac for the moment and use the totals from just the British hoards the 2,709 London *nummi* represent 29.12% of the 9,300 *nummi* in these hoards.

LMCC no.	Obv.	*RIC*	FY	RCBY	WN	JUIL	Total	% of examples in these hoards	% of the overall population
1.01.001	IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG	1a	1	5	4	5	15	31.9	9.3
1.01.001A	IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG	1a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01.001B	IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01.002	IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG	1b	2	1	2	2	7	14.8	4.3
1.01.002A	IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG	1b	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01.003	IMP MAXIMIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	–	–	–	–	1	1	2.1	0.6
1.01.004	IMP MAXIMIANVS PI FE AVG	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01.005	IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG	–	–	–	–	1	1	2.1	0.6
1.01.006	IMP MAXIMIANVS PIVS AVG	3	–	–	1	–	1	2.1	0.6
1.01.007	IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG	3A	–	1	–	–	1	2.1	0.6
1.01.008	FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C	4a	–	3	4	3	10	21.2	6.1
1.01.008.5	CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES	–	–	1	–	–	1	2.1	0.6
1.01.009	C VAL MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C	–	–	–	–	1	1	2.1	0.6
1.01.010	C VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C	4b	–	3	–	–	3	6.5	1.8
1.01.011	MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES	5	–	–	1	4	5	10.6	3.1
1.01.012	MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals			**3**	**14**	**12**	**17**	**46**		

Table 3.2 Census of examples of coins marked LON from Fyfield (FY), Wold Newton (WN), Rauceby (RCBY) and Juillac (JUIL)

British coinage, but the mint-mark, now missing for seven or so years, is not restored.

The first London issues: population totals and die matches

For the last ten years we have been constructing a database of all the known examples of London *nummi* marked LON.[8] Currently we know of 163 examples located in major museum and private collections, published in hoard studies and sold in public auctions. This database provides a horizon against which to study the 46 examples of these *nummi* contained in Fyfield, Rauceby, Wold Newton and Juillac (3, 14, 12 and 17 coins respectively) which account for 28.2% of the known examples (**Table 3.2**).[9] We interrogated the data to determine the LON population of these four hoards by ruler and type and noted that the types not found in these hoards are also very rare in the general population. As will be seen below, the four hoards collectively produce more representative data than any one of them individually, and, in general, mirror data produced from an analysis of the broader population of known examples. And, since we have images of all 46 hoard coins, we

	LMCC no.	*RIC* no.	Hoard reference	Obverse die no.	Reverse die no.	Reverse legend break
1	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Oxford, Fyfield Cat. no. 2.	D1	R1	POPV-LI
2	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Wold Newton Cat. no. 2, 10.88g	D2	R2	POPV-LI
3	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Wold Newton Cat. no. 2, 10.64g	D3	R3	POPV-LI
4	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Wold Newton Cat. no. 2, 10.13g	D4	R4	POPV-LI?
5	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Wold Newton Cat. no. 2, 9.81g	D2	R5	POPV-LI
6	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Rauceby Cat. no. 3	D1	R6?	POPV LI
7	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Rauceby Cat. no. 3, 10.05g	D5	R7	POPV-LI
8	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Rauceby Cat. no. 3, 9.90g	D2	R8?	POPV-LI
9	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Rauceby Cat. no. 3	D6	R9	POP-VLI[1]
10	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Rauceby Cat. no. 4	D7	R10	POPVLI
11	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Juillac no. 6295	D5	R7	POPV-LI
12	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Juillac no. 37505	D8	R1	POPV-LI
13	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Juillac no. 31931	D1	R1	POPV-LI
14	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Juillac no. 32527	D1	R11	POPV-LI
15	1.01.001	*RIC* 1a	Juillac no. 309	D6	R12	POPV-LI
16	1.01.002	*RIC* 1b	Oxford, Fyfield Cat. no. 3	M1	R13	POPVLI
17	1.01.002	*RIC* 1b	Oxford, Fyfield Cat. no. 2	M2	R14	POPV-LI
18	1.01.002	*RIC* 1b	Wold Newton Cat. no. 3, 9.22g	M3	R15	POPV-LI
19	1.01.002	*RIC* 1b	Wold Newton Cat. no. 3, 10.46g	M4	R16	POPV-LI
20	1.01.002	*RIC* 1b	Rauceby Cat. no. 5	M2?	R17?	POPV LI
21	1.01.002	*RIC* 1b	Juillac no. 5612	M3	R18	POPVLI
22	1.01.002	*RIC* 1b	Juillac no. 33948	M2	R18?	POPVLI?
23	1.01.003	–	Juillac no. 18925	M5	R19	POPV-LI
24	1.01.005	–	Juillac no. 12817	M6	R20	POPVLI
25	1.01.006	*RIC* 3	Wold Newton Cat. no. 4	M7	R21	POP-VLI
26	1.01.007	*RIC* 3A	Rauceby Cat. no. 6	M8	R22	POPV-LI
27	1.01.008	*RIC* 4a	Wold Newton Cat. no. 5, 9.76g	C1	R23	POPV-LI
28	1.01.008	*RIC* 4a	Wold Newton Cat. no. 6	C1	R24	POP-VLI
29	1.01.008	*RIC* 4a	Wold Newton Cat. no. 5, 11.25g	C2	R25	POPV-LI
30	1.01.008	*RIC* 4a	Wold Newton Cat. no. 5, 9.37g	C2	R26	POPVL-I?
31	1.01.008	*RIC* 4a	Rauceby Cat. no. 7, 10.29	C3	R27?	POPV-LI
32	1.01.008	*RIC* 4a	Rauceby Cat. no. 7, 9.68g	C3	R27?	POPV-LI
33	1.01.008	*RIC* 4a	Rauceby Cat. no. 8	C3	R27	POP-VLI
34	1.01.008	*RIC* 4a	Juillac no. 32697	C1	R27	POPV-LI
35	1.01.008	*RIC* 4a	Juillac no. 15568	C1	R27	POPV-LI
36	1.01.008	*RIC* 4a	Juillac no. 30045	C4	R28	POPV-LI
37	1.01.008.5	–	Rauceby Cat. no. 9	C5	R29	POPV-LI
38	1.01.009	–	Juillac no. 31488	G1	R30	POPV-LI
39	1.01.010	*RIC* 4b	Rauceby Cat. no. 10, 10.46g	G2?	R31?	POPV-LI
40	1.01.010	*RIC* 4b	Rauceby Cat. no. 10, 10.58g	G3	R32	POPV-LI
41	1.01.010	*RIC* 4b	Rauceby Cat. no. 10, 8.68g	G4	R30?	POPV-LI
42	1.01.011	*RIC* 5	Wold Newton Cat. no. 7	G5	R33?	POPV-LI
43	1.01.011	*RIC* 5	Juillac no. 32637	G5	R34	POPV-LI
44	1.01.011	*RIC* 5	Juillac no. 15288	G5	R32?	POPV-LI
45	1.01.011	*RIC* 5	Juillac no. 19019	G5	R35?	POPV-LI
46	1.01.011	*RIC* 5	Juillac no. 10836	G5	R35?	POPV-LI

Table 3.3 Estimated numbers of dies employed in the production of LON *nummi* in the four hoards under study here.

Not all of these coins have been cleaned and details of some reverses are uncertain, as is indicated by a question mark.
1 = This legend break not noted in the Rauceby catalogue; this example numbered among the POPV-LI examples.

Ruler	Obverse dies	Reverse dies
Diocletian: 15 coins, all 1.01.001	8	12
Maximian: 11 coins, types 002, 003, and 005	8	10
Constantius: 11 coins, types 008 and 008.5	5	7
Galerius: 9 coins, types 009, 010, and 011	5	6

Table 3.4 Distribution of dies by ruler in the hoard coins

Ruler	Total	Types	Obverse dies	Reverse dies
Diocletian	43 coins	41 × 1.01.001[1]	13	28
		1 × 1.01.001A		
		1 × 1.01.001B		
Maximian	54 coins	29 × 1.01.002	8	18?
		1 × 1.01.002A		
		3 × 1.02.003[2]	1	1
		5 × 1.01.004	1	3
		5 × 1.01.005	2	4
		6 × 1.01.006	1	5
		5 × 1.01.007	3	4
Constantius	35 coins	34 × 1.01.008[3]	11	19
		1 × 1.01.008.5	1	1
Galerius	31 coins	4 × 1.01.009	1	2
		15 × 1.01.010	4	4
		11 × 1.01.011	1	8
		1 × 1.01.012	1	1

Table 3.5 Estimated die totals by ruler

1 = Missing image for one coin of this type
2 = Missing image for one coin of this type
3 = We know of 35 Constantius marked coins; we have images of 34

investigated how many dies are involved in the production of these coins and whether those numbers reflect the overall distribution of dies from the 163 known examples.

Of the 16 known types listed in *LMCC* Part 1, 11 are found in Fyfield, Wold Newton, Rauceby and Juillac. Five of the six types which are not represented in these hoards are known from only a single example and the sixth type (1.01.004) is known from five examples. In general, the percentages of LON coins in these four hoards mirror the broader population of known examples. We compared photographic images of the hoard coins to determine the number of obverse and reverse dies employed in their production. We estimate 26 obverse dies were employed and 35 reverse dies for an average of 1.3 reverse dies per obverse (for a detailed list of the obverse and reverse dies see **Table 3.3**). The distribution by ruler is shown in **Table 3.4**. We found no reverse dies were shared between any two rulers.

In the general population of LON coins we identified at least 48 obverse dies and approximately 98 reverse dies for an average of 1.87 reverse dies per obverse on the 161 coins for which we have images. Some reverse dies may have been shared among rulers but not all of the images were clearly legible (see **Table 3.5**).

Tables 3.6–3.7 indicate the small numbers of coins in each of the two groups which come after the LON coins.

Total numbers of coins from Part 1 are small in all three stages. Despite the general assumption that the LON types are the rarest of early London *nummi*, in hoards coming from controlled excavations, there are only half as many Part 1.02 unmarked *nummi* with bare bust portraits as marked Part 1.01 coins, 22 versus 46. This hoard information is particularly useful because it provides a statistical basis for projecting relative totals of coins in these two groups, whereas surveys of surviving examples from other sources may be affected by the likelihood that some percentage of coins from London Part 1.02 have been miscatalogued as coins of Lyon, and coins from Part 1.03 miscatalogued as Part 2 coins. The four study hoards have been catalogued employing the stylistic distinctions employed in *LMCC*.

As is true of the broad population of unmarked coins forming Part 2, the numbers of Part 2 coins in the four hoards under review surge. The 163 coins from Part 1 are succeeded by 1,229 coins from Part 2 and 889 from Part 3.

General observations: the totals for Part 2 are higher than those for Part 3, suggesting either the early armoured bust types of Part 2 were made in larger numbers than the redesigned types in Part 3, or their higher number of surviving examples results from the fact they were issued for more years than the coins in Part 3, seven years versus three. Only in Juillac, a continental hoard, are the numbers of Part 2 and Part 3 coins similar, suggesting different patterns of

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Part 1.02

LMCC no.	Obv.	*RIC*	FY	RCBY	WN	JUIL	Total
1.02.001	IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG	–	–	1	1	2	4
1.02.002	IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG	–	–	4	–	2[1]	6
1.02.003	FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C	–	2	–	–	1	3
1.02.004	C VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C	–	2	2	1	4	9
Totals			**4**	**7**	**2**	**9**	**22**

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Part 1.03

LMCC no.	Obv.	*RIC*	FY	RCBY	WN	JUIL	Total
1.03.001	IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG	6a	2	5	5	13	25
1.03.002	IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG	–	–	–	1	–	1
1.03.003	IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG	7	–	–	1	–	1
1.03.004	IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG	–	–	1	–	1	2
1.03.005	IMP C DIOCLETIANVS AVG	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.03.006	IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG	6b	4	–	5	15	24
1.03.007	IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG	–	–	1	2	–	3
1.03.008	IMP C MAXIMIANVS P AVG	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.03.009	FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C	30	–	1	5	12	18
1.03.010	C VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C	14b	4	6	4	7	21
Totals			**10**	**14**	**23**	**48**	**95**

Table 3.6 Part 1.02 and 1.03 coins

1 = Juillac no. 18433 is irregular

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Part 2.01

LMCC no.	Ruler	*RIC*	FY	RCBY	WN	JUIL	Total
2.01.001-006	DIOCLETIAN	6a & 16A, 7	33	75	40	131	279
2.01.007-009	MAXIMIAN	6b & 17, 18 cor	61	110	36	144	351
2.01.010-013	CONSTANTIUS CAESAR	14a & 20, 16 & 22	48	81	31	121	281
2.01.014-016	GALERIUS CAESAR	14b, 15 & 21	52	78	52	136	318
Totals			**194**	**344**	**159**	**532**	**1,229**

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Part 3.01

LMCC no.	Ruler	*RIC*		FY	RCBY	WN	JUIL	Total
3.01.001-006	DIOCLETIAN	23a, 24 cor., 26a, 28a, 29a		27	46	31	141[1]	245
3.01.007-020	MAXIMIAN	23b, 25, 26b, 27, 28b, 29b		33	43	17	140	233
3.01.021-026	CONSTANTIUS CAESAR	32 cor., 36A, 37a, 38 cor., 39		27	26	23	103	179
3.01.027-037	GALERIUS CAESAR	31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37b		38	39	24	131	232
Totals				**125**	**154**	**95**	**515**	**889**

Table 3.7 Part 2 and Part 3 coins

1 = All have GENIO POPVILI ROMANI except one example in Juillac with GENIO AVGG ET CAESSARVM NN.

Percentage of Part 2 London coins in each hoard			
Hoard	**Part 2 London coins in the hoard**	**Total London coins in the hoard**	**Percentage**
Fyfield	193	455	42.4%
Rauceby	344	875	39.3%
Wold Newton	159	500	31.8%
Juillac	532	2076	25.6%
Bridgend	67	452	14.8%
Sully II A & B	85	427	19.9%

Percentage of Part 3 London coins in each hoard			
Hoard	**Part 3 London coins in the hoard**	**Total London coins in the hoard**	**Percentage**
Fyfield	124	455	27.25%
Rauceby	154	875	17.6%
Wold Newton	95	500	19%
Juillac	515	2076	24.8%
Bridgend	52	452	11.5%
Sully II A & B	33	427	7.7%

Table 3.8 Percentages of Part 2 and 3 London coins in each hoard

exclusion or that the coins from both Parts circulated equally until the hoard was formed (see **Table 3.8**).

The 'Alliance' series

We noted in *LMCC* that the discussion of the reductions in sizes and weights of coins minted at London during AD 307 and early 308 would benefit from an examination of hoard evidence, where both numbers of surviving coins and average weights allow one to argue more persuasively than by citing individual coins from museum and private collections, or auction records (*LMCC*, 46, n. 9). The Rauceby, Wold Newton and Juillac hoards afford an opportunity to ask what, if anything, new we can learn from these hoards about the London 'Alliance' coins. It is also worth pointing out that the coins present in or absent from these hoards also suggest the dates of deposition if one accepts the proposed dates of the second reduction at London. The elevation of Constantine Caesar to Augustus, currently accepted as at the very end of AD 307, is also a critical assumption for dating purposes.

We included among the issues in Part 5.03, *nummi* of the second reduction struck in late AD 307 under Constantine Caesar, a very rare and short-lived series of 'special edition' coins employing a series of reverse designs celebrating the alliance between Constantine and Maximian (**Table 3.9**).[10] The late Lord Stewartby dubbed these coins an 'Italianate series', based on their use of reverse designs alluding to events in Italy.[11] Following his argument that these coins celebrate an alliance between Constantine and Maximian, and Maximian's son Maxentius, ratified in late 307 by the marriage of Constantine to Maximian's daughter, Fausta, we have described these coins as forming an 'Alliance' series. The emphasis on *Mars*, the patron deity of Rome, associates Constantine with both the city and its new rulers. One reverse type, the ADVENTVS AVGG, may allude to a visit by Constantine to Britain at this time, which in turn might explain why these Alliance types were struck at the north-western mints under Constantine's control.[12] See the case study below.

Very few examples of this series are known. All were struck before Constantine was raised to Augustus apart from a few later coins that may have resulted from a leftover reverse die being paired with a new AVG obverse.

For comparison, **Table 3.10** shows the census of the more common second reduction GENIO POP ROM issues struck at London under Constantine as Caesar.

The small number of surviving examples even of this common type reinforces the argument that all second reduction London coinage issued under Constantine Caesar was struck during the brief two-month period of November–December 307. After Maximian's public recognition of Constantine's claim to be an Augustus in December 307 the GENIO coinage continues into the next year, but the Alliance coinage ceases. Although all second reduction Constantine Caesar issues taper off in these hoards the common reverse outnumbers the Alliance types by roughly 3 to 1 (**Table 3.11**).

Assuming that all these Alliance coins were issued in late AD 307, it is not surprising to find fewer examples in the hoards which close in 307 or 308 than in hoards which close later with more time to accumulate issues of 307–8.

These new additions to the total population of known examples can form the basis for a future complete die study of the Alliance series. The one type for which we already have images of most of the known examples is the ADVENTVS issue. The following lists all known examples of this issue and we plan to carry out similar studies for each of the other Alliance types. Obverse dies will need to be cross-referenced and will give us valuable information about die usage within the mint.

No.	Obverse	*RIC*	Rarity[1]	FY	RCBY	WN	JUIL	BGND	SUL II
ADVENTVS AVGG Prince riding left, raising right hand, captive under horse									
5.03.005	FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C	82	RR	–	–	1	–	–	–
MARS VICTOR *Mars*, naked but for chlamys, advancing right, right hand holding transverse spear, trophy over left shoulder									
5.03.006	FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C	92	RR	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.03.007	D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG	93	RR	–	–	–	1	–	1
MARTI PACIF *Mars*, in military dress, lunging left, right hand holding branch, left spear and shield									
5.03.008	FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C	94	RR	–	–	1	1	–	–
5.03.009	D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG	–	RR	–	–	1	–	–	–
MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI *Mars*, helmeted, standing right, right hand leaning on spear, left on shield									
5.03.010	FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C	95	RR	–	–	1	–	1	1
5.03.011	D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG	–	RR	–	–	–	–	1	1
MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI *Mars*, helmeted, advancing right, right hand holding transverse spear, left shield									
5.03.012	FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C	–	RR	–	–	–	–	1	–
5.03.013	D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG	96	RR	–	–	–	–	–	1
PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS Prince standing facing, head left, in military dress, holding standard in each hand									
5.03.014	FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C	97	RR	–	1	-	2	3	1
ROMAE AETER *Roma* seated facing, head left, in hexastyle temple (plain pediment), right hand holding small Victory, left leaning on sceptre									
5.03.015	FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C	99	RR	–	–	2	–	1	1
5.03.016	D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG	100	RR	–	–	–	–	1	–
VICTORIA AVGG Victory standing left on globe, arms raised, wreath in right hand, seated captive on each side									
5.03.017	D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG	–	RR	–	–	–	–	–	–
VIRTVS AVGG ET CAES NN Prince galloping right, spear in right hand, shield on left arm, spearing fallen enemy facing left between a spear before and a shield behind									
5.03.018	FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C	–	RRR	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS: 25 coins distributed as follows				**–**	**1**	**6**	**4**	**8**	**6**

Table 3.9 Census of known hoard examples of London mint Alliance coins based on *LMCC* entries

1= In *LMCC* we used a system of rarity codes that we defined by the hoard census used by us at the time. Since then because of the new hoards we will need to revise these. Suffice to say, all the Italianate types are at least 'Rare' (R), most are still 'Very rare' (RR) or 'Extremely rare' (RRR).

***LMCC* no.**	**Obverse**	***RIC***	**Rarity**	**FY**	**RCBY**	**WN**	**JUIL**	**BGND**	**Sully II**
GENIO POP ROM Genius standing left, modius or towered crown on head, loins draped, right hand holding a patera, left cornucopia									
5.03.001	IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG	84 & 86	RR	1	1	–	2	–	–
5.03.001.5	GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C	–	RRR	–	1	–	–	–	–
5.03.002	FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOBILI C	87	R	–	–	–	2	–	1
5.03.003	FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C	88b	S	–	–	9	12	8	12
5.03.004	FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C	89b	R	–	1	–	7	–	2
TOTALS: 59 coins distributed as follows				**1**	**3**	**9**	**23**	**8**	**15**

Table 3.10 Census of second reduction GENIO POP ROM issues of Constantine Caesar

	Fyfield mid- to late 307	**Rauceby late 307**	**Wold Newton early 308**	**Juillac 308 (London component)**	**Bridgend 310**	**Sully II (A&B) 318/320**
GPR	(1) 5.03.001	(3) 5.03.001 5.03.003 5.03.004	(9) 9 × 5.03.003	(23) 2 × 5.03.001 2 × 5.03.002 12 × 5.03.003 7 × 5.03.004	(8) 8 × 5.03.003	(15) 1 × 5.03.002 12 × 5.03.003 2 × 5.03.004
ADVENTVS AVGG	–	–	1	–	–	–
MARS VICTOR	–	–	–	1	–	1
MARTI PACIF	–		2	1	–	–
MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI	–	–	1	–	2	2
MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI	–	–	–	–	1	1
PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS	–	1	–	2	3	1
ROMA AETER	–	–	2	–	2	1
VICTORIA AVGG	–	–	–	–	–	–
VIRTVS AVGG ET CAES NN	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**1**	**4**	**15**	**27**	**16**	**21**

Table 3.11 Alliance coins

Case study of known examples of *RIC* VI 82 (*LMCC* 5.03.008)

Obverse: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C Bust right, laureate, cuirassed.
Reverse: ADVEN-TVS AVGG Constantine riding left, hand raised in salutation, captive below horse.
Mint-mark: PLN

Issued after the London mint-mark was restored in the form of PLN in the exergue, this type can be definitively dated to the second half of 307 following the demotion of Severus (issues of Severus are unknown with the PLN mint-mark) and before the elevation of Constantine to Augustus at the end of December 307.

Casey, in 1978, knew this coin type only from what he thought was a plaster cast of a single coin in Vienna as recorded in *RIC*.[13] He suggested that, until further evidence came to light, its authenticity was in question. Since then, a number of examples have emerged, three of which were described by Stewart (1988),[14] and others are recorded here for the first time. Eleven examples are listed below (although the current whereabouts of two are unknown and may be the same coins as others we know about) and one can assume that this coin type was produced in reasonable numbers, although probably from a single reverse die.

Casey also points out two problems regarding the coin inscriptions. First, the use of the long obverse legend that is usually used at the beginning of a reign. One would have expected the use of the *tria nomina* to have been dropped soon after Constantine became Caesar in AD 306. He also raises the obvious inconsistencies of Constantine being designated Caesar on the obverse while the reverse refers to the *adventus* of two Augusti – AVGG. There is no simple explanation for this, although Casey suggests that the action of a single officeholder could be turned into a multiple by association and that, maybe, the engravers might have been confused as to Constantine's exact constitutional position.

Lord Stewartby (formerly Stewart) in 1996 argues that this coin type was only produced at the reduced standard of 1/48 of a Roman pound, or *libra* (1/48*l.*), indicating a production period of a single month from the end of November to 25 December 307. This is supported by the actual weights and die diameters of the specimens known to us. Stewartby also suggests the reverse could be a reference to Maximian joining Maxentius in Rome given the possible Italian allusions of other coin types issued by London at this time. He cites another 1/48*l.* coin of Constantine as Caesar (VIRTVS AVGG ET CAE-SS N N) from London, a type which is unknown from the mints of Lyon or Trier but is similar to types produced at the north Italian mints, albeit prior to the May 307 weight reduction. It remains a puzzle that London would operate so independently from the other Constantinian mints in celebrating events that were taking place so far away in Rome.

Known examples of the ADVENTVS type (Table 3.12)

1. Vienna 'plaster cast' according to *RIC* VI, now known to be a two-sided tinfoil impression with sealing wax or synthetic plastic in between (Stewart 1988). Origin unknown.
2. British Museum (6.62g).
3. Stewartby coin acquired in London 1986 (6.74g) that was inadvertently illustrated in Stewart 1986, pl. 25A. and again, properly, in Stewart 1988, pl. 25, no. 8.
4. Darlington specimen shown to Casey in a public house in Darlington. According to a slide seen by Stewartby it was from different dies to his specimen. He goes on to say that the BM coin is also from dies different to his coin – in the authors' opinion the Stewartby and the BM coins are from the same obverse and reverse dies.
5. Morlaix – French auction.
6. *Sacra Moneta (Galata Coins Ltd) Fixed Price List June 1988*, no. 208 and now in a private collection.
7. *Spink Numismatic Circular – October 1994* #6349 (7.20g) offered for sale at £420 and previously *Numismatic Circular*

	Provenance		Date	Obverse	Reverse	Notes
1	Vienna	–	–	–	–	Impression only?
2	BM, 1983,0605.1	6.61 or 2	1983	Die A	Die 1	Reverse of BM ticket says 'David Smith has one'
3	Stewartby	6.74	1986	Die A	Die 1	
4	Darlington		1987?			
5	Morlaix		1987?			
6	Galata	5.68	1988			Sacra Moneta Auction
7	Spink	7.20	1994	Die A	Die 1	
8	Private collection	6.24	2005	Die B	Die 1	
9	ACR 5	5.92	2012	Die C	Die 1	Now private collection
10	PAS BH-716546	6.91	2012	Die D	Die 1	Now private collection ex Ebay 2012
11	Wold Newton	7.61	2014	Die C	Die 1	Now in Yorkshire Museum

Table 3.12 Examples of the ADVENTVS type

April 1993 #1618 at £425 – same coin. Again Stewartby (1996) suggests that this example is struck from different dies to his.

8. Private collection.
9. ACR Auction 5 – part of a large lot that did not sell. Later sold separately and is now in a private collection.
10. *RIC* VI 82 eBay 2012 from St Albans area 6.91g, 24.7mm, found 30 November 2012.
11. Wold Newton Cat. no. 84.

The whereabouts of examples 4 and 5 are unknown and it is possible that they are the same coins as others listed.

We can conclude from this that, as all known reverse images are struck from the same die, it is most likely that a single die was cut for this reverse. The occurrence of several obverse dies, while seemingly unusual, will probably be explained by die swapping between different Alliance reverse types. If so, this may also shed light on the way the mint operated.

Further die studies of the remaining Alliance types will now be carried out and the results published in due course.

Notes

1 Juillac (2011) has not yet been published, but see Dieulafait and Geneviève in this volume for interim report (see pp. 136–48). The authors of the current essay were invited to catalogue the London portion of the hoard.

2 A second edition is forthcoming in spring 2024.

3 We have included in the Tables for comparison several hoards subject to controlled excavation and already published elsewhere or in preparation for publication. For less complete hoards, not professionally excavated, see, for example, the late Lord Stewartby's attempted reconstructions of two early hoards, Falmouth (1865) and Market Stainton (discovered in two phases in 1915/16 and 1938/9), in which he acknowledged that the coins available to him through written records and public and private collections were those which had survived earlier loss or culling of rare or unusual specimens. Stewartby (2011, 5), and Stewartby (1998, 89, 91), where he noted that culling may account for the presence of only two LON coins in Market Stainton versus seven coins from *LMCC* Part 1.02 'when their relative rarity overall would seem to be the other way around' (*ibid.*, 93).

4 Throughout this discussion we refer to our organisation in *LMCC* of the London coinage from AD 296 to 325 into ten 'Parts', replacing the *RIC* VI and VII practice of organising the coinage into 'classes' and 'groups'.

5 *LMCC*, 29–31.

6 See Abdy this volume, p. 4.

7 York has been suggested as the possible site of such a mint. See Leeds 1946, 27.

8 A census table of all recorded examples of LON coins will be published in the forthcoming second edition of *LMCC*.

9 We also know of two LON coins, examples of 1.01.002 and 1.01.010, found earlier than 2017 in the vicinity of the Rauceby hoard but not included by the supervising FLO in the final tally of the hoard.

10 See *LMCC* 44–50 for a discussion of the first two reductions in the size and weight of the *nummus* at London.

11 Stewartby 1998, 161–2.

12 Aside from the ADVENTVS type, these issues are not exclusive to London. Two other non-Italian mints employed some of the same reverses on reduced *nummi* and half-*nummi*. See *RIC* VI, 724–35 and 739–43 for Trier, and *RIC* VI, 260–3, 270–5 for *Lugdunum*.

13 Casey 1978.

14 Stewart 1988, 123, pl. 25, no. 8.

Part 2: The Hoards

Chapter 4
The Wold Newton Hoard

Vincent Drost and Andrew R. Woods

At 1,861 coins, the Wold Newton hoard (**Figs 4.1–4.2**) is one of the largest coin hoards of the Tetrarchy recovered from Britain.[1] It offers excellent potential to understand better the coinage of the period as well as the broader dynamics of economy and society in the early 4th century. This is particularly relevant as York and northern *Britannia* were at that time briefly the centre of dramatic imperial events, with the death of the emperor Constantius in the city and the rise of his son Constantine. The archaeological effects of these events are difficult to discern. A marble bust of the new emperor Constantine provides the best evidence but beyond that there are few traces.[2] As such, the coins contained in the Wold Newton hoard offer further insight into a significant period of history in the Yorkshire region while also providing strong comparative evidence for coins hoards across the rest of Britain and the north-western empire.

The hoard's recovery, lifting as a single unit and excavation under laboratory conditions mean that its internal stratigraphy is better understood than almost any of its contemporaries. Allied to this, the area of the Yorkshire Wolds from where it was recovered has been subject to extensive, recent research.[3] This micro and landscape context mean that the hoard can be contextualised in a meaningful way. This chapter draws together these elements. It outlines the detail of the hoard's recovery, the coinage it contains, as well as what is known of the archaeological context, before offering some conclusions.

Discovery

The Wold Newton hoard was discovered by Mr David Blakey on 21 September 2014. He had been searching the field alongside a number of others as part of an organised metal-detecting club event. Upon receiving a strong signal on his detector, David dug down to encounter the top of the Wold Newton hoard at a depth of approximately 50cm below current ground level (**Fig. 4.2**). The coin hoard was concealed within a complete ceramic vessel. Placed over the top of this vessel was a fragment of a quite different, much thicker coarseware vessel. This acted as a lid for the vessel which contained the hoard. Video taken on a mobile phone at the time records the hoard's removal from the ground. It took two people standing in the hole to remove the vessel and its contents. No archaeological investigation took place at the time, nor has it been possible to do so subsequently. As such, any precise stratigraphy is unknown.

The vessel which contained the hoard is of locally produced Crambeck ware with a pair of countersunk lugged handles. It is simply decorated on its outer surface with a panel of vertical scoring in the area of maximum girth flanked top and bottom by plain horizontal bands and a simple incised continuous scrolled motif in the upper (handle) zone.[4] The upper part of the vessel is now slightly damaged with none of the rim intact. This damage is likely to have occurred subsequent to its deposition, perhaps due to plough damage or its excavation, as all of the rim was recovered along with the vessel. The fragment covering the mouth of this vessel is of quite a different form. It is an irregular sherd from the lower wall of a large grey-black coarseware vessel. From the area immediately around the hoard were recovered a further three ceramic sherds. There

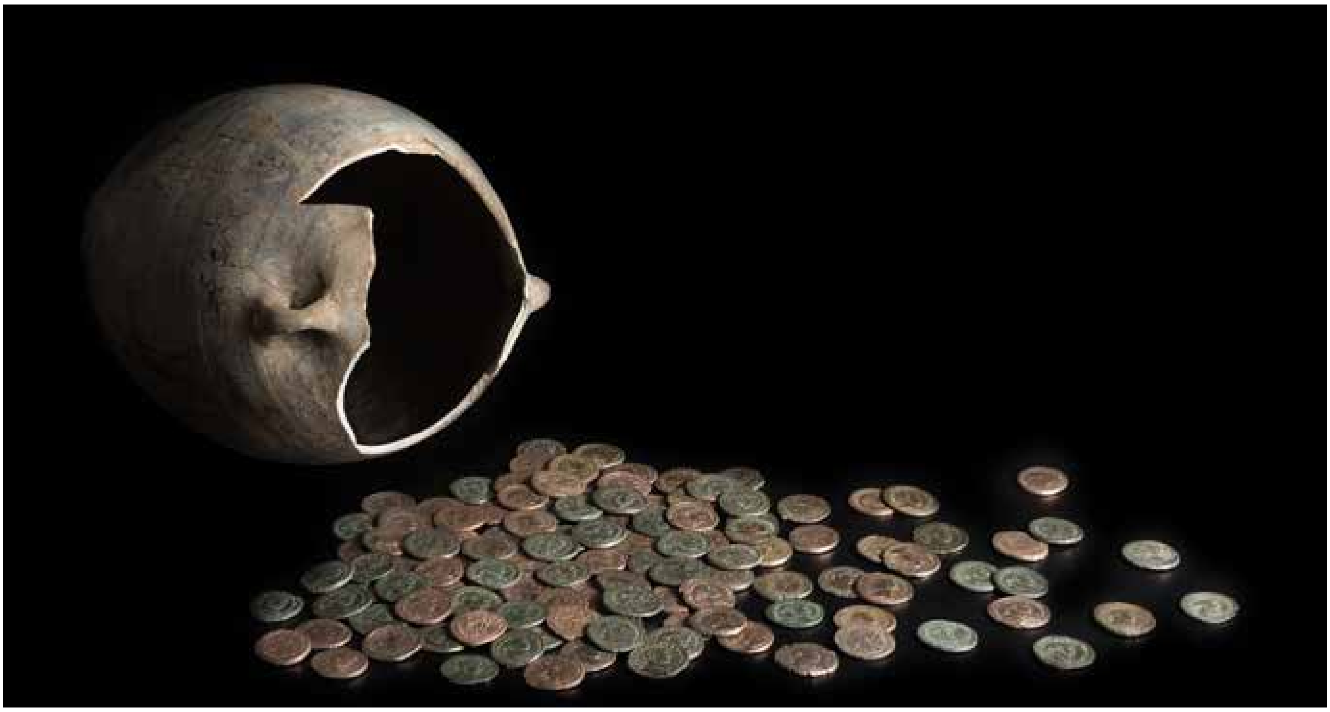


Figure 4.1 200 coins and the vessel from the Wold Newton hoard. Image © York Museums Trust

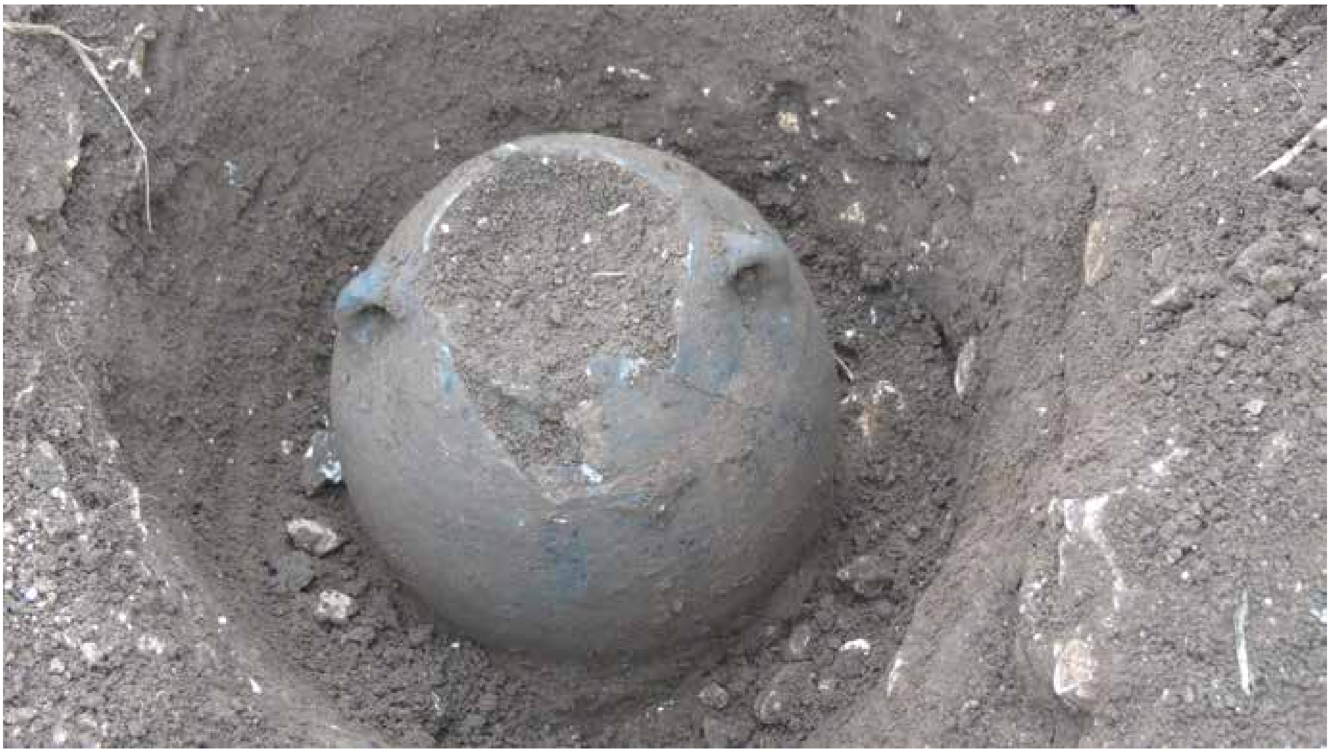


Figure 4.2 The hoard *in situ*. Image courtesy of David Blakey

are two non-joining coarseware fragments and a fragment of a greyware dish. While it is not certain whether these are to be connected with the hoard or whether they are residual from the area immediately adjacent to it, the fact that there is Roman activity from other areas of the village and elsewhere within the field means the latter explanation seems likely.

The hoard was lifted by the finder as a single block and then wrapped to keep all of the coins in place. The foresight in doing so on the part of the finder must be commended here as it forms an important part of the hoard's subsequent interpretation. The hoard was reported as potential Treasure to the Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer in Durham, Lauren Proctor.[5] It was then transported to the British Museum where the coins were gradually excavated from the vessel in the Department of Conservation and Scientific Research by Pippa Pearce and Aislinn Smalling. The coins were assigned to layers, with Layer 1 the top and Layer 9 the bottom (**Fig. 4.3**). Layer 0 was for the few coins which were found immediately outside the vessel or which were disturbed in lifting it. The layers were defined using arbitrary spits rather than following any money bags,

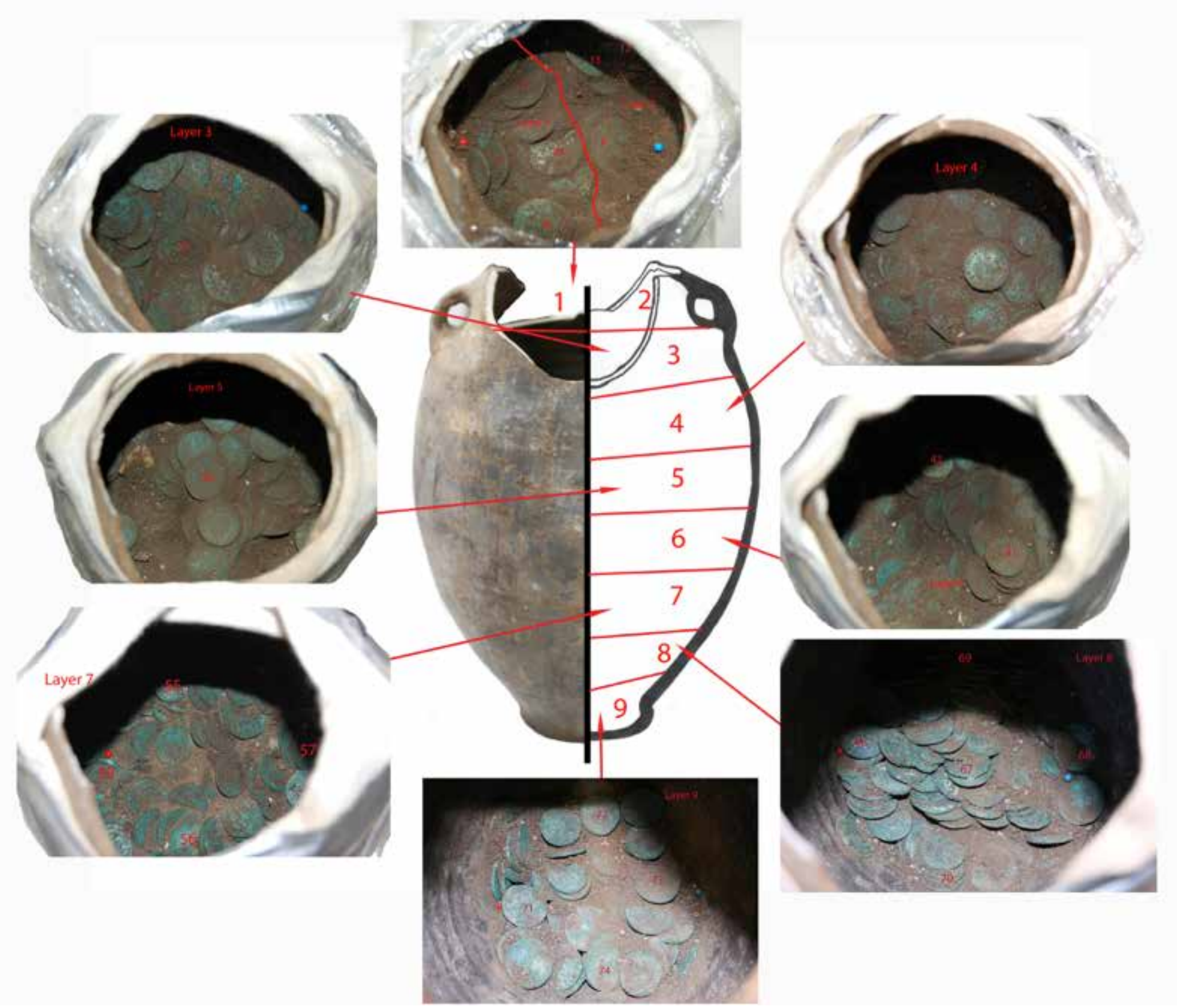
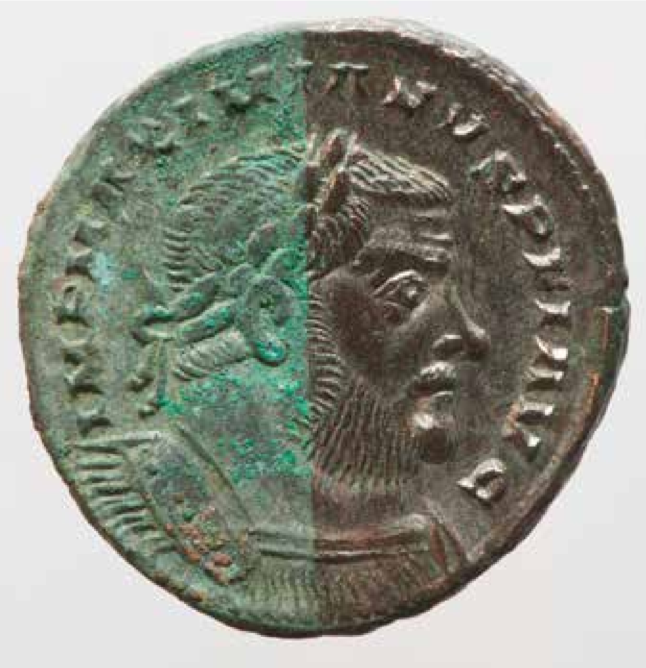


Figure 4.3 Diagram of the layers as excavated. Image: British Museum

or any other internal distinctions within the vessel. There was no surviving evidence for organic dividers such as money bags. A number of surviving organic deposits were recovered adhering to the coins, including elements of both plants and insects. Subsequent analysis revealed that these were all later intrusions and revealed nothing about the burial environment of the hoard. A small spherical blue glass bead with a cylindrical perforation was found in Layer 7.

The hoard was declared Treasure by the coroner and its value determined to be £44,220 by the Treasure Valuation Committee. It was subsequently acquired by the Yorkshire Museum thanks to generous support from the V&A/ACE Purchase Grant Fund, American Friends of the Art Fund and the Art Fund. A number of individual donors also supported the acquisition including Dr Marjorie Gardner and the late Professor Michael L.G. Gardner, Richard Beleson and many others. Following its acquisition, 200 coins underwent further conservation (**Fig. 4.4**). This was to remove the thick green corrosion products to make them more legible to visitors as well as to reveal the surviving silvered surface. In approximately 50% of cases this silvered surface remained intact. The remainder only had their bronze core. This appears to have been something of a

Figure 4.4 Image of a coin which has been half cleaned, showing the 'as found' state on the left and conserved state on the right. Image © York Museums Trust



	London	Trier	Lyon	*Ticinum*	*Aquileia*	Rome	Carthage	*Siscia*	*Thessalonica*	*Cyzicus*	Antioch	Alexandria	Uncertain	Copies	Total
Radiate (268–70)						1									1
Nummi, 1/32*l.* (294–May 305)	298	849	263	81	10	57	34	6	1	1	6	1	7	12	1,626
Nummi, 1/32*l.* (May 305–early 307)	105	11	7	1											124
Nummi, 1/40*l.* (spring/summer 307)	39	6	3												48
Nummi, 1/48*l.* (from autumn 307)	58	4													62
Total	**500**	**870**	**273**	**82**	**10**	**58**	**34**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**7**	**12**	**1,861**

Table 4.1 Summary of the hoard (denomination and mint)

random outcome, unconnected to mint, type or layer within the vessel.

The coinage

Denominations

The Wold Newton hoard is made up of 1,861 coins (**Table 4.1**). The earliest coin is a radiate of Claudius Gothicus (AD 268–70). Apart from that, the coins are all *nummi*, a silvered bronze denomination created by the reform of Diocletian in AD 294 and introduced in Britain after the victory of Constantius over Allectus in AD 296. Most of these *nummi* were struck between 294 and the weight reductions in AD 307. A total of 1,750 (94.1%) are full-weight *nummi* (that is, 32 to the Roman pound (*libra*), 1/32*l.*, *c.* 10.15g). Among the reduced *nummi*, 48 (2.6%) belong to the first reduction (1/40*l.*, *c.* 8.12g) introduced by Constantine I in his western mints (London, Trier and Lyon) in the spring of 307.[6] Sixty-two specimens belong to the second reduction (1/48*l.*, *c.* 6.77g) set up in the autumn of 307 in the western mints.[7]

As might be expected, the latest coins in the hoard originate from the London mint. They belong to the issue that follows the second reduction and is signed //PLN. Two coins bearing the name of Constantine as Augustus (Wold Newton (WN) Cat. no. 88) provide the *terminus post quem* of the Wold Newton hoard. Constantine was promoted from Caesar to Augustus in December 307 in Trier.[8] The hoard was, therefore, buried after that date. The coins in the name of Maximian as a Senior Augustus (WN Cat. nos 89–91) and Constantius as a Divus (WN Cat. no. 92) that belong to the same issue cannot be given a precise date. The same comment applies to the coin of Divus Constantius struck at Trier (WN Cat. no. 409).

Internal structure

The coins can be correlated with the layers from which they were excavated, with these helping to give a sense of the deposition of the coins. Interestingly, the latest coins in the hoard (the reduced *nummi*) were massed in the upper part of the vessel (Layers 0 to 5) (see **Table 4.2** and **Fig. 4.5**). The

Table 4.2 Summary of the hoard (denomination and layer)

	Layer 0	Layer 1	Layers 1/2	Layer 2	Layer 3	Layer 4	Layer 5	Layer 6	Layer 7	Layer 8	Layer 9	Total
Radiate (268–70)					1 0.4%							1 0.1%
Nummi, unreduced (294–9)		12 25.5%	1 100%	8 25.8%	62 26.6%	26 31.3%	66 27.3%	126 42.0%	271 44.0%	57 42.9%	76 44.7%	705 37.9%
Nummi, unreduced (300–May 305)	3 60.0%	18 38.3%		13 41.9%	84 36.1%	19 22.9%	113 46.7%	159 53.0%	330 53.6%	73 54.9%	90 52.9%	902 48.5%
Uncertain + copies, unreduced (294–305)		1 2.1%			4 1.7%		4 1.7%	6 2.0%	1 0.2%	1 0.8%	2 1.2%	19 1.0%
Nummi, unreduced (May 305–early 307)	2 40.0%	6 12.8%		4 12.9%	44 18.9%	15 18.1%	26 10.7%	9 3.0%	14 2.3%	2 1.5%	2 1.2%	124 6.7%
Nummi, reduced (from spring 307)		10 21.3%		6 19.4%	38 16.3%	23 27.7%	33 13.6%					110 5.9%
Total	**5**	**47**	**1**	**31**	**233**	**83**	**242**	**300**	**616**	**133**	**170**	**1,861**

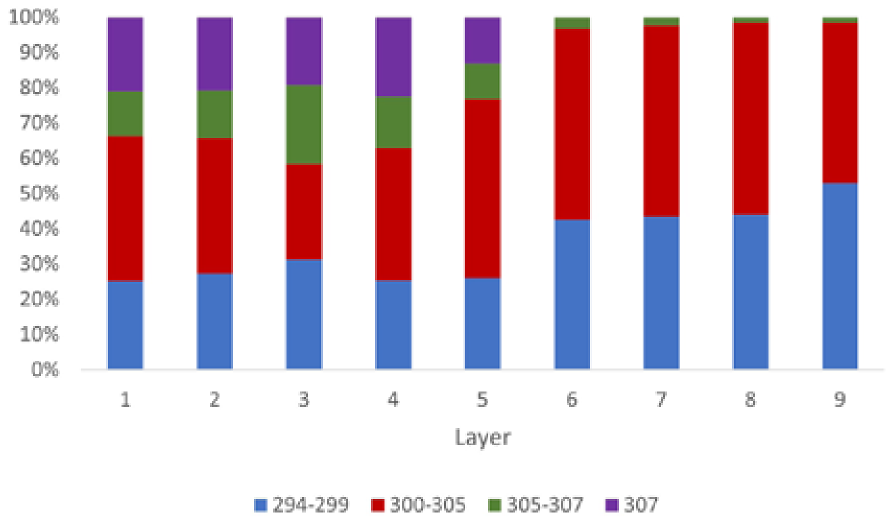


Figure 4.5 Distribution of the coins by period and layer

		London	Trier	Lyon	Italian mints & Carthage	Balkan & eastern mints	Uncertain	Copies	Total
Britain	Fyfield (307)[1]	477 22.7%	994 47.2%	363 17.3%	244 11.6%	26 1.2%	–	–	2,104 100%
	Rauceby (307)	875 28.3%	1,459 47.1%	467 15.1%	249 8.0%	21 0.7%	5 0.2%	19 0.6%	3,095 100%
	Wold Newton (308)	500 26.9%	870 46.8%	273 14.7%	183 9.8%	15 0.8%	7 0.4%	12 0.6%	1,860 100%
	Bridgend (309)	452 31.7%	580 40.7%	198 13.9%	176 12.4%	14 1.0%	–	4 0.3%	1,424 100%
Gaul	Seltz I–VI (308)	88 2.0%	3,658 81.7%	300 6.7%	304 6.8%	32 0.7%	92 2.1%	1 <0.1%	4,475 100%
	Mont-Saint-Sulpice (310)	253 23.3%	333 30.7%	275 25.3%	200 18.4%	24 2.2%	–	1 0.1%	1,086 100%
	Montbouy II–IV (310–13)	507 23.0%	854 38.8%	376 17.1%	428 19.4%	38 1.7%	–	–	2,203 100%
	Domqueur (313)	670 36.7%	594 32.5%	300 16.4%	223 12.2%	30 1.6%	–	10 0.5%	1,827 99.9%

Table 4.3 Mint distribution in late Tetrarchic hoards from Britain and Gaul

1 = For Fyfied and Rauceby see chapters in the present volume by Cloke and Toone, and Ghey respectively; for Bridgend see Besly and Webster 2002; for Seltz see Drost and Amandry 2007–8; for Mont-Saint-Sulpice see Drost 2007–8; for Montbouy see Fabre and Mainjonet 1958; for Domqueur see Bastien and Vasselle 1965.

lower part of the vessel (Layers 6 to 9) did not contain any reduced *nummi* and held very few heavy *nummi* struck between the abdication of Diocletian and Maximian in May 305 and the first reduction of the *nummus* in the spring 307. The latest coin in the bottom part of the pottery is a *nummus* of the second rule of Maximian struck in *c.* early 307 (WN Cat. no. 401) and is almost a year earlier than the latest coin in the upper part.

The excavation of the vessel, therefore, brings interesting insight into the chronology of the hoard. Obviously, two different groups of coins are likely to have been brought together in a single vessel. Nevertheless, in the absence of organic residues, there is nothing to suggest that the coins were placed in bags into the vessel.

Mint distribution

The coins in the hoard were issued by 12 mints. The group formed by the British and Gallic mints (London, Trier, Lyon), placed under the authority of Constantius and subsequently Constantine, provide most of the coins (88.3%). Comparing the Wold Newton hoard to other hoards buried in Britain and Gaul around AD 310, one notices striking similarities (**Table 4.3**).[9] Trier, the most important western mint, is consistently the largest contributor. The case of the Seltz hoard, buried near Trier, is extreme, with more than 80% of coins struck in Trier. In the hoards from central and northern Gaul, the share of Trier is usually between 30% and 40%. The proportion of Treveran coins is generally higher in British hoards (between 40% and 50%). Conversely, the share of the London mint is not greater in Britain than in Gaul. Surprisingly, the Domqueur hoard, from northern Gaul, is the hoard in which the London mint

	Constantine Caesar	Constantine Augustus	Maximian Senior Augustus
Wold Newton	9	2	32
Domqueur	7	49	58
Bridgend	8	38	39
Sully A	2	15	21
Sully B	12	29	43

Table 4.4 Distribution of GENIO POP ROM coins between Constantine and Maximian in the //PLN issue (1/48*l.*)

is best represented. The third mint in order of importance is that of Lyon, which generally represents around 15%. The Italian mints, most of all *Ticinum*, are represented alongside the British and Gallic mints in a significant way (around 10 to 20%), whereas the share of the Balkan and eastern mints is marginal. Finally, British and Gallic hoards usually provide a few contemporary copies (less than 1%). According to the Portable Antiquities Scheme data, the number of copies is much higher among British single finds (7.7%).[10] Therefore, copies seem to have been excluded by hoarders, as far as possible.

Overall, these hoards have a very similar composition, which illustrates the patterns of coin circulation in the western provinces of the empire. The proximity of a hoard to a mint can, however, have an impact on its composition. While hoards buried at the end of the 290s and the beginning of the 300s are often partly made of batches of coins coming directly from the mint, this does not seem to be the case – or at least to a lesser extent – for hoards buried a decade later. This is certainly the sign of a more fluid circulation of the *nummus*.

The London mint

The 500 coins struck in London from the Wold Newton hoard provide an interesting resource for our knowledge of this mint. The arrangement of the British issues under the Tetrarchy has long posed difficulties. In the absence of mint-marks on most of the coins, *nummi* can mostly be arranged on the basis of the style of portrait. The recent work by Cloke and Toone finally provides a satisfactory arrangement.[11] One of the improvements brought by this work is a clearer definition of an 'intermediary group' of unmarked *nummi* first identified by P. Bastien.[12] The style of portrait in this group is a continuation of the first series signed //LON. This intermediary group includes both plain (WN Cat. nos 8–9) and armoured busts (WN Cat. nos 10–15). Coins belonging to this group are more numerous than previously thought, especially those with cuirassed, or draped and cuirassed busts (24 specimens for the four Tetrarchs in the hoard). The arrangement of the following unmarked groups II and III during the First Tetrarchy is pretty straightforward.

The great variety of obverse legends used at the London mint for Constantius, Galerius, Severus and Maximinus during the Second and Third Tetrarchies is remarkable. In the hoard, 29 different obverse legends can be found, including 6 that were unlisted in *RIC* VI (WN Cat. nos 45, 48, 53, 54, 60–1, 65). But the most important addition is certainly the previously unrecorded bust type provided by WN Cat. no. 57. Maximinus is depicted wearing a cuirass and holding a globe in his left hand. The position of the right hand is of interest. At first sight, one might think that the emperor is holding the *mappa*, a piece of cloth thrown in the arena by the consul when opening the games. But Maximinus is depicted in a military costume and the depiction of a *mappa* would not make much sense here. It rather seems that Maximinus is extending his index and middle fingers. The emperor is depicted making such a gesture on bas-reliefs, notably on Trajan's Column. S. Estiot has recently identified the same gesture on coins of Probus and interprets it as a symbol of dialogue and diplomacy.[13] Diplomacy was indeed in order at this time as new candidates for the throne (Constantine and Maxentius) emerged.

The coins issued in London illustrate the evolution of the balance of power. In the unmarked, full-weight issue of AD 305–7, the number of coins struck for each Tetrarch was globally balanced. From the first reduction of the *nummus* in the spring 307, Galerius and Maximinus progressively disappear from London coinage, leaving Constantine, as Caesar and then Augustus, and Maximian, as Senior Augustus, alone. The Wold Newton hoard includes 39 *nummi* of the first reduction (1/40*l.*) and 58 of the second (1/48*l.*). Reduced *nummi* represent 19.4% of the London coins in the hoard. This is much less when compared to the Bridgend hoard (52.9%) which ends at least a year later, in AD 309. The Wold Newton hoard therefore terminates shortly (probably a few months) after the second reduction that occurs around November 307.

Because of its early terminal date, the hoard sheds light on the sequence of the use of reverse types in the //PLN (1/48*l.*) issue, notably for the coinage of Maximian. The common coins of Maximian bearing the GENIO POP ROM reverse type are usually placed together with the issues in the name of Constantine as Augustus.[14] The Wold Newton hoard suggests that the bulk of these coins of Maximian was struck early in the issue, when Constantine was still a Caesar. Indeed, in the Wold Newton hoard, the GENIO POP ROM coins are much more numerous for Maximian than for Constantine, which is not the case in later hoards (**Table 4.4**). By striking more coins for Maximian than for himself in the mint he controlled, Constantine may have wanted to flatter Maximian in the context of the alliance that was being forged between the two men.[15] In the same manner, new reverse types celebrating the alliance were introduced.[16] The presence of two specimens of the rare HERCVLI CONSERVATORI reverse (WN Cat. no. 90) suggests an early introduction of this type as well.

Obverse die-links between several reverse types suggest that these reverses were used concomitantly (**Fig. 4.6**). For

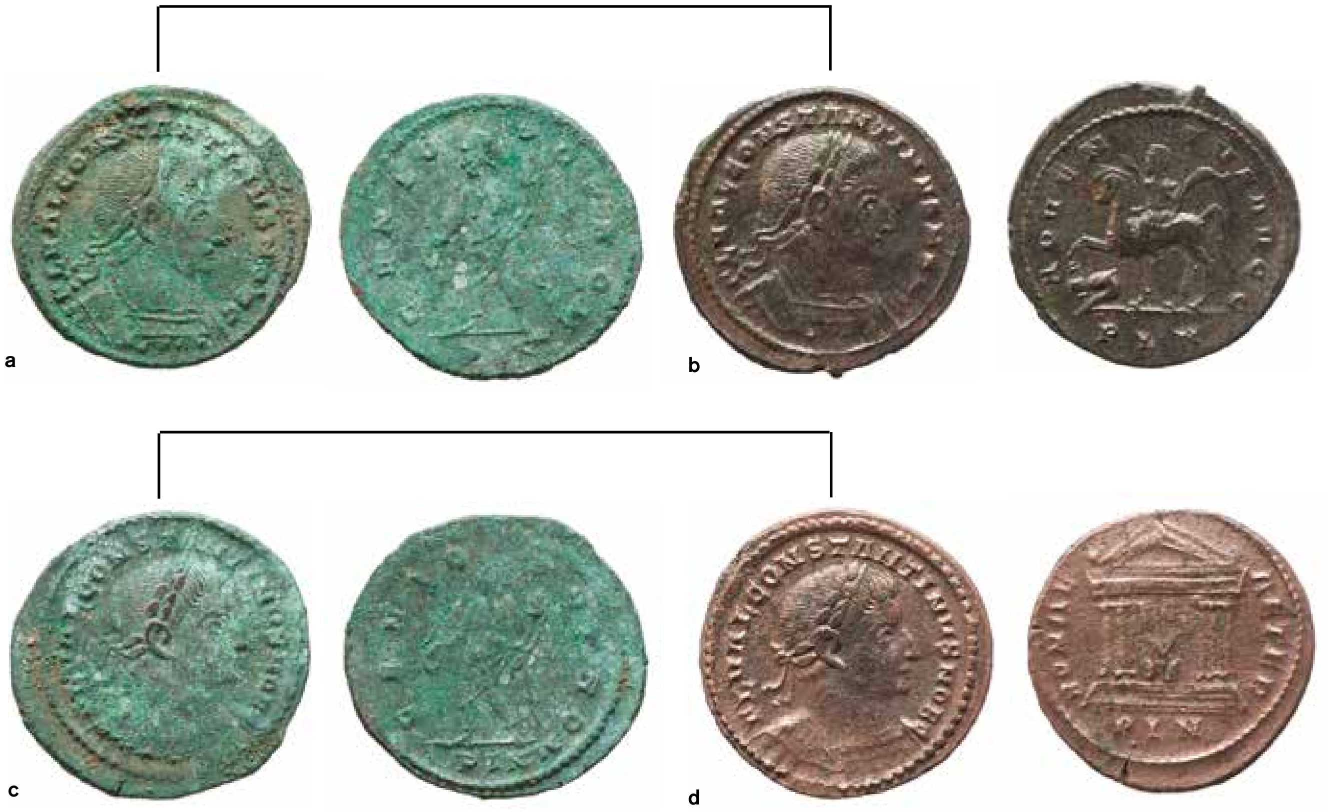


Figure 4.6a–d Examples of obverse die-links within the - -//PLN (1/48*l*.) series

instance, the following die-links were noted in the Wold Newton hoard:

- GENIO POP ROM and ADVENTVS AVGG in WN Cat. nos 83 and 84 (**Fig. 4.6a–b**);
- GENIO POP ROM and ROMAE AETER in WN Cat. nos 83 and 87 (**Fig. 4.6c–d**).

The frequency of die-links among the coins that belong to the latest issue in the hoard illustrates the low levels of circulation of these coins since they had left the mint.[17]

The Gallic mints (Trier and Lyon)

Gallic *nummi* in the hoard are mostly unreduced. Reduced *nummi* struck in Trier and Lyon did not have much time to get into the hoard. For Trier, there are 10 reduced *nummi* (six struck at 1/40 of a Roman pound, or *libra* (1/40*l*.), WN Cat. nos 402–5; four at 1/48*l*., WN Cat. nos 406–9). Lyon provides only three reduced *nummi*, all at 1/40*l*. (Cat. nos 562–4). Coins struck in the name of the late Constantius by his son Constantine are generally difficult to date precisely. WN Cat. no. 409 bearing the MEMORIA FELIX reverse, from Trier, is dated in *RIC* VI from the end of 307 to the end of 308. According to the *terminus post quem* provided by the London coins, this coin is likely to have been struck slightly earlier, around the autumn of 307. Regarding WN Cat. no. 564 from Lyon, this type (obv. DIVO CONSTANTIO AVG, rev. CONSECRATIO, eagle standing right) is known to Bastien (Bastien 1980, no. 387) for unreduced *nummi*. However, the present coin is undoubtedly of reduced size. This is confirmed by the obverse die-link with Bastien (1980) 417a (rev. CONSECRATIO, eagle on altar).

The arrangement of Treveran issues is pretty straightforward. *RIC* is overall satisfying although incomplete. The Wold Newton hoard provides 26 new types (generally unlisted obverse and reverse combinations) and fills gaps in *officinae* in 11 cases.[18] Regarding the Lyon mint, the arrangement suggested by Bastien remains perfectly valid.[19] The only re-arrangement would be to consider the so-called 'continental' unmarked coins as the first issue struck in Lyon after Diocletian's reform (WN Cat. nos 410–16).[20] Wold Newton provides a couple of additions to Bastien's catalogue for the issue Altar A-B//PLG (WN Cat. nos 501 and 517) which is characterised by a great diversity of busts.

More significant are a few coins in the hoard that belong to potential transitional issues for which specimens are extremely rare:

- WN Cat. no. 265 (Trier): issue ––//A-BTR (without star in field), unlisted in *RIC*.[21] The coin was struck with the same pair of dies as a *nummus* from the Dillingen-Pachten hoard.[22]
- WN Cat. no. 311 (Trier): issue S/F//TR (without *officina* letter), listed in *RIC* for Diocletian and Constantius only,[23] and not for Galerius.
- WN Cat. nos 493–97 (Lyon): issues Altar A-B//LP and Altar A-B//PL. WN Cat. no. 494 provides a draped and cuirassed bust unlisted for Maximian in the Altar A-B// LP issue.

Other mints

Nummi from the other mints are only unreduced. A period of a few years was necessary for these coins to get to the owner of the hoard. These coins were obviously not brought to Britain in bulk but passed from hand to hand. Typologically, coins from the more 'exotic' mints do not call for any particular comment.

On the other hand, the small group of contemporary copies deserves a short comment. Among the 12 copies, 11 were struck and one was cast. A couple of workshops that have cast unreduced *nummi* are recorded in Britain (Duston, Northamptonshire) and in western Gaul (La Coulonche, Orne).[24] On the other hand, no counterfeiter's workshop striking unreduced *nummi* has been identified to date. Several clandestine workshops were no doubt active in Britain and Gaul. The fact that no die-link exists among the examples of the hoard testifies to the diversity of this production. The average weight of copies in the hoard (8.67g) is lower than the theoretical weight of the *nummus* (*c.* 10.15g). But the counterfeiters may have mainly made their profit by lowering the proportion of silver in their products. This is what suggests the fact that the only copy to have been analysed, coming from the Bridgend hoard, contains a proportion of silver (0.80%) much lower than that of official *nummi*.[25]

Wold Newton landscape

The landscape of the Wolds has undergone recent analysis, focused on the Roman period, as part of a major inter-disciplinary study.[26] This project focused on the landscape immediately to the south and east of the village of Wold Newton, undertaking detailed study of two areas, alongside a higher-level assessment of the wider landscape. The two study areas were at Thwing and Willy Howe. Both are little more than 3km from the modern village of Wold Newton. The two sites were characterised by the investigators as serving differing functions, although with some marked similarities.

At Thwing, the morphology of the 'ladder settlement' suggests a mixed agricultural economy, with a number of individual family units forming part of a wider community. Millett describes the people as a 'middling sort' with networks which extend into the medium- and long-distance.[27] This is on the basis of the material culture as well as the excavated evidence. At Willy Howe, there existed a similar morphology within the landscape and it might also have been interpreted as an agrarian site. However, it had an unusually large number of silver coins as well as other material culture which appears to represent the deliberate deposition of unusual, high-value artefacts across the site.[28] The explanation for this is not absolutely clear but its investigators suggested a connection between the deposition of these coins and objects to the flow of the water from the Gypsey Race. Thwing and Willy Howe provide two possible models against which Wold Newton can be compared.

The interpretation of the numismatic assemblage at these two sites has been an important part of their differentiation. A summary of the chronology of the numismatic assemblages from the two is provided in **Figure 4.7**, alongside comparative values from the East Riding and the rest of Roman Britain.[29] Accounting for some statistical vagaries, which are to be expected with an assemblage of only 116 coins, it is argued that the Thwing group is comparable to what might be expected from regional averages. The Willy Howe group, numbering 77 coins, is argued to be quite different on the basis of three criteria. The first is the chronological skew of the coins, which include a greater proportion of 1st- and 2nd-century coins than might be expected from broader averages. This is particularly visible in Reece Periods 5 and 7. The second is the denomination of these early coins, which are exclusively silver with no bronze denominations. Most are unworn, implying a relatively quick deposit rather than being in circulation for a long period. Lastly, the distribution of coins mirrored other types of precious objects which were found at significant points when compared with the buildings and enclosures. The combination of these three elements led to the suggestion that much of this material culture was votive deposition.

Wold Newton has not undergone geophysical survey that would allow it to be compared against either Thwing or Willy Howe. However, the fields around the village have been extensively metal-detected over a number of years. This occurred primarily in the years before the hoard's discovery and in a number of different parts of the village. The finds are summarised in **Table 4.5**. While some of these finds are visible on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database, the majority have not been reported or recorded with the scheme. Digital images of a fairly substantial number of additional coin finds have been shared with one of the authors. These augment the data which are already in the public domain via the PAS. These digital images are a very partial record of the coins; often only a single face has been photographed and it is difficult to determine all of the detail of the coins. This explains the large numbers which are unattributable to a precise period. The effect of this is likely to underestimate significantly the numbers of coins from Periods 13–14 and 16–19 in particular. The PAS dataset, while smaller, comes with the benefit of fuller and more precise identifications as well as spatial data.

The non-hoard coins from Wold Newton range in production date from the AD 70s with a *denarius* of Vespasian to the 380s with a *siliqua* of Magnus Maximus. The 'per mill' values contained within **Table 4.5** must be cautiously compared with those from Thwing and Willy Howe as the relatively large number of unidentified coins skews the dataset. They are presented in **Figure 4.7** but caution must be exercised when comparing these data. This being said, the chronological distribution of the coins from Wold Newton is a closer match to that of Thwing than Willy Howe. While there are some coins of the 1st and 2nd century, these are not present in particularly significant numbers. Indeed, it is really within the early 3rd century, with coins of the Severan dynasty in Period 10, that Wold Newton appears to exhibit an unusual chronological signature. There are also more coins of Period 15, the Tetrarchy, than might otherwise be expected. This is common to both Thwing and Willy Howe and is perhaps indicative of a phenomenon across the Wolds more generally. The major deficiency is in Period 19 which is difficult to explain just from the vagaries of reporting. The only area where it is possible to make a slightly stronger argument for the similarity of the assemblage to that of Willy Howe is in the denomination of the early coinage. All but one of the coins to Period 10 are *denarii,* which is an unusually high proportion mirroring the situation at Willy Howe. The problems in identification prevent too precise conclusions being drawn from these data but it can be suggested that the coin assemblage from Wold Newton finds parallels with both Thwing and, to a lesser extent, Willy Howe. Its chronological profile is reasonably typical and

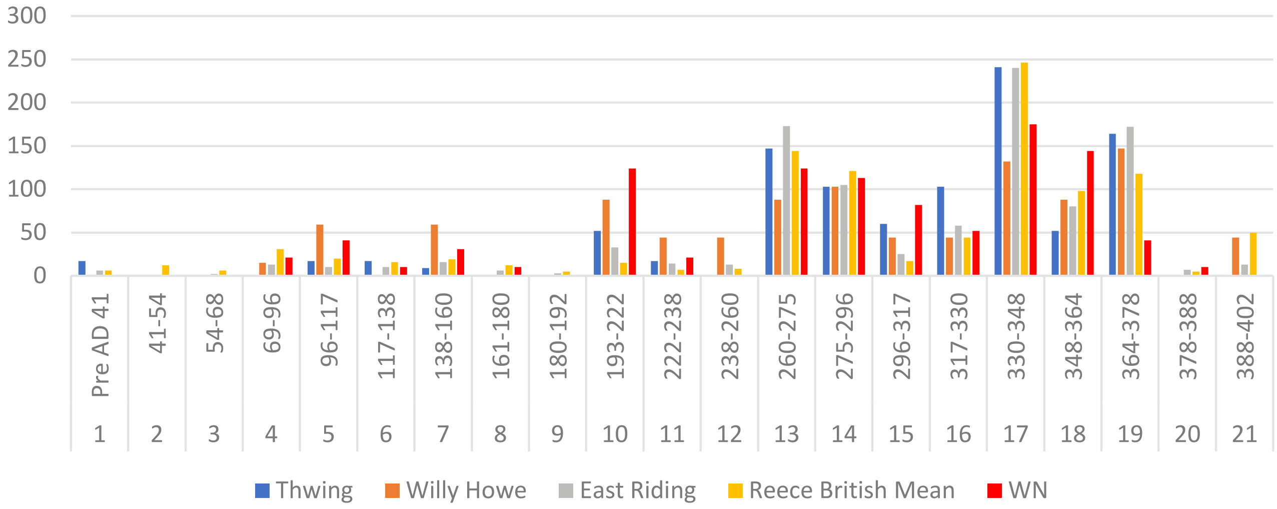


Figure 4.7 Histogram comparing 'per mill' coin values at Wold Newton, Thwing and Willy Howe with the East Riding regional average

		Number of coins			**'Per mill' values**		
Reece Period	**Date**	**Other**	**PAS**	**Combined**	**Other**	**PAS**	**Combined**
1	Pre-AD 41	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	41–54	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	54–68	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	69–96	0	2	2	0	33	21
5	96–117	1	3	4	28	49	41
6	117–38	0	1	1	0	16	10
7	138–60	1	2	3	28	33	31
8	161–80	1	0	1	28	0	10
9	180–92	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	193–222	4	8	12	111	131	124
11	222–38	0	2	2	0	33	21
12	238–60	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	260–75	3	9	12	83	148	124
14	275–96	6	5	11	167	82	113
15	296–317	3	5	8	83	82	82
16	317–30	2	3	5	56	49	52
17	330–48	6	11	17	167	180	175
18	348–64	6	8	14	167	131	144
19	364–78	3	1	4	83	16	41
20	378–88	0	1	1	0	16	10
21	388–402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number attributable to period		36	61	97			
Uncertain *denarius*		2		2			
Uncertain *sest./dup./as*			1	1			
Uncertain radiate		7	2	9			
Uncertain *nummus*		20	2	22			
Uncertain radiate/*nummus*		32		32			
Uncertain total		61	5	66			
Total number		97	66	163			

Table 4.5 Other coin finds from the Wold Newton area

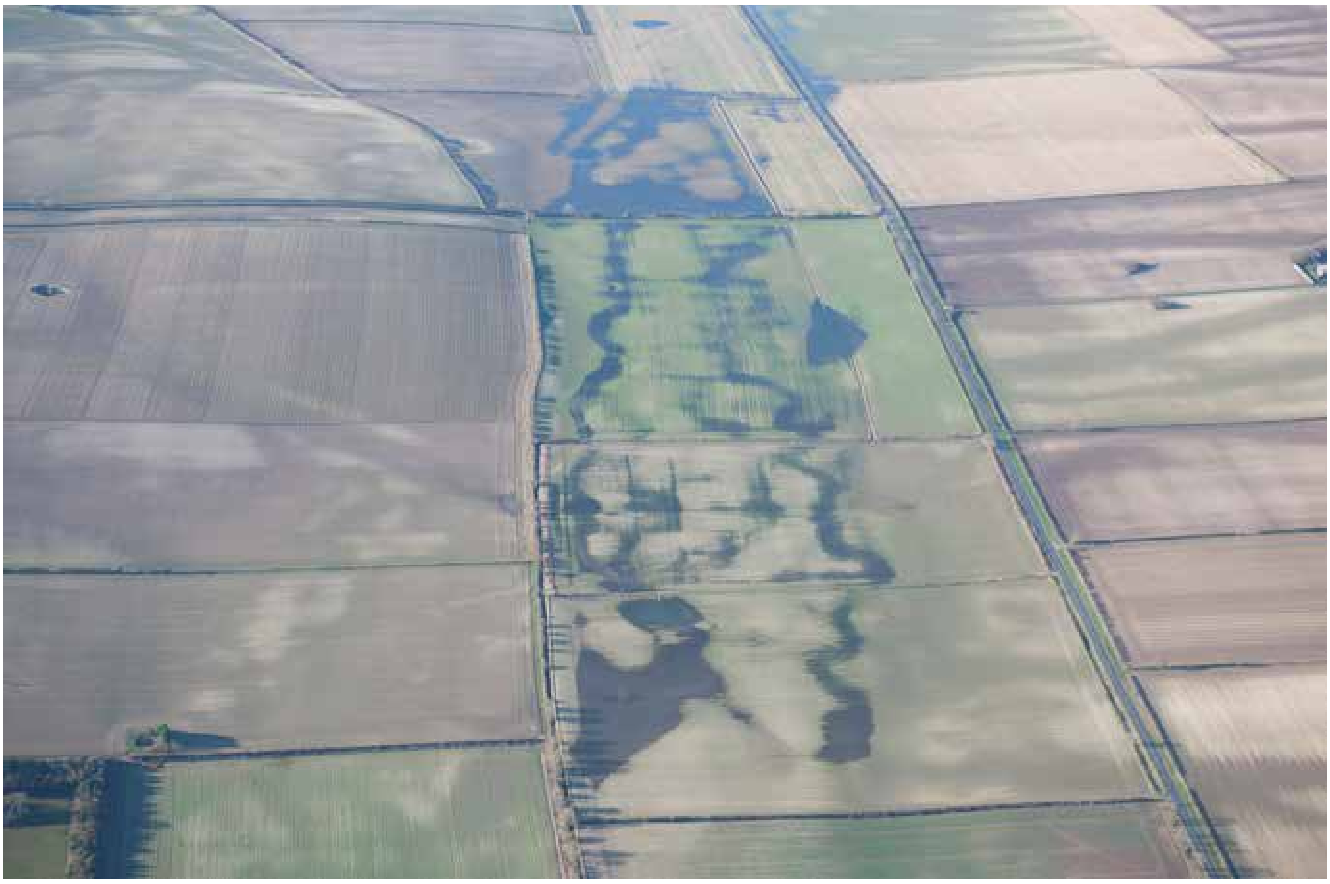


Figure 4.8 Aerial photograph of the fields to the south-west of Wold Newton in flood. The Gypsey Race runs vertically in the centre of the image. Image © Historic England Archive

finds similarity to a domestic settlement of middling sort at nearby Thwing. That being said, the preponderance of silver coinage in the early period is unusual and suggests that a ritual deposition is a possibility at Wold Newton, as it is at nearby Willy Howe. Wider analysis of Roman coin hoarding would emphasise their propitiatory aspect, which would also be possible for the Wold Newton hoard.[30]

The PAS coins can be plotted according to their findspot and help to build a picture of the Roman landscape around the village.[31] The modern village of Wold Newton sits towards the centre of the parish of the same name. There are two modern routes through the village which run north–south and east–west. This east–west route is mirrored in the course of the 'Gypsey Race', a water source which feeds much of the upper reaches of the Yorkshire Wolds. There are Roman finds along each of these routes out of the village. This may reflect the fact that these are fields which are closest to modern routes, and thus easiest to metal detect. Nonetheless, the finds of Roman material in most directions around the village would appear to confirm that there is Roman activity around much of the area that forms the modern village. This is thinly spread for the most part, with the only real concentration of finds in proximity to the Gypsey Race water course, south of the village. The combination of a coin profile which implies longevity in the use of Roman material culture at the site, and a reasonably wide distribution of Roman objects across an area of several hundred square metres, would suggest that there is likely to have been a settlement at Wold Newton for much of the period between, at least, the 2nd and mid-4th centuries.

The concentration of finds in proximity to the Gypsey Race south of the village is worthy of note as it is in this area that the Wold Newton hoard was discovered. This waterway is now culverted into a narrow and tightly linear channel; the waterway used to be much wider and less predictable. Indeed, an early 19th-century geological record describes the Gypsey Race as:

> intermittent springs…[which burst]…out of this new opening, together with the accumulation of mud, sand and gravel…The springs, though they always rise the near the same spot…In other seasons they never rise at all[32]

The description of the Gypsey Race suggests that it was sporadic, unpredictable and dramatic in appearance (**Fig. 4.8**). This is of note given the proximity of the hoard and also the connection between watery places and coin hoards in the period.[33] These 'watery places' offered an interface between different worlds and were important locations within the landscape for votive depositions. This is the proposed context for the material culture at nearby Willy Howe. Indeed, the deposition of the Wold Newton hoard has been specifically identified as potentially good evidence for the phenomenon of hoards and watery places.[34] There is a strong possibility that it is the connection to the Gypsey Race that explains why the Wold Newton hoard was buried in its location. This can be connected to the unusual natural phenomenon which occurred in relation to the Gypsey Race.

Conclusions

The Wold Newton hoard is both a typical and an unusual find. It is uncommon because it is one of few hoards of the Tetrarchic period from Yorkshire and one of the largest from Britain. It is typical because its patterns are very similar to contemporary hoards from Britain and Gaul. The Wold Newton hoard suggests that Yorkshire was well connected with a pool of currency which circulated across much of the north-western empire. The London mint made a significant contribution to this circulating currency, but coins from all of the western mints were also available in significant quantities.

It is perhaps most helpful to draw together the above in terms of the biography of the hoard. On at least two occasions between 307 and 308 parcels of currency were removed from circulation, with the earlier finding its way into the lower half of the hoard vessel and the later on the top. Following that, it is likely that the hoard vessel was placed in the ground. This is what occurred with the Frome hoard.[35] The difficulties that the finder had in removing the vessel from the ground suggest that it may have been difficult to gently lower a heavy, coin-filled yet thin-walled, vessel into the ground without it shattering. As such, it is likely that a hole was dug and the empty vessel placed in the ground. The two parcels were then added to the pot, and are likely to have been poured from another container of some form. Whether this was on one occasion in 307 and another in 308, or both at the same time, is uncertain. It was then covered with the fragment of another vessel. This may have had a practical aspect, to protect the coins inside, although it is also tempting to read it as a symbolic closing of the vessel.

Such a biography raises the major question – what prompted the burial at Wold Newton? Any suggested solution must consider both the chronology and geography of its deposition. The former may suggest a connection to the monetary reforms of the time, something of an 'economic' explanation for the hoard. The weight of the *nummus* was reduced twice in quick succession in 307. Several hoards appear to coincide with these reforms. The earlier group of coins from the Wold Newton hoard dates from just before the first reduction whereas the second group ends shortly after the second. It is unlikely that these rapid changes in the circulating currency did not play a role in making the coins suitable for hoarding. Focusing more upon the geographic context it is also possible to suggest a 'ritual' aspect to the hoard. It was buried close to the Gypsey Race and the erratic water flow from that source would certainly place the hoard into the realm of votive depositions close to watery places. Broader analysis[36] would suggest a potential propitiatory aspect of this, with coin hoards offered to appease the gods. Indeed, taking the evidence to its very extreme, it might be possible to suggest that multiple depositions at the same spot could be connected to the occasional, dramatic emergence of water in springtime, with ritual being reinforced through repetition. The burial of the Wold Newton hoard may have either an 'economic' or a 'ritual' explanation. Indeed, it may be that an explanation encompassing both is most suitable. In such a situation, the watery place at Wold Newton provides an appropriate place for deposit, while the rapidly changing currency meant that coins were objects whose values were under near constant consideration.

Notes

1 The hoard has been described as a part of the recent comprehensive listing of Roman coin hoards (Bland 2018) where it is listed as no. 2004.

2 See discussion in Hartley 2006.

3 Ferraby *et al.* 2017.

4 This description provided by Ralph Jackson, British Museum, as a part of the original Treasure report.

5 Proctor 2014.

6 Bastien 1980, 90 dates the first reduction to April 307.

7 Bastien 1980, 86 dates the second reduction in the Constantinian mints to November 307. Drost (2013, 38) suggests that it occurred slightly earlier, around the end of the summer, in the Maxentian mints (*Ticinum*, *Aquileia*, Rome and Carthage).

8 The date of the promotion of Constantine to the rank of Augustus has long been debated. Festy has demonstrated that this event took place at the end of the year 307, but before 10 December (Festy 1982).

9 In this table are hoards buried in the late 300s/early 310s with more than 1,000 coins. The major Juillac hoard (23,000+ coins) has not been included as its study is ongoing. NB: for Fyfield, Seltz and Montbouy, all the unmarked coins have been assigned to the London mint.

10 According to a survey of PAS data (www.finds.org.uk) in 2016 by one of the present authors, 49 contemporary copies were identified among 620 *nummi* struck between 294 and 307 (single finds only).

11 Cloke and Toone 2015. Prior to the publication of this work, we sorted the London coins from the Wold Newton hoard according to our own standards, which matched almost exactly Cloke and Toone's standard. We thank the authors for checking our catalogue.

12 Bastien 1959b, 40; Bastien 1971, 153. See also Cloke and Toone 2015, 30–1 (Parts 1.02 and 1.03).

13 Estiot 2018, 299.

14 Stewartby 1996, 163, followed by Bastien 1965, 86–8 and Cloke and Toone 2015, 48.

15 Maxentius, the son of Maximian, was also part of this tripartite alliance but Constantine apparently did not strike coins in his name in London.

16 Stewartby 1996.

17 The fact that the majority of the coins in the hoard have not been cleaned did not allow an exhaustive die-study.

18 In the catalogue, unlisted types are indicated by the symbol –. Unlisted *officina* is indicated by the same symbol between brackets following the corresponding *RIC* number.

19 Bastien 1980.

20 Drost 2014a.

21 On that issue, see Bastien 1976.

22 Alecu and Franke 1969, no. 321.

23 *RIC* VI, 149–50 and 195, nos 502–3.

24 Chameroy *et al.* 2014.

25 Besly and Webster 2002, 184.

26 Ferraby *et al.* 2017.

27 Ferraby *et al.* 2017, 270–1.

28 Ferraby *et al.* 2017, 211.

29 Dividing by Reece Periods follows a methodology originally developed in Reece 1991. Data are from Ferraby *et al.* 2017, 73–80. For a more recent study using similar methods see Walton 2012. 'Per mill' values represent the numbers which would be expected if the assemblage were 1,000 coins and provide a way of comparing across different size site assemblages.

30 Bland *et al.* 2020, 206.

31 No map is included here as findspots cannot be publicly shared at a useful resolution to enable this.

32 Young 1828, 28–9.

33 Bland *et al.* 2020.

34 cf. Ferraby *et al.* 2017, 231; Bland *et al.* 2020, 110.

35 Bland *et al.* 2020, 219–20.

36 Bland *et al.* 2020, 206.

Chapter 5
The Rauceby Hoard

Adam Daubney, Sam Bromage and Eleanor Ghey

Discovery and excavation
Adam Daubney and Sam Bromage

The Rauceby hoard was discovered on Sunday 9 July 2017 by metal detectorists Robin Jones and Craig Paul. On the day of discovery, the field was stubble, and on gaining a signal the metal detectorists dug down through the ploughsoil to discover a flat piece of unworked limestone. The piece of limestone had evidently been placed over the rim of a large greyware vessel which in turn was filled with copper alloy coins. Concerned for the security of the hoard, the finders removed the contents of the vessel but left the pot *in situ*. The discovery was duly reported to Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire Finds Liaison Officer), who then reported the find to the Coroner for Lincolnshire as potential Treasure under the stipulations of the Treasure Act (1996).

Excavation of the findspot was carried out on Tuesday 25 July 2017 by Sam Bromage (University of Sheffield) and Adam Daubney, with assistance from Craig Paul. The purpose of the excavation was to recover the hoard vessel and establish the context of the deposit.

A 1m^2 test pit was initially opened, centred on the findspot, and the plough soil (001) was carefully removed. No distinct feature edges were initially evident, so the test pit was expanded by approximately 0.10m in all directions, exposing the potential limits of the feature. The uppermost level of disturbed material (010), redeposited by the finders following the recovery of the coins, was then removed; this also filled the vessel's cavity and included vessel fragments and a broken, pierced stone tile which the finders said originally capped the mouth of the vessel. After examining the *in situ* vessel it was decided that, owing to its fragility, it should be approached as if it were an urned cremation, with the now largely evident pit being divided into quadrants and excavated in spits.[1] With recovery of the depositional context of the hoard in mind, the excavation was comprehensively recorded throughout. Opposite quadrants were excavated so as to allow for the drawing of two profile sections, while also providing some continued support to the fragile body of the vessel (**Figs 5.1–2**). An initial pre-excavation plan was made following the exposure of the feature (**Fig. 5.3**) and, following the removal of each spit or when appropriate, six subsequent overlay plans were recorded using four fixed drawing points (**Figs 5.4–9**; see also **Fig. 5.13**).

The quadrants chosen to be initially excavated were those to the north-west and south-east of the vessel. First, the uppermost fill of the pit (002) was removed. The fill both sealed the feature and continued to the north beyond the limits of excavation. This context contained pottery fragments, animal bone and some sparse charcoal, and may represent an occupation layer that post-dates the deposition of the hoard, being most likely medieval in date. This layer continued to a depth of 0.15m, where it became evident that the very large limestone inclusions, initially identified, had most likely been deliberately placed, forming a sort of packing (**Figs 5.4–5**). Subsequently the true extent of the pit became evident, extending beyond the limits of the excavation. Unfortunately, due to the limited time frame, it was impossible to extend the test pit to incorporate the entire feature and so excavation continued, focusing on the vessel and its immediate context. The limestone packing was

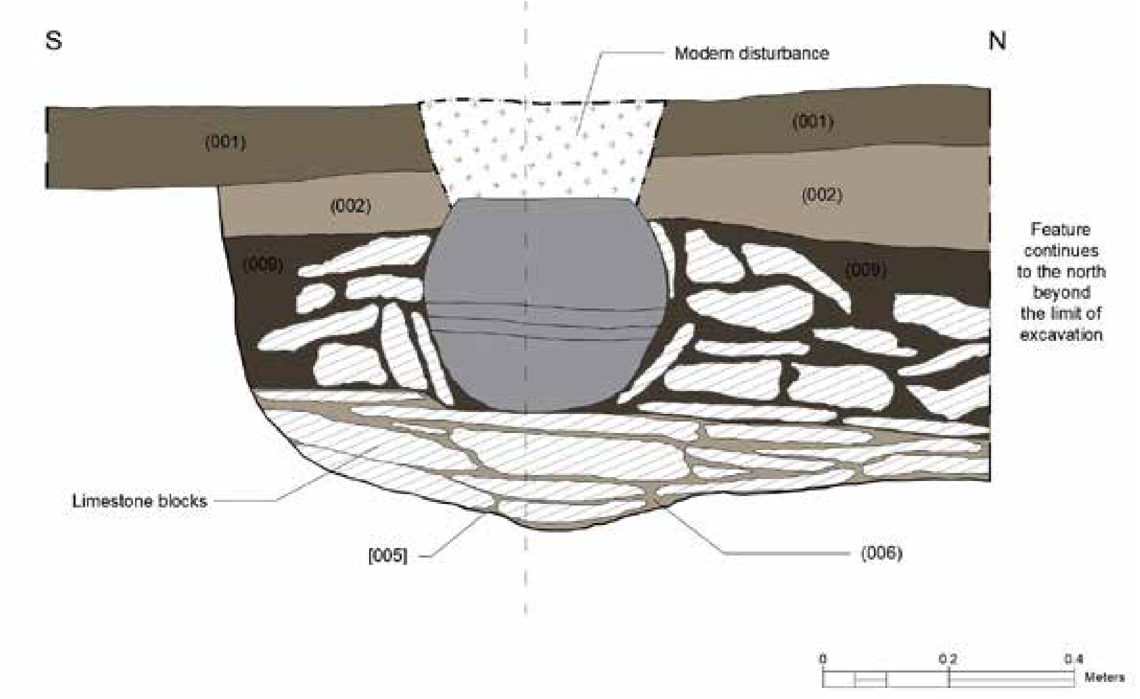


Figure 5.1 E/W facing mirrored section of pit [005], showing the depositional context of the vessel which contained Hoard A

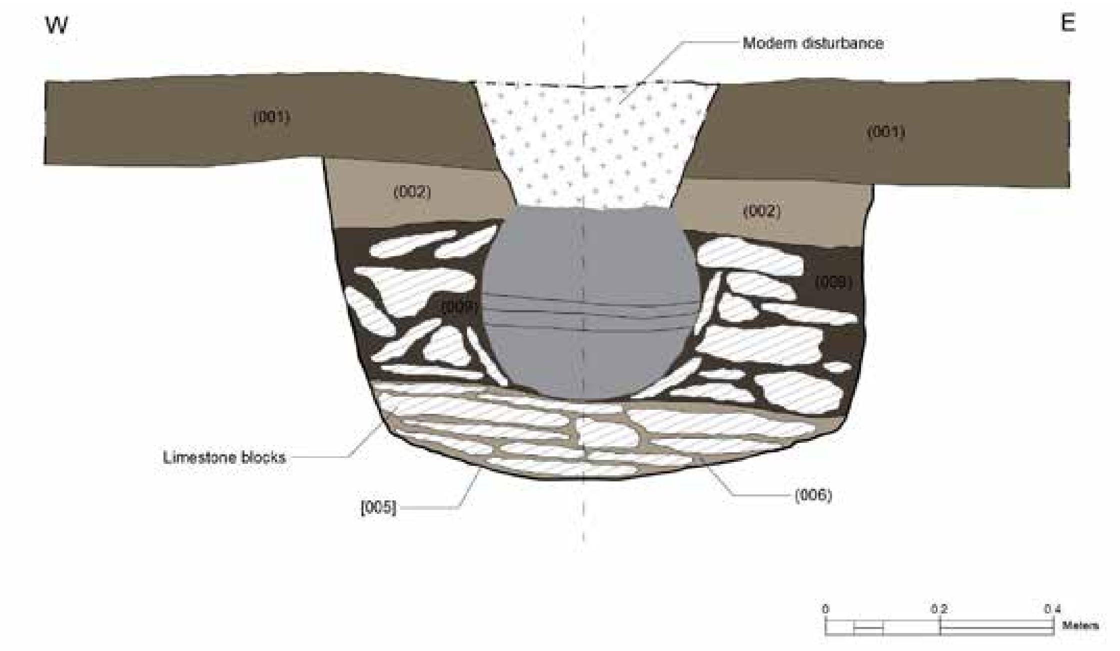


Figure 5.2 N/S facing mirrored section of pit [005], showing the depositional context of the vessel which contained Hoard A

removed to a depth of approximately 0.40m, at which point, owing to the density of limestone inclusions, it was no longer possible to continue the excavation of individual quadrants (**Fig. 5.6**).

Following the removal of the two section walls, additional notes were kept of the excavation process and a thorough photographic record was maintained so as to allow for the informed completion of the section drawings. The north-east and south-west quadrants were then excavated to the same depth, approximately 0.40m. Excavation continued until the vessel was sufficiently exposed to allow for its systematic removal and each vessel fragment was labelled in order to aid in its accurate reconstruction. Once only the base of the vessel remained it became evident that both it and the limestone packing had been placed on a distinct, level, limestone platform (**Fig. 5.7**). A second, much smaller hoard was identified to the north-east of the first and was apparently similarly deliberately placed on top of this limestone platform (**Fig. 5.8**). This second hoard has been labelled ‘hoard B’.[2] On the removal of hoard B, along with the remaining vessel base fragments, a samian ware sherd was identified beneath the pot, possibly having been deliberately placed prior to the vessel’s deposition. The lower limestone layer was permeated with flecks of dark organic inclusions centred on the pot’s former location. It was unclear whether this was the remains of an organic substance – perhaps a food offering – or was the result of material leaching from the base of the vessel. This layer

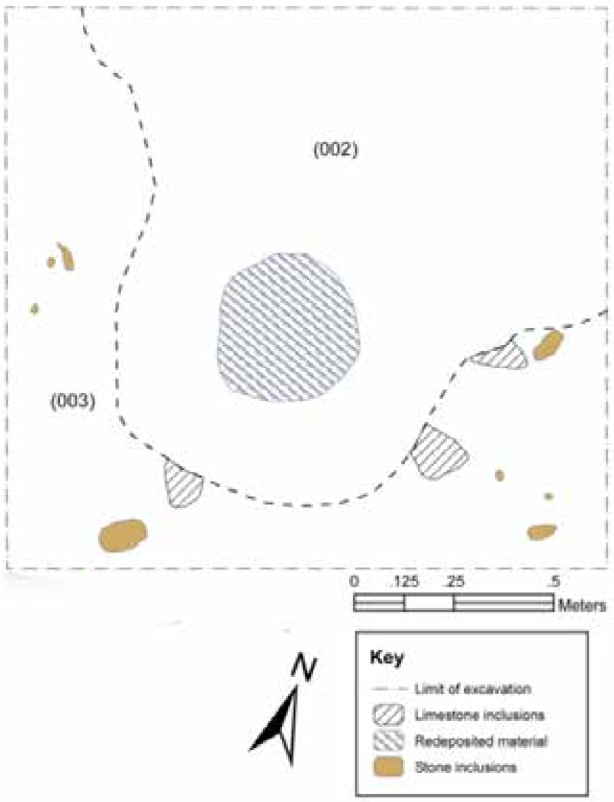


Figure 5.3 Plan of excavation following removal of topsoil (001)

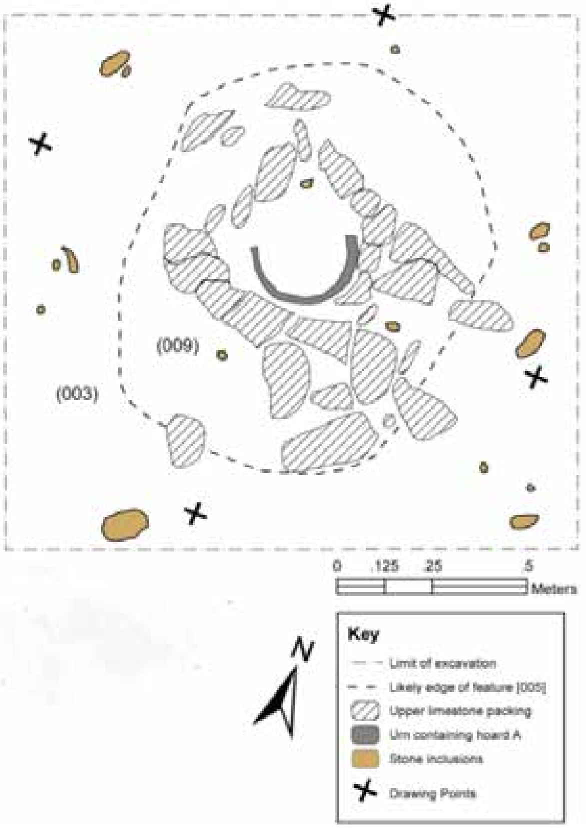


Figure 5.4 Plan of excavation following removal of the material re-deposited following the extraction of Hoard B by the finders, and the potential occupation layer (002)

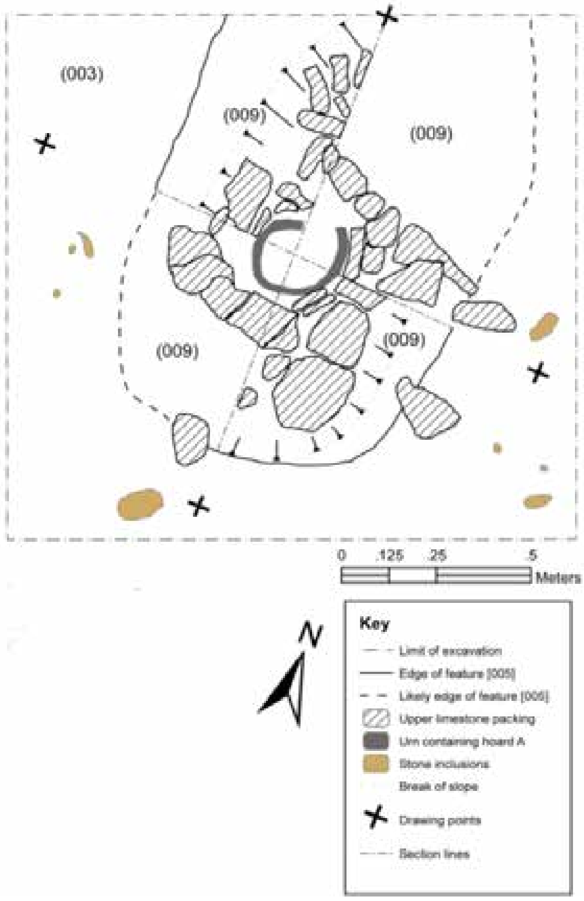


Figure 5.5 Plan of excavation following removal of uppermost layer of limestone packing from NW and SE quadrants

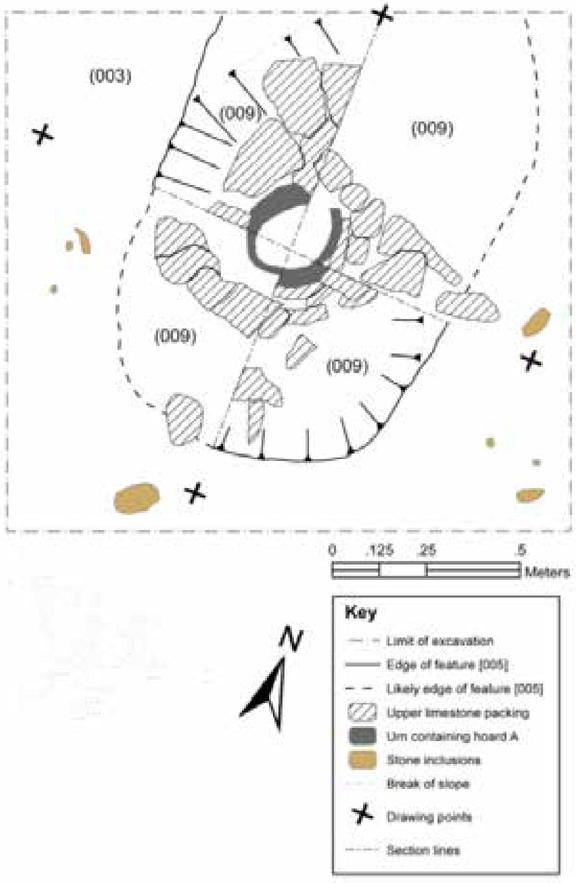


Figure 5.6 Plan of excavation following the removal of as much limestone packing as possible from the NW and SE quadrants. Removal of any further material would have resulted in the sections collapsing

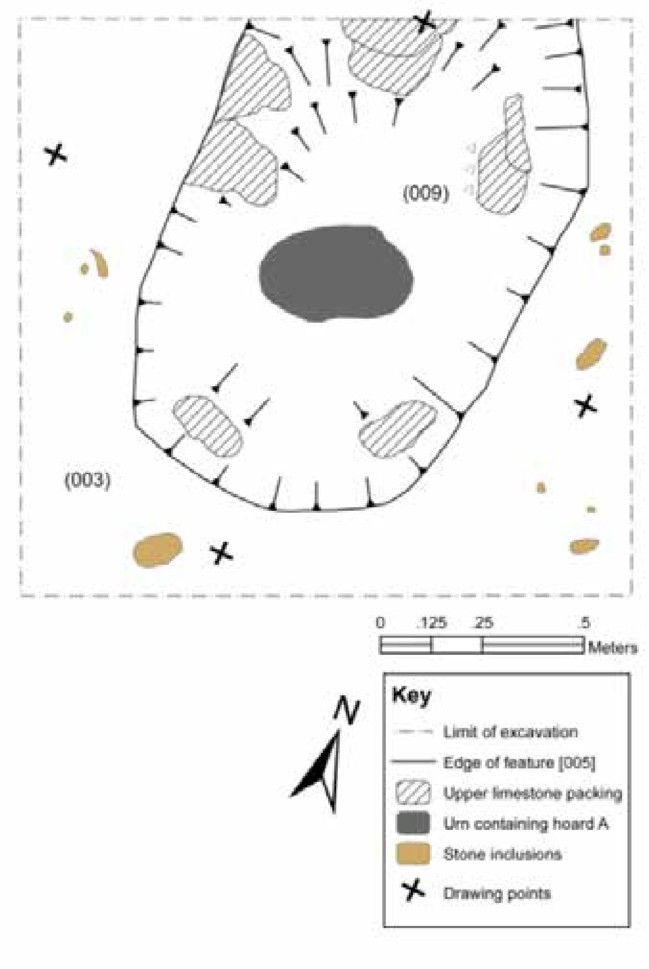


Figure 5.7 Plan of excavation following the removal of all the limestone packing from around the upper part of the urn formerly containing Hoard A. The majority of the urn itself has been removed and only the base remains *in situ*

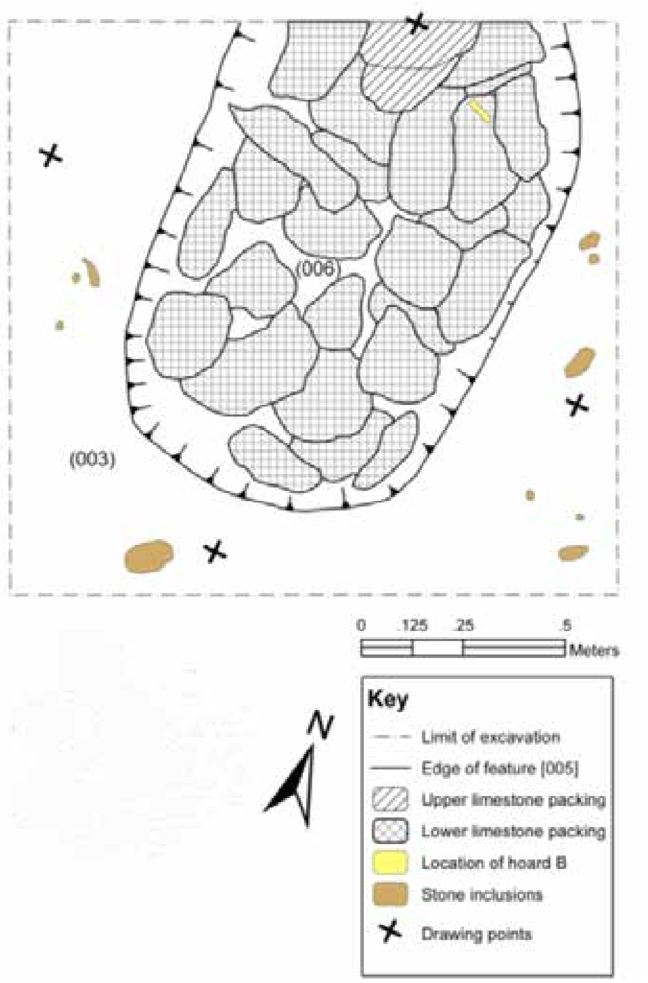


Figure 5.8 Plan of excavation following the complete removal of the uppermost layer of limestone packing (009). This revealed a substantial, deliberately laid limestone layer (006) filling the base of the feature. A second deposit of coins was also exposed, Hoard B

proved to be the lowermost and once removed, the pit's base was clearly visible (**Fig. 5.9**).

The hoard vessel

The hoard was contained within a collar-rimmed greyware jar which can be attributed to the Swanpool kilns at Lincoln. The jar is a reduced ware decorated with a band of moulded notches or frill immediately below the rim. This decoration allows it to be identified as Swanpool type C4. Such jars are strongly represented from the mid- to late 3rd century and were most common in the mid-4th century.[3]

Interpretation

No contexts were identified within the sub-oval, pit-like feature that would specifically indicate it having already been open and in use prior to the deposition of the two hoards and their associated contexts. As such it is probable that this feature was cut specifically for the purpose of their deposition. The pit was deliberately lined with large, flat limestone blocks to create a level platform, on which it is possible that an offering of some sort was made; it is certain that something was deliberately burned, as evidenced by the localised burnt organic inclusions noted in association with the lower limestone pit lining (006). Onto the location of this offering was placed a large globular vessel which was then filled with 3,099 copper alloy coins (hoard A), likely to have been as part of a single deposition event. A second deposit of 10 copper alloy radiates (hoard B) was simultaneously deposited, and both hoards were then sealed by a dense layer of limestone blocks (009), similar in size to those used to line the base of the pit: again indicating the contemporary deposition of these associated contexts.

It is likely that a lid of some sort, possibly represented by the redeposited pierced stone tile already described, covered the vessel's opening and may have remained exposed above the level of limestone packing to allow for the offering of libations, or perhaps the addition of further coins. The formation of an occupation layer below the level of the pit cut would suggest that it was left exposed following the completion of the deposition event; if so, the near-white limestone, standing proud of the contemporary ground level, would have made for a visible landmark.

Further evidence for the conspicuous character of the hoard may be suggested from the weight of the coins comprising hoard A, which would seem to have been too great for them to have been placed inside the vessel prior to deposition. Accordingly, it seems likely that the vessel must have been initially placed onto the limestone platform and then packed, with the coins being only subsequently deposited. This would have been a very visible process and it is possible that their deposition was intended to be observed.

The Rauceby area in the Roman period

Rauceby is located on the Jurassic limestone scarp which runs north to south through the length of the county of Lincolnshire.[4] Today, the landscape is characterised by broad open views across a largely arable landscape, with major routes running north–south and minor routes running east–west.[5] The Roman Ermine Street, which once ran from London to York, is still identifiable for much of its length through the Rauceby area and is located just 1.3km to the west of the hoard site. Small rural farmsteads in the vicinity of the hoard are suggested from aerial photography, fieldwalking, and from a limited number of archaeological excavations in the area.[6] Further afield lies the important Roman settlement of Ancaster, some 2.5km to the south-west, and the Iron Age/Roman centre at Sleaford, located some 6.5km to the east. Both Ancaster and Sleaford are connected by the River Slea, which runs 1km to the south of the hoard site.

No archaeological fieldwork other than the excavation of the hoard has been undertaken on the field; however, other finds recovered through metal detecting in a *c.* 500m radius of the hoard indicate activity throughout the Roman period. Finds include an array of high-quality dress accessories of the late 1st and 2nd centuries, as well as coinage of the 3rd and 4th centuries. Late Iron Age coinage is also present in small numbers.

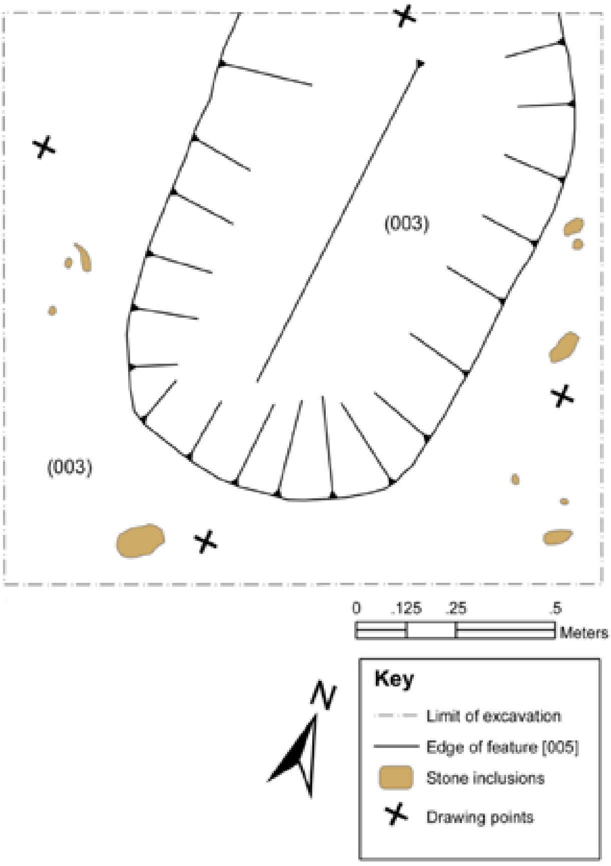


Figure 5.9 Plan of excavation following the removal of all deposits from [005]

The coins

Eleanor Ghey

Following retrieval and the excavation described above, the coins were brought to the British Museum for cataloguing.[7] For this, the hoard was treated as a single unit owing to the fact that the coins had already been removed from the vessel prior to archaeological intervention. This meant that any potential internal stratigraphy of the hoard (as observed in Wold Newton) would not have been preserved. The coins had already been partly cleaned by the finder prior to being handed in, and as they were legible, no further conservation work was considered necessary in order to catalogue the hoard for Treasure valuation purposes (as per standard policy in such cases). However, as the coins were not cleaned to display standards, a few identifications must remain tentative. The images in the plates (see pp. 288–334) were taken prior to cleaning. A portion of the hoard was subsequently acquired by the British Museum (2022,4018.1 to .375) and has received further cleaning and stabilisation. Unfortunately, the remainder of the coins were not acquired locally and were returned to the finder after full imaging of the London mint portion. The hoard is recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database as LIN-F6D516 (2017 T694).

The contents and date of the hoard

A summary of the contents of the hoard is tabulated below. The main hoard consists of 3,099 coins, of which 3,097 are Tetrarchic *nummi* dating from between AD 294 and 307–8, and two earlier radiates, of the emperors Gallienus and Probus. The separate, smaller hoard of 10 radiates was apparently inserted into the coin hoard pit during or after the deposition date of the main hoard, although its contents are earlier in date. It had been carefully placed to one side, within the limestone packing of the main hoard. The latest coins in the radiate hoard date to the reigns of Maximian (AD 286–305, coin dated by Bastien to AD 293) and the usurper emperor Carausius (AD 286–293) and were issued prior to the AD 294 reform of the coinage, probably in AD 292–3 (S. Moorhead pers. comm.). The reasons for this insertion must remain speculative but they could have perhaps been a closing deposit, older coins removed from the main hoard during sorting, or residual coins found while digging the pit.

Summary of the radiate hoard[8]:

Central empire	
Gallienus, AD 260–8	4
Salonina	1
Claudius II, AD 268–70	1
Diocletian and Maximian, AD 286–305	
Maximian (pre-reform)	1
Gallic empire	
Victorinus (AD 269–71)	1
Tetricus I (AD 271–4)	
Tetricus II	1
Britannic empire	
Carausius, AD 286–93	1
Total	**10**

	London	Trier	Lyon	*Ticinum*	*Aquileia*	Rome	Carthage	*Siscia*	*Thessalonica*	*Heraclea*	*Cyzicus*	Antioch	Alexandria	Uncertain	Copies	Total
Radiates (260–82)	–	–	1	–	–	1 (Milan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Nummi, 1/32*l.* (294–May 305)	536	1,433	466	120	8	97	24	9	1	3	3	4	1	5	19	2,729
Nummi, 1/32*l.* (May 305–early 307)	291	24	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	316
Nummi, 1/40*l.* (spring/ summer 307)	29	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
Nummi, 1/48*l.* (from summer 307)	19	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
Total	**875**	**1,459**	**469**	**121**	**8**	**98**	**24**	**9**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**5**	**19**	**3,099**

Table 5.1 Summary of the *nummus* hoard by mint

Mint-mark / group	Issue date	Weight standard / diameter	Number of coins
– –//LON	*c.* 297	1/32*l.*	14
– –//–, intermediary group, heads	*c.* 297	1/32*l.*	7
– –//–, intermediary group, busts	*c.* 297	1/32*l.*	14
– –//–, group IIa	*c.* 300–303	1/32*l.*	308
– –//–, group IIb	*c.* 300–303	1/32*l.*	39
– –//–, group III	*c.* 303–May 305	1/32*l.*	154
– –//–	*c.* May 305–early 307	1/32*l.*	291
– –//–	*c.* April–Nov. 307	1/40*l.*, 24mm	–
– –//PLN	*c.* April–Nov. 307	1/40*l.*, 24mm	29
– –//–	*c.* Nov.–Dec. 307	1/48*l.*, 23mm	12
– –//PLN	*c.* Nov. 307–309/310	1/48*l.*, 23mm	7
			Total 875

Table 5.2 Divisions of the London mint groups as catalogued (following Drost, this volume, Chapter 12)

The bulk of the main hoard is made up of early *nummi* dating to AD 305, with a smaller proportion of *nummi* from the Second and Third Tetrarchies from the London mint in particular and ending with a small 'tail' of *nummi* of the first and second reduction, mainly from London (**Table 5.1**). The hoard ends with coins of all the rulers in the Second and Third Tetrarchies and of the deified former emperors Diocletian and Maximian. It does not contain any coins of Constantine I issued after he attained the rank of Augustus in December 307. However, the latest coin in the hoard is of Maximian Herculius dated to the same period, late AD 307 to 308.

Latest coins by mint:

London	– –//PLN (1/48*l.*)	AD 307–309/10
Trier	S A//PTR (1/48*l.*)	end AD 307–end AD 308
Lyon	Altar N//PLG (1/40*l.*)	spring AD 307

The majority of the unmarked coins were attributed to London using the schema of Cloke and Toone, with 38 identified as unmarked coins from Lyon. The London mint portion breaks down as shown in **Table 5.2**.

A small number of irregular coins were identified in the hoard, on the basis of poor style or anomalous weights, though this is at times necessarily subjective. Most appeared to be struck copies, though a few appear cast. The forgeries would repay further work and potential die analysis.

Parallels

The closest parallel with Rauceby is the Wold Newton hoard, which, like Fyfield, is approximately two-thirds of the size. This makes Rauceby the second-largest British hoard of this date, just smaller than Evenley with 3,153 coins, and the largest such hoard that has been fully recorded. However, the large proportion of earlier coins in Evenley might perhaps suggest that there were originally two deposits there – the radiates are largely pre-reform radiates from the central empire and that hoard lacks the post-reform radiates found in larger numbers in the Tetrarchic hoard from Langtoft. It would therefore seem reasonable to suggest, by comparison with Evenley (22% radiates, mainly pre-AD 274 reform) and Langtoft (59%, mainly post-AD 274 reform), that radiates were still circulating in some numbers at the time of deposition but had been selected out in this find.

The small tail of reduced *nummi* is seen in both Fyfield and Wold Newton, which mirror Rauceby very closely in this (**Fig. 5.10**) and also in the proportions from the main mints. The similarity between these two closely dated hoards (and the PAS background, see Brown this volume,

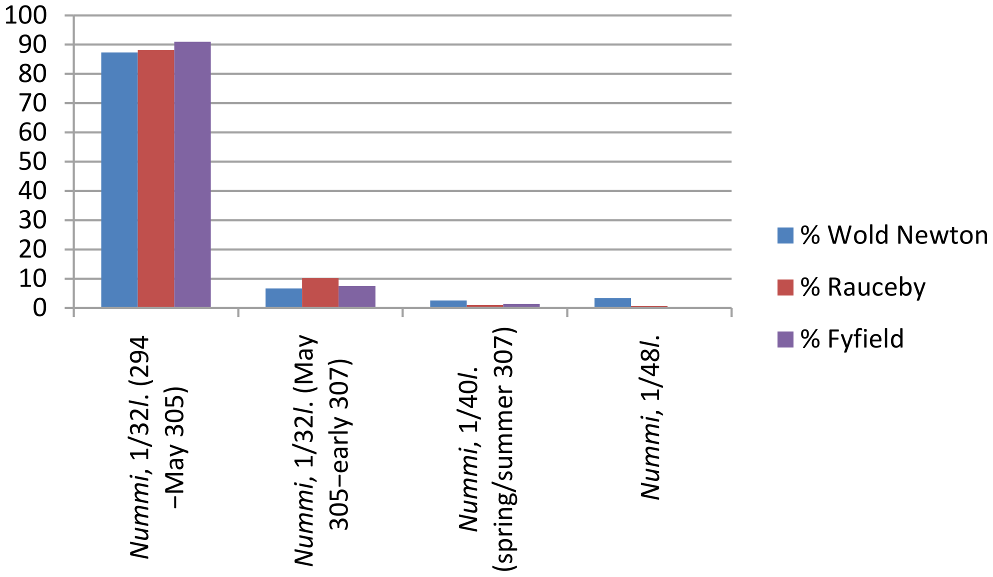


Figure 5.10 Percentages of *nummi* of successive reductions in the Wold Newton, Rauceby and Fyfield hoards

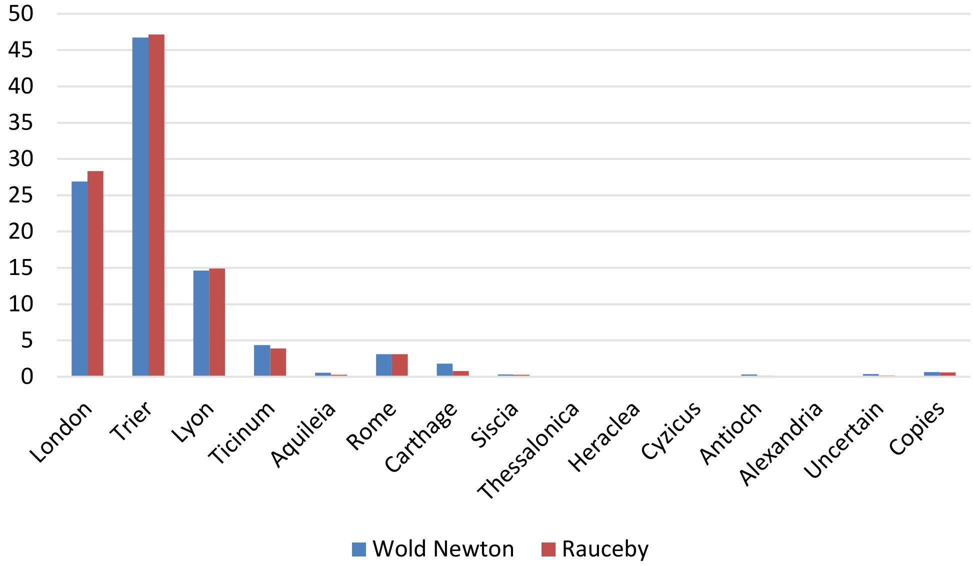


Figure 5.11 Percentages of mints represented in the Rauceby and Wold Newton hoards

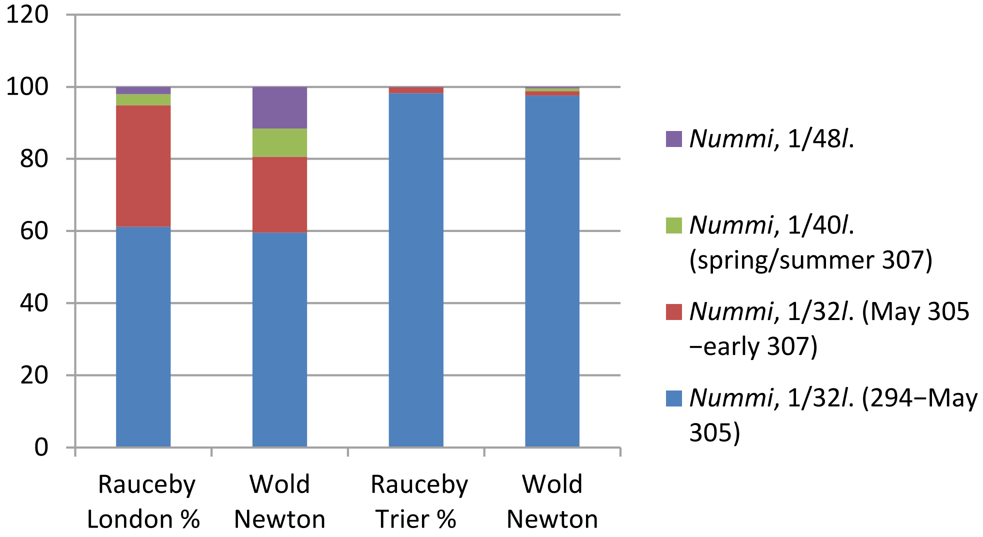


Figure 5.12 Percentages of coins of successive reductions for London and Trier mints for Rauceby and Wold Newton

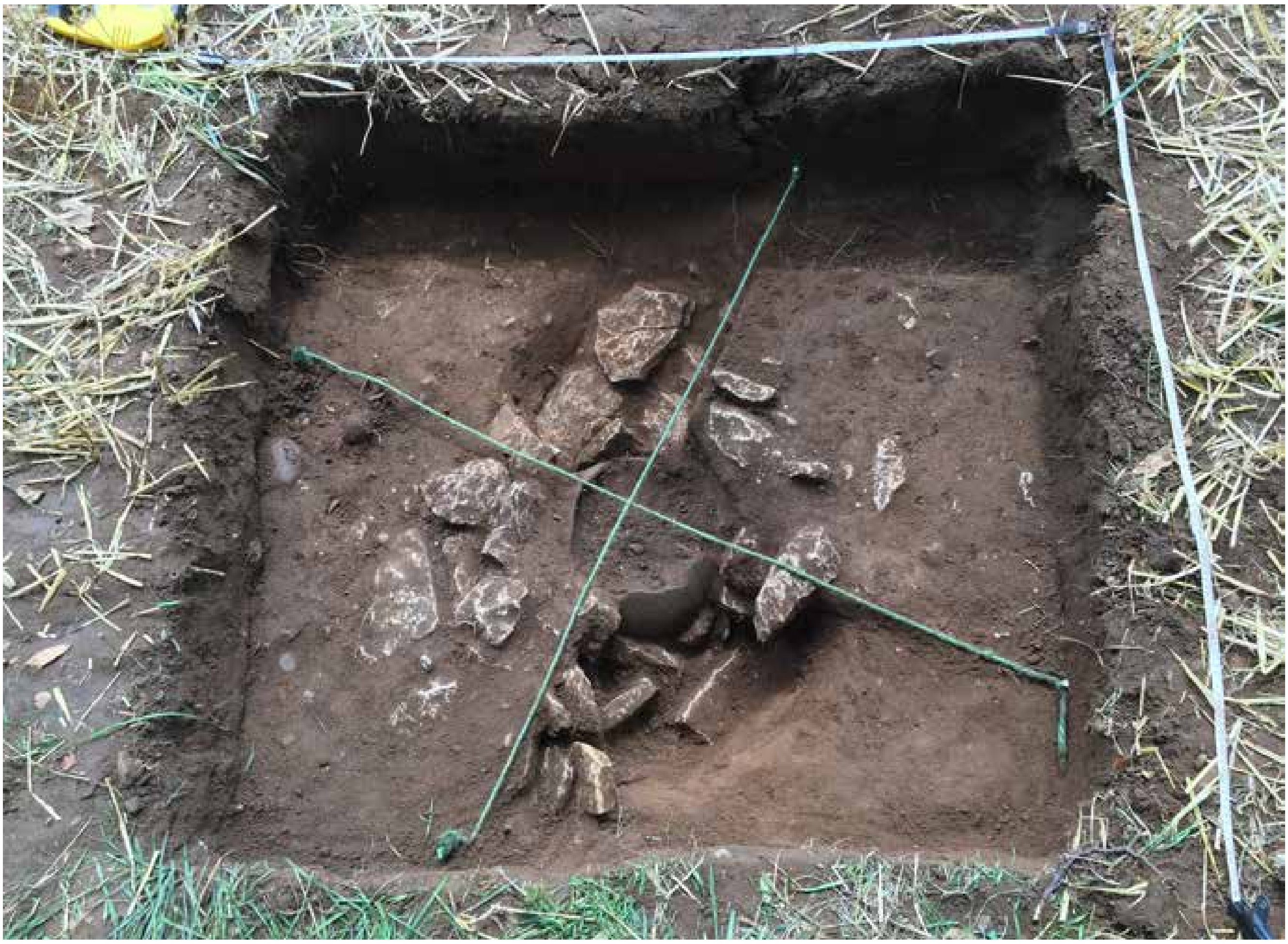


Figure 5.13 The Rauceby hoard pot after topsoil removal. Image © Adam Daubney

p. 29) might suggest that the hoard does represent the coins in circulation at this date. Rauceby does have slightly fewer reduced *nummi* than Wold Newton, however.

When compared to Wold Newton the proportions represented by the various mints are fairly similar (**Fig. 5.11**), but Wold Newton generally has a higher proportion of the later issues of the London mint (**Fig. 5.12**). This is not observed for the coins of the mint of Trier, however, perhaps reflecting the time-lag for coins of Trier to reach Britain (and/or to travel to a rural area) compared to the mint of London. This difference could point to the Rauceby hoard being incomplete or a split find that has not been wholly recovered; alternatively, it reflects the suggested composition of Wold Newton from two amalgamated batches (see Drost this volume, p. 97). Coins of eastern mints are rare after the early phase, as with other contemporary hoards (the later Bridgend hoard being an exception), though Rauceby has a slightly smaller proportion of the less well-represented mints (particularly Carthage) than Wold Newton.

Notes

1 McKinley 2000.

2 Catalogued in Chapter 13 as hoard A and vice versa.

3 Darling 1977; Darling and Precious 2014, 126, fig. 106, no. 1024; Webster and Booth 1947.

4 Swinnerton and Kent 1981, 50.

5 Lord and MacIntosh 2011, 71.

6 Glover 2008.

7 I am grateful to Adam Daubney and Andrew Brown for their assistance with sorting the coins and to Richard Abdy, Vincent Drost, Lee Toone and Hugh Cloke for their advice and comments on coins in the catalogue. I would also like to thank Pippa Pearce, who cleaned coins for photography and additional identification, and Alberto Giannese for photography. Thanks also to Ian Richardson and the Treasure registrars for their support during the Treasure process.

8 This hoard has been catalogued in Chapter 13 as hoard A and the main hoard as hoard B.

Chapter 6

The Fyfield Hoard

Hubert J. Cloke and Lee Toone

Introduction

The publication in this volume of the Rauceby (2017, 3,097 coins) and Wold Newton (2014, 1,857 coins) hoards, the largest and third-largest hoards of Tetrarchic *nummi* ever found in Britain, invites a reconsideration of the second-largest such hoard, Fyfield (Oxon. ex Berks, 1944, 2,129 coins).[1] Although the Fyfield hoard, housed since its discovery in the Ashmolean Museum, is frequently cited in studies of the coinage of the Tetrarchy, the only available listing of its contents is a catalogue published by E.T. Leeds in 1946 without the benefit of modern reference works.[2]

Using Leeds' catalogue as the point of departure, the present catalogue approaches Leeds' work as 'legacy data' and employs modern reference works to make the hoard intelligible and accessible to scholars studying comparable hoards.[3] This approach both follows and departs from other important legacy data recoveries such as Market Stainton, Falmouth and Seltz (Alsace).[4] The first two, like Fyfield, were found in Britain, and their studies were based on written records and examination of surviving coins, but both of those reconstructions were limited by the absence of large numbers of the original coins.

Discovery and publication of the Fyfield hoard

The Fyfield hoard (IARCH-B9547F), buried sometime late in AD 307 or shortly thereafter, was discovered in March 1944.[5] Two years later, when he published his catalogue of the hoard, Leeds, the former keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, had available to him only older reference works – several mint specific and other studies – which have since been superseded by *RIC* VI.[6]

Leeds' catalogue begins with a one page 'Foreword', followed by 30 pages of introductory material. The catalogue of coins runs to 30 pages, concluding with 8 plates illustrating 96 coins.

In his 'Foreword' Leeds emphasised the importance of this hoard:

> Hoards of *folles*[7] of the period of the tetrarchies have not been recovered in large numbers from any part of western Europe. Those found in Britain have been listed by Mr. C.H.V. Sutherland in his *Coinage and Currency in Roman Britain*. Of them only four were composed exclusively or predominantly of *folles* of the large size adopted by Diocletian for his reformed copper coinage in AD 295–6, and not all of these were recovered complete for study.[8]

Leeds' account of the Ashmolean's acquisition of the hoard bears repeating because of its closeness in time to the hoard's discovery:

> In March 1944 information reached the Ashmolean Museum that a mechanical excavator had brought to light a hoard of bronze coins on land in the parish of Fyfield, Berks., at a point situated about 1¼ miles south-west of the village. Mr. C.H.V. Sutherland (Assistant-Keeper of Coins in the Museum) visited the site and reported a large hoard of Roman *folles*, mainly belonging to the first period of the tetrarchies, AD 296–305. Later it was established that the hoard had been found on land owned by St. John Baptist College, to whom it was duly delivered, and by whom it was deposited in the Museum for examination and study.[9]

Leeds faced the challenge of contextualising a hoard found during construction in the build up to D-Day, not a controlled excavation. To do so he addresses two subjects in his preface: 1) the Roman neighbourhood of the find site; and 2) the circumstances of the hoard's discovery and deposition in the Ashmolean.

The Roman landscape context

Leeds speculates on why such a hoard might have been found at this site, moving from evidence of broader Roman occupation in the area to details about the specific location:

> At first sight it does not appear obvious why the hoard should have been deposited at the place of discovery. It is true that Roman sherds were found on the same site, but that occurs at many points in the Upper Thames Valley. The most definite signs of Roman occupation in the vicinity are the villa at Frilford, some 2½ miles away,[10] and the mixed Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the same parish close to the river Ock at the Noah's Ark Inn.[11]

Finally, he adds, 'close to the [find] site is a long earthwork known as Ælfrith's Dyke, near which in 1941 traces of Roman occupation were observed'.[12]

Scholarship since 1946 has greatly expanded our knowledge of Roman activity in the vicinity of the find site (**Fig. 6.1**).

The villa at Frilford[13]

This villa was first excavated in 1884 by Sir Arthur Evans, whose notes were published by Francis Haverfield in 1897.[14] Evans described the building as a Romano-British country villa,[15] and noted that:

> The neighbouring remains of [a] second house, to which the [adjacent] bath belonged, show that this was not an isolated dwelling-house, and the parallel position in which they stand to one another may incline us to believe that they both possibly belonged to a 'vicus' arranged in orderly lines like that discovered at Javols in Champagne. The cemetery [to the east] itself affords a proof of the existence of a Roman-British village in the neighborhood, and the character of most of the interments shows that the bulk of the population belonged to a humble class.[16]

The villa is located along the road from Frilford to Kingston Bagpuize, which 'may represent an ancient avenue to the Roman-British settlement at Frilford', an interpretation echoed by Lambrick, who thinks this road is but one of 'numerous roads and tracks from all directions leading to the "holy place" at Frilford'.[17]

The temple complex at Frilford/Marcham[18]

The temple complex is located ¾ of a mile (1.2km) east of the villa, opposite the Roman-Saxon cemetery referred to by Leeds, 'at the point where a Roman road crossed the River Ock' in a portion of the Vale of White Horse. The river and its surroundings may have served as 'a geographical and cultural boundary between two Celtic "Tribes" of Southern Britain', a role it may have continued to play into the Roman period.[19]

The temple complex is not mentioned by Leeds, despite the fact it had recently been excavated by archaeologists from Oxford.[20] In their 1937–8 excavations of the temple, Bradford and Goodchild trace the continuity of occupation and use of this site 'for nearly eight hundred years, from the 4th century BC to the 5th century AD'.[21]

An archaeological survey of the site conducted between 1978 and 1984 revealed the presence of an amphitheatre east of the temple in an area known as Trendles Field.[22] Hingley describes the amphitheatre as the 'most significant discovery at the Noah's Ark site', named for a modern era inn at the site, leading to the conclusion that 'the Noah's Ark Inn religious complex' was more than just a wayside shrine; it 'was in fact a major, perhaps even tribal sanctuary' and the surrounding settlement was 'associated with the marketing function of the temple complex'.[23] Hingley dates the temple to 'the late third to early fourth' centuries and, citing Sutherland's study of coin evidence from the site published in Bradford and Goodchild, dates the 'possible usage of the temple into the fifth century'.[24] The adjoining Roman and Saxon cemetery, located across the Roman road from the temple area, suggests continuous occupation of the area through and beyond the Roman period.[25]

Excavations conducted between 2001 and 2010 east of the temple complex reinterpreted the circular structure as a 'semi-amphitheatre' and expanded the number of known structures at the site.[26] The excavators note that:

> During the Roman period Marcham developed into a thriving rural sanctuary, comparable with the religious complexes at Nettleton Scrubb (Wilts.) and Springhead (Kent), with a *temenos* enclosing at least two ritual buildings (the temple and the 'rotunda'), ancillary buildings outside the enclosure, ancillary shrines beyond the *temenos*, and a semi-amphitheatre, all connected by a system of pathways.

They conclude that, based on its proximity to several villas and a Roman road, the '[Marcham] complex…while a rural sanctuary…was not isolated, but tightly integrated into the surrounding landscape'.[27]

Kingston Hill Roman settlement

Also unknown to Leeds but important for assessing the Roman presence around the findsite was a Roman villa on Kingston Hill, a mile (1.6km) north of Kingston Bagpuize and west of Ælfrith's Dyke, evidence for which was discovered in 1975. The area, on the Christiansen farm, has been investigated twice, first in 1976[28] and again in 2001.[29]

The controlled excavation of 1976 followed the discovery in 1975 of Roman pottery in a trench dug for a water pipe. Animal bones, a human skull and traces of what Parrington called a 'villa' were also uncovered. The second investigation, which occurred 'during ground reduction for a new dairy building' on the same farm, 120m north of the first site, uncovered traces of a cemetery associated with what Moore reframes as a Roman settlement at the site of the earlier excavation.[30] In Moore's assessment, the two investigations provide evidence of a 'Romano-British settlement or possibly a high-status farmstead'. Pottery from the first excavation spans the 1st through 5th centuries AD. Animal remains on the site date to the early 4th century.[31]

As was the case at Frilford/Marcham, this site appears to have been occupied from the Middle Iron Age into the Anglo-Saxon period.[32]

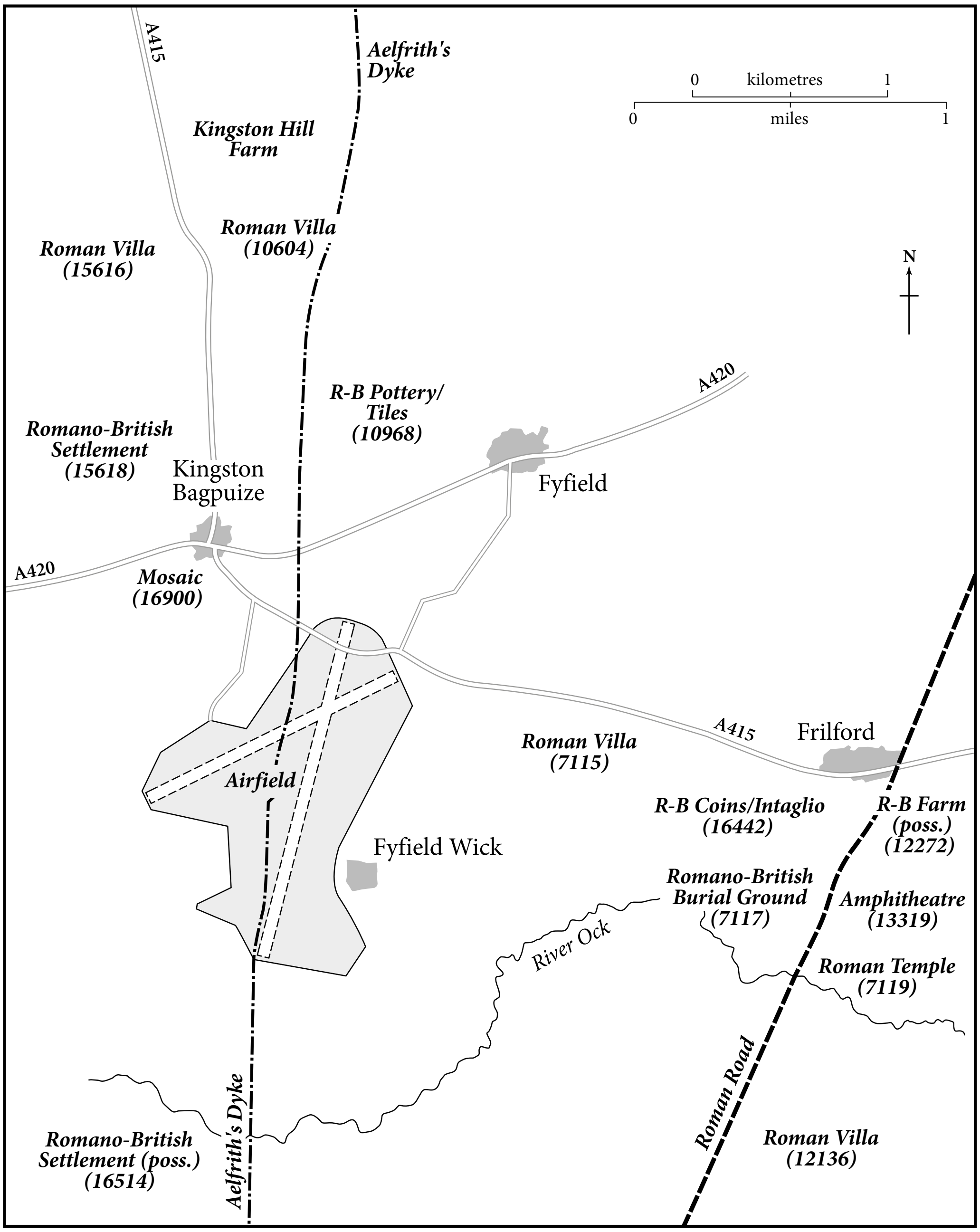


Figure 6.1 Map of the Kingston Bagpuize-Fyfield area showing the position of RAF Kingston Bagpuize and recorded Roman sites in the vicinity. In 1954 the airbase was decommissioned. Sometime after the war the modern A415 was reopened. The peripheral road around the airfield is represented by a solid line. The parish boundary between Kingston Bagpuize and Fyfield in 1994 is marked by the dotted line running from north to south following Æelfrith's Dyke and intersecting with the A415 just to the west of the peripheral road. HER numbers are in brackets. Map by Martin Brown based on a drawing by Lee Toone

Additional Romano/British sites east and west of Ælfrith's Dyke

In January and February 1992 the Oxford Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeological evaluation of the proposed A420 Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor Bypass.[33] Pottery recovered from several ditches and dated from the 3rd to the late 4th century AD was 'interpreted as belonging to a field system in close proximity to a Romano-British settlement lying off the line of the route'.[34] 'According to the ceramic evidence the site would appear to have been of a fairly low status (probably a native farmstead)'.[35] In the course of this project a survey was made of Æelfrith's Dyke or Ditch at SU 4117098520, just south of the bypass. The dyke ('monument') 'was revealed to be about 8m wide'.[36]

HER 10968 records a 'thin scatter of R/B red and grey ware sherds with some roof tile found over period of 8–10 years by Mr. Gordon Maclean', east of Ælfrith's Dyke at SU 414 988, confirming Romano-British presence just north of the probable hoard find site.

West of the Dyke, Heritage Gateway records two additional Roman sites in Kingston Bagpuize: HER 15616, a 'probable R/B villa or building' approximately 8/10 of a mile (1.3km) west of the Kingston Hill farm site,[37] and HER 16900, a Roman mosaic in a garden (SU 407 982) in Kingston Bagpuize, just west of where the A415 curves north into the village, approximately ¼ of a mile (0.5km) west of Ælfrith's Dyke: 'Reported location of mosaic; originally discovered pre 1960's, then covered up. Little information. Found in garden with old yew trees.'[38]

Approximately 1.86 miles (3km) south of Kingston Bagpuize, along the Hanney Road at SU 403 951, HER 16514 records remains of 'a Late Iron Age to Roman village-type settlement…tracks and enclosures along a road leading across the nearby River Ock', based on the sherds and cropmarks.[39]

Ælfrith's Dyke, RAF Kingston Bagpuize and the find site[40]

Below Kingston Hill, to the east, Ælfrith's Dyke runs in a straight line north to the Thames and south through Kingston Bagpuize. Leeds, having suggested the scale of Roman activity in the broader neighbourhood, turns finally to the Dyke for 'an explanation' of the hoard's discovery:

> Close to the [find] site is a long earthwork known as Ælfrith's Dyke, near which in 1941 traces of Roman occupation were observed. The bank marks the boundary between the parishes of Fyfield on the east and of Kingston Bagpuize on the west and coincides with that delineated in the Saxon Charter running in an almost straight line from the south-east corner of Kingston Bagpuize parish to its north-east corner on the Thames a little east of Newbridge. Possibly it constitutes part of the line of a subsidiary trackway, which on crossing the Thames swung up past Northmoor and on to Linch Hill, Stanton Harcourt, and thence onward to Eynsham, Cassington, and beyond. At its southern end the line is lost, but beyond can be linked up at Grove, where Roman finds have been recorded, with the known Roman way from Oxford through Frilford leading to Wantage and over the Downs to Hungerford.[41]

His almost poetic survey of the Dyke allows Leeds to conjure a broader Roman landscape than the fragmentary material record of pottery sherds suggests and his detailed focus on the areas to the north and south avoids locating the find site itself. Why is Leeds so cryptic about the location of the find site when Sutherland had gone there and could easily have reported in greater detail on both the location and circumstances of the hoard's recovery? And why was no team of archaeologists sent from the Ashmolean to conduct a more thorough investigation of the site? What was the mechanical excavator he mentioned doing?

The explanation lies in what Leeds does not mention, the presence in 1944 of an airfield on the land between Kingston Bagpuize and Fyfield. RAF Kingston Bagpuize was constructed in 1942 and used by the RAF for glider training.[42] In late 1943 the airfield was temporarily closed to allow for the strengthening and expansion of one runway to accommodate the arrival of elements of the 9th USAAF in the run-up to D-Day.[43] The presence of 3,000 American troops in Kingston Bagpuize in the spring of 1944 added to the need for secrecy, probably constraining Leeds from disclosing details of the hoard's discovery.[44]

The last phase of the 1943–4 construction at RAF Kingston Bagpuize was the completion of an expanded peripheral road on the north side of the airfield to encompass the new runway extension. Two aerial photographs of the base taken by the USAAF on 8 and 9 March 1944[45] appear to record the completion of this work and reveal traces of construction activity at the point where the peripheral track intersects the Dyke near the course of the then closed A415,[46] a site closer to Fyfield than the 1¼ miles (2km) reported by Leeds as the location of the find site.[47] In a footnote in his 'Foreword' Leeds suggests the hoard was found close enough to the Dyke to create initial confusion about which parish claimed it: 'In *Oxford*, viii, No. 3, p. 14, the hoard was said to have been found on land in Kingston Bagpuize parish. It has since been ascertained that the actual site lay just over the boundary of the parish in the adjacent parish of Fyfield, after which it is here more correctly named.'[48]

Burial of the hoard

Although Leeds is unable to account for the hoard's deposition at this site, several details suggest a possible explanation.[49] Evidence of Romano-British settlement on Kingston Hill and the settlement and shrine complex at Frilford, all active in the early 4th century, have already been noted. Ælfrith's Dyke itself appears to overlie or run parallel to an earlier Roman trackway, which in turn may have followed the course of an even earlier Iron Age ditch or boundary line.[50] The presence of animal bones on Kingston Hill, already noted, suggests a reason for maintaining trackways with access to fields and markets, and such maintenance may have required occasional re-cutting of the boundary lines.[51] If, as has been suggested, the re-cutting of a boundary might take on 'symbolic significance' for the local community,[52] one can imagine the local Romano-British community depositing a hoard of coins, assembled in several parcels,[53] near where the trackway intersected another Roman trackway or road leading eastward to the shrine complex at Marcham, an offering perhaps to the protective spirit(s) of a crossroads. Recent scholarship highlights the frequent proximity of hoards to trackways and shrines.[54] Although Stek notes the absence of archaeological evidence for British ritual sites comparable to the small shrines which marked the urban crossroads of Rome, perhaps in the case of the Fyfield hoard the coins themselves are the archaeological evidence of a cult site.[55] In this context it is helpful to remember Ghey's noting of the reciprocal influences of landscape and sacred spaces:

> Routes connecting locales can be as significant as the sites themselves, as it is through these routes that people experience and interact with place. It may be helpful to look at these routes away from a site-based archaeology. Although centered on a bounded space, the cult may have had an impact outside of this space, perhaps with markers or stopping points such as roadside shrines, which create a sense of purpose and destination and help to fill journeys with meaning.[56]

The contents of the hoard: number of coins

Leeds recorded 2,106 coins in his catalogue, but that number has been unstable from the beginning. The author, presumably Leeds, of a two-page, undated and unsigned summary of two recently acquired hoards which he argued merit publication,[57] the Crondall hoard, acquired by the Ashmolean in 1944 to honour Sir Arthur Evans,[58] and the Fyfield hoard, describes the latter as a 'recent local discovery' comprising '2,095 coins'.[59] By the time of publication in 1946 the total had risen to 2,106,[60] the number cited in all but one of the subsequent publications which mention this hoard.[61] It appears likely, then, that 2,095 coins came to the Museum sometime after the hoard's discovery and at least 11 more were subsequently shown or given to Leeds.[62]

Leeds reports in his 'Foreword' that 'the discovery at Fyfield was delivered to the Ashmolean almost intact; a few pieces subtracted as specimens by witnesses of the find have been seen or acquired, so that a particularly favourable opportunity has offered itself for a close examination of such a hoard'. The phrasing is ambiguous: *a* few rather than *the* few. Did he see all the pieces subtracted as specimens or souvenirs, or only some of them? Subsequent revelations suggest the latter and leave open the possibility that more unrecorded Fyfield coins exist.[63] Any coins shown to Leeds and returned to their owners after cataloguing have left no trace in the cabinet drawers and their existence can only be inferred from the discrepancies between the numbers of coins found in the cabinets and those recorded by Leeds. Recall, also, that Leeds wrote that Sutherland visited the find site and 'reported a large hoard of Roman *folles*, mainly belonging to the first period of the tetrarchies, AD 296–305' had been found. Only later, after 'it was established that the hoard had been found on land owned by St. John Baptist College, [was] it…duly delivered, and…deposited in the Museum for examination and study'.[64] There is no way to know how much time elapsed between the discovery of the hoard and its delivery to the museum.

Leeds was a meticulous cataloguer, and at the risk of overcounting coins this new catalogue defers to his listings when a coin he clearly records could not be found or when his totals for a particular type of coin vary from the numbers found in the cabinets. The presence of coins in the cabinets not recorded by him may result from coins which were originally disbursed among 'witnesses' of the discovery later making their way into the Ashmolean's collections. Leeds' totals were used to correct for what seemed to be undercounts of specific coin types in the cabinets. See, for example, Fyfield Cat. no. 38, a London *nummus* featuring a distinctive left-facing bust of Constantius Caesar. Leeds records two examples, only one of which is found in the Fyfield cabinets.

The new catalogue

In October 2019 the current authors examined the Fyfield coins in the Ashmolean. The coins are divided between cabinets dedicated exclusively to coins from the hoard and cabinets housing the general collection.[65] The cabinet ticket for each hoard coin is marked 'Fyfield', either stamped on the ticket or written in longhand. On the other side of the ticket is a record of the coin's *RIC* number and weight.[66] The Fyfield catalogue (below, pp. 339–80) records one radiate and 2,128 *nummi*, a number which includes three groups of coins: 1) 2,061 coins recorded from their cabinet tickets;[67] 2) 66 coins not found in the cabinets but either recorded by Leeds or illustrated in his plates;[68] and 3) one coin neither found in the cabinets nor recorded by Leeds but reported to the current authors.[69] The coins in the second group, and the one in the third group, lack recorded weights. The reasons for including the coins from the second and third groups are explained in the endnotes to each coin.

The present catalogue follows the format employed in this volume for Rauceby and Wold Newton. The current catalogue also respects Sutherland's numbering on the cabinet tickets except where subsequent scholarship has corrected a number as, for example, Fyfield Cat. no. 35 (*RIC* 32 cor). The present catalogue notes Sutherland's separate numbers for small and large head varieties in Part 2 for London, even though *LMCC* does not preserve that distinction.[70] Likewise, the current catalogue preserves Sutherland's distinction between *modius* and tower crowns in London Part 5 and in Trier, even though *LMCC* conflates these issues for London, arguing that these distinctions are unstable, and the Wold Newton and Rauceby catalogues conflate these issues for Trier. In addition to Sutherland's *RIC* numbers, the catalogue cites numbers in *LMCC* for London, and Bastien for Lyon.[71] Leeds classified many coins as 'laureate draped', which are described here as 'laureate, draped and cuirassed' based on visual inspection of the coins. The new catalogue also includes a column listing Leeds' catalogue entries for each coin or coin type to make clear the basis for the new catalogue entries.

In at least one instance Leeds' plate image (pl. IV.40) is a mule of two different coins, where the obverse of *RIC* VI 347 is paired with an unidentified, incorrect reverse.[72]

Description of the hoard

Leeds reported the sources available to him for cataloguing the hoard were 'Cohen, Maurice, Voetter…the catalogue of the Seltz hoard' and Laffranchi, *NC*, 1927.[73] He devised a series of bust codes used consistently throughout his catalogue.[74] His catalogue entries are not numbered but are organised in order by ruler, mint, and mint-mark within the mint,[75] then by reverse legend in alphabetical order. For each coin type he indicates the number of examples found. No weights or sizes are recorded, and he does not record obverse or reverse legend breaks.

Leeds summarises the distribution of coins as follows: 'Nineteen-twentieths of the hoard are coins of the Augusti, Diocletian and Maximian, and of the Caesars, Constantius and Galerius, in almost equal number with a slight preponderance in favour of Diocletian'. He considers the hoard to be 'Herculean…since…nine-tenths [of the coins] issue from the mints controlled by Constantius Chlorus'. He concludes 'the bulk of the hoard had been collected before the end of 305, since the *Providentia* type is well represented, if mostly without mint-mark' and 'after July 305 no issues from the Eastern or Italian mints are included'.[76]

Leeds' distribution of the coins by ruler followed by mint (**Table 6.1**) graphically displays the emphasis in the hoard on coins of the First Tetrarchy produced by mints under control of the western Tetrarchs.

Discussion

The new catalogue in Chapter 14 records 2,129 coins – 1 radiate and 2,128 *nummi* (see **Table 6.2**).

The hoard consists of 2,095 unreduced *nummi*, 26 *nummi* of the first reduction, 7 *nummi* of the second reduction, and one radiate. All the reduced *nummi* are from the mints of London, Trier and Lyon. There are two coins of Constantine Caesar among the reduced coins, but no coins of Constantine Augustus. While it is possible that the second reduction *nummi* of Galerius, Maximian Senior, and Maximinus Caesar were struck after Constantine began striking coins in his name as Augustus in December 307, it is

	London	Trier	Lyon	*Ticinum*	*Aquileia*	Rome	Carthage	*Siscia*	*Serdica*	*Thessalonica*	*Heraclea*	*Cyzicus*	Antioch	Alexandria	Unmarked	Brockage	Total
Radiate (268–70)								1							-		1
Diocletian	3	307	65	33	8	23	11	3	2	–	–	1	4	1	69	–	530
Maximian	4	193	80	39	5	17	8	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	102	–	452
Constantius Caesar	–	204	122	26	1	20	8	1	-	1	–	–	1	–	83	–	467
Galerius Caesar	–	234	77	24	2	11	3	3	1	1	1	–	1	1	101	1	461
Diocletian Sen. Aug.[1]	–	8	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	21
Maximian Sen. Aug.	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	23
Constantius Augustus	–	1	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	32
Galerius Augustus	5	11													18	–	34
Severus Caesar	–	7	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	23
Severus Augustus	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Maximinus Caesar	1	10	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	41
Constantine Caesar	1	14		1											3	–	19
Total	**14**	**994**	**363**	**127**	**16**	**71**	**30**	**9**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**463**	**1**	**2,106**

Table 6.1 Leeds' distribution of coins by ruler and mint

1 = Leeds does not separate the abdication issues of Diocletian and Maximan from their Augustus issues. They are categorised separately here because they fall under the coinage of the Second Tetrarchy

	London	Trier	Lyon	*Ticinum*	*Aquileia*	Rome	Carthage	*Siscia*	*Thessalonica*	*Heraclea*	*Cyzicus*	Antioch	Alexandria	Uncertain	Copies	Total
Radiate (268–70)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Nummi, 1/32*l.* (294–May 305)	334	946	355	118	15	71	33	12	2	2	1	8	2	–	9	1,908
Nummi, 1/32*l.* (May 305–early 307)	109	41	27	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	187
Nummi, 1/40*l.* (spring/summer 307)	9	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
Nummi, 1/48*l.* (from summer 307)	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Totals	**455[1]**	**1,008**	**382**	**127**	**15**	**72**	**33**	**12**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**9**	**2,129**

Table 6.2 Numbers and types of coins recorded in the new catalogue (Chapter 14)

1 = The totals for London and Lyon reflect the division of the 16 early unmarked nummi in the hoard: 4 to London and 12 to Lyon

probable that the hoard ends with coins struck in late 307. The distribution by years and rulers and the percentage of coins from each mint are summarised in **Table 6.3**.

As Leeds noted, 89.6% of the hoard is made up of coins of the First Tetrarchy and 8.8% from the second. All but a handful of coins, 98.4%, are unreduced *nummi*.

The distributions of coins by mint and year are shown in **Table 6.4** which reveals the prolonged and substantial contributions of the three western mints to the hoard. The contributions of all the other mints diminish the farther east and south they are from Britain with the exception of Rome and Carthage, both under the control of the western rulers during the lifetime of the hoard. No coins from the other mints struck after 303 are included in the hoard. These numbers suggest the appearance of coins from mints other than the five under the control of Maximian, Constantius and Constantine were sporadic, perhaps arriving in the purses of soldiers posted to Britain or passing through the hands of merchants. The dates of their manufacture might suggest the time it took for coins from more remote mints to arrive in Britain and wind up in a hoard assembled in AD 307 or shortly thereafter. This variety of coinage does not preclude the possibility that the hoard results from a gradual discarding of unwanted coins as they were encountered, especially earlier coins of the First Tetrarchy which would have circulated through Britain for a longer period and which account for most of the coins in the hoard. The uniform state of preservation of the coins, both early and late issues, suggests gradual hoarding rather than a

	London	**Trier**	**Lyon**	***Ticinum***	***Aquileia***	**Rome**	**Carthage**	***Siscia***	***Thessalonica***	***Heraclea***	***Cyzicus***	**Antioch**	**Alexandria**	**Uncertain**	**Irregular**	**Total**
Radiate (268–70)														1		**1**
Nummi, 1/32*l.* (294–May 305)																
Diocletian Avg	63	307	66	33	8	24	12	5	–	–	1	4	1	–	3	527
Maximian Avg	99	196	82	37	4	15	9	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	449
Constantius Caes	80	204	123	26	1	21	8	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	469
Galerius Caes	92	239	84	22	2	11	4	4	1	1	–	–	1	–	2	463
Subtotal	**334**	**946**	**355**	**118**	**15**	**71**	**33**	**12**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**–**	**9**	**1,908**
Nummi, 1/32*l.* (May 305-early 307)																
Diocletian Sen. Aug	11	8	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
Maximian Sen. Aug	20	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Constantius Avg	22	1	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
Galerius Avg	18	11	8	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42
Severus Caes	12	9	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
Severus Avg	-	-	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Maximinus Caes	23	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
Maximinus Avg	-	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Constantine Caes	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Subtotal	**109**	**41**	**27**	**9**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**187**
Nummi, 1/40*l.* (spring/summer 307)																
Galerius Avg	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Maximian Sen. Aug	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Diocletian Sen. Aug	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Maximinus Caes	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Constantine Caes	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Subtotal	**9**	**17**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**26**
Nummi, 1/48*l.* (from summer 307)																
Galerius Avg	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Maximian Sen. Aug	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Constantine Caes	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Maximinus Caes	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Subtotal	**3**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**7**
Totals	**455**	**1,008**	**382**	**127**	**15**	**72**	**33**	**12**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**9**	**2,129**
Percentage of the total	21.3	47.3	19.9	5.9	0.7	3.3	1.5	0.6	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.4	0.09	0.04	0.4	

Table 6.3 Distribution by ruler and percentage of coins from each mint: 2,129 coins (1 radiate and 2,128 *nummi*)

summary gathering of still circulating coins at the time of burial. The three western mints contribute 1,635 First Tetrarchy coins which constitute 76.8% of the total hoard and 85.7% of the coins from the First Tetrarchy.[77]

Leeds speculated that the later reductions in the size of the *nummus* were designed to produce a more practical coin for circulation. While the unreduced coins might serve for paying the army, smaller coins were required for making change. He concludes that the unreduced *nummus* was a 'token coin' and was quickly removed from circulation,[78] a suggestion supported by the fact that those coins show little wear. The long duration of the process of removal makes it unlikely the hoard was a lost payroll. It might be a savings hoard, or the cumulative contributions of several smaller accumulations brought together for ritual burial (see p. 116 above).[79]

Much of Leeds' summary of the coins is devoted to sorting out the sequence of mint-marks, and the attribution of the unmarked coins. This material is of interest primarily as a window into a period in British numismatic scholarship

	London	Trier	Lyon	*Ticinum*	*Aquileia*	Rome	Carthage	*Siscia*	*Thessalonica*	*Heraclea*	*Cyzicus*	Antioch	Alexandria	Uncertain	Irregular	Total
Radiate (268–70)	▨						▨		▨					1		
First Tetrarchy to May 305 nummi, 1/32*l*. 294	▨	19	18	3			▨	3	▨							
295	▨	35	37				▨	4	▨		1					
296	17	236	38	1		13			▨			2	1			
297	193		28	16		9	1	2	▨	2		2				
298		199		21		2	7		1							
299			2			13 18	24	2		▨						
300		68	188	73	11			1		▨	▨	4				
301		5			4					▨	▨		1			
302		227			5	6			1	▨	▨					
303	124						1			▨	▨					
304		157		4		10				▨	▨					
305			44							▨	▨					
Total First Tetrarchy	334	946	355	118		71	33	12	2	2	1	8	2		9	
Second Tetrarchy nummi, 1/32*l*. (May 305-early 307)	109	41	26	8					2							
306			1	1		1										
307		16														
Nummi, 1/42*l*. (spring/summer 307)	9	1								▨						
Nummi, 1/48*l*. (from late 307)	3	4								▨						
Total	**455**	**1,008**	**382**	**127**	**15**	**72**	**33**	**12**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**9**	**2,129**

Table 6.4 Distribution of coins by mint and year. Shaded blocks designate years in which a mint was not producing coins

before the publication of *RIC* VI established a framework for understanding the sequencing of issues and before a firm consensus formed that all but a few of the unmarked *nummi* were struck at London or at least in Britain. Among Leeds' conclusions, one in particular caught the eye of Alfred Bellinger in his review of Leeds 'that Diocletian's folles were too big for convenience and too heavy for their relation to gold and silver, so that they were frequently clipped and had to be replaced by Constantine in 307 A.D. by coins of reduced weight'.[80] Leeds reported noticing 'traces of clipping' among the 'Genio coins of the Γ and * issues at Treveri' suggesting full-weight coins were impractical and were reduced for commercial use. With one exception we did not observe any evidence of clipping on the coins.[81]

If the objective of clipping was to reduce the size or weight of the coins, the average weights of the early issues at Trier do not support Leeds' thesis (**Table 6.5**). The average weights for each of the hoard coins from the first four issues at Trier are as follows: – / – // TR, 9.177g based on 15 recorded examples; A-C / – //, 9.922g based on 34 recorded examples; A-C / Γ // TR, 9.424g based on 230 recorded examples; and A-B / * // TR, 10.01g based on 65 recorded examples. These weights support Sutherland's statement that the weights at Trier increase among these early issues (*RIC* VI, 37). It is noticeable that the early Trier issues are struck on smaller flans than those from the fourth issue on and the quality of the portraiture improves, a pattern on coins from all three of the western mints. Perhaps the issue of fractional coins at Trier in AD 302, none of which are found in the hoard, is an early attempt to address the lack of practical, widely acceptable coins (for an alternative explanation, see Brown this volume, p. 48), but their small numbers and the absence of analogous issues at the other western mints suggest they are a short-lived experiment.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the following for their support of this effort:

The staff of the Ashmolean Museum, in particular Professor Chris Howgego, the Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room, Dr Jerome Mairat, Curator, Digital Collections and Roman Coins, Roz Britton-Strong and the late Dr Cathy King. In addition to supervising our access to the coin

	London	**Trier**	**Lyon**	***Ticinum***	***Aquileia***	**Rome**	**Carthage**	***Siscia***	***Thessalonica***	***Heraclea***	***Cyzicus***	**Antioch**	**Alexandria**	**Uncertain**	**Irregular**	**Total**
Radiate (268–70)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Nummi, 1/32*l*. (294–May 305)	10.00 (328)	9.68 (926)	9.84 (337)	9.82 (118)	9.65 (14)	9.95 (70)	10.10 (33)	9.69 (10)	–	9.47 (2)	10.93 (1)	10.15 (8)	10.25 (2)	–	10.09 (9)	
Nummi, 1/32*l*. (May 305–early 307)	10.11 (98)	10.33 (39)	10.19 (27)	10.47 (9)	–	9.93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nummi, 1/40*l*. (spring/ summer 307)	7.927 (7)	8.12 (16)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nummi, 1/48*l*. (from summer 307)	6.95 (3)	6.62 (4)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							
Totals	**455**	**1,008**	**382**	**127**	**15**	**72**	**33**	**12**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**9**	**2,129**

Table 6.5 Average weights of coins in grammes. Figures in brackets represent the number of coins for which weights were available and on which the average is based

cabinets Jerome Mairat provided all of the photographs reproduced in the plates which accompany this catalogue.

The citizens of Kingston Bagpuize who responded with enthusiasm to our enquiries, including Kathy Fletcher (Chair the Longworth and District History Society), Murray Maclean and Peter Keene (Director & Editor, *Thematic Trails*, Kingston Bagpuize, Publications Officer of the Longworth and District History Society).

We would also like to thank Edward Caswell (Oxfordshire FLO) and Rob Wadley and the other members of the Oxford Blues Metal Detecting Club for arranging and carrying out a survey of the potential find site of the hoard where no additional coins were found.

And, among others, the following individuals who offered scholarly encouragement and technical support: Dr Andrew Burnett, Dr Christian Cloke, Department of Art & Archaeology, University of Maryland, College Park, and Dr Martyn Allen, Senior Project Manager, Oxford Archaeology Ltd, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford.

And, above all, our patient and encouraging editor, Dr Eleanor Ghey, who sustained this effort through the unforeseen difficulties of a worldwide pandemic.

Notes

1 The Fyfield hoard is classified as Robertson no. 988 and Bland no. 2003 (Robertson 2000; Bland 2018, 247).

2 Leeds 1946.

3 A further consequence of this reconstruction is to upgrade the 'numismatic quality' of this hoard from a coin data quality rating of 'Fair (Grade 2)' to N4, 'Excellent (full catalogue of coins in hoard often with images)'. The location information of the find site remains only L2, fair at best, and the Contextual information is Poor (Bland *et al.* 2020, 11–12). The official six-figure grid reference for the hoard (SU411973) is accurate only to 'within the nearest 100–200m'.

4 Market Stainton (Robertson no. 979 terminal date 298; originally *c.* 705 coins found in two phases in 1915/16 and 1938) was analysed by Mossop in 1958, before the publication of *RIC* VI, and Stewartby in 1998, utilising *RIC* VI and Bastien (1971 and 1980). This hoard drew their attention because of its early closing date and the high percentage of early London issues it contained. Market Stainton posed several difficulties. Many coins had been disbursed between their discovery and later examination. By the time of Stewartby's study only 435 coins (62% of the original hoard) remained available for examination, 235 at Lincoln and 200 at Cambridge which were originally deposited there by Mossop, then acquired by the Fitzwilliam after Mossop's death. Falmouth (Robertson no. 997 terminal date 307; listed as Budock, 1865: 1,022 coins from Gallienus to Constantine I Augustus) was analysed by Stewartby in 2011. Many of the coins were 'dispersed' at the time the hoard was discovered. Stewartby based his study on printed records – a list of 631 coins exhibited in 1867 and Christie's 1970 auction of 584 coins – and examination of 185 surviving London coins, 155 at Baldwins and 30 from the Malcolm Lyne collection. 'Although this account is confined to the London coins, and many coins from the hoard were dispersed at various stages, it seems worth publishing this record, partly because it contains a number of individually interesting pieces, but also because it is a large enough parcel to give an idea of the scope and contents of the hoard as a whole.' He estimates there may have been as many as 250 London coins among the 1,000 or so in the original hoard.Seltz: Lewis 1937. The hoard was found in 1930 (*c.* 3,200 coins; terminal date 308) and Lewis' work is also a reconstruction. Cited by Leeds (1946, 7) Seltz is important for the present project because its coins were apparently packed in rouleaux as Leeds suspected the Fyfield coins had been.

5 This dating is based on the absence of any coins of Constantine Augustus, which first appeared in early 308.

6 Sutherland 1967. Sutherland, who 'began to collect the material' for *RIC* VI in 1948 (1967, xi), does not list Fyfield among the hoards consulted for *RIC* VI, perhaps because, as Robertson noted, by the time of his work 'many [of the coins were] incorporated in the general collection' of the Ashmolean, which is one of the major Public Collections consulted by Sutherland (Robertson 2000, 239). To cite but one example from *RIC* VI, 70 of the 98 (71%) entries for types of unreduced London *nummi* are from Oxford and, while not all of them are Fyfield coins, Sutherland had coins from the hoard at his fingertips during his work (Sutherland 1967, xv, xvi). Later scholars cite Leeds' Fyfield catalogue among the milestones along the way towards *RIC* VI. See, for example Carson and Kent 1956, 84, and Bastien 1971, 152. Given the Fyfield hoard's size and influence on Sutherland when he was constructing *RIC* VI, it is surprising that no subsequent effort has been undertaken to update Leeds' 1946 catalogue.

7 All but one of the coins in the hoard are *nummi*. This introduction preserves Leeds' use of the term *follis/folles* to designate the bronze coins of the Tetrarchs.

8 The 'Foreword', dated 4 December 1944 suggests Leeds' catalogue was complete by that date. Diocletian is now understood to have introduced the *nummus* (*follis*) in AD 294. The four earlier hoards of large *nummi* discovered in Britain to which Leeds refers, based on Sutherland 1937, are the following: Weybridge, Surrey; Wiveliscombe, Somerset; Little Malvern, Worcs.; and Corbridge, Northumberland (Sutherland, 1937, 164). Sutherland's list with Robertson's numbering and descriptions is as follows: no. 984 Weybridge (1907), an incomplete hoard of 'at least 140 coins, of which 137 [were] folles' (238); no. 996 Wiveliscombe (1719), a hoard of 1,600 coins dating from Diocletian to Constantine Augustus. 'This hoard was probably composed entirely of folles' (242); no. 987 Little Malvern (1847), large bronzes of the First and Second Tetrarchy numbering, according to various accounts, between 200 and 300 (238); no. 995 Corbridge (1912), a 'small mass of folles', no total recorded (241–2).

9 Leeds 1946, 7.

10 That the villa is barely ¾ mile (1.2km) from the area of the hoard's discovery calls into question the reliability of the distances cited by Leeds. We will return to this point later when discussing the find site.

11 Leeds' source for information about Frilford is *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Berkshire, Volume I,* (ed. Ditchfield and Page, 1906), which summarises Evans' excavation notes on the Frilford villa, including his illustration of the building (207–9) and his discussion of the Romano-British and Saxon cemetery. Leeds comments only on the cemetery although the nearby temple complex had been known since 1897 and been excavated by Bradford and Goodchild who published their findings in 1939.

12 Leeds 1946, 7.

13 Ordinance Survey maps mark the site of the villa halfway between Kingston Bagpuize and Frilford on the south side of the modern A415.

14 Evans 1897.

15 Bradford and Goodchild (1939, 25) describe this and another villa, at Letcombe Regis, as 'simple corridor buildings, contrasting vividly with the big establishments in the oolite region north of the Thames and in the vicinity of Akeman Street, such as the well-known example at North Leigh'. Martyn Allen of Oxford Archaeology Ltd directed us to The Archaeological Data Survey's 'Rural Settlement of Roman Britain' website which records the following for the Frilford Villa: 'Antiquarian excavations revealed a villa in the Vale of the White Horse [sic] less than 1km N of the river Ock, and west of the extensive cemetery and religious complex at Marcham/Frilford (ID 16099). The masonry villa (24×13.5m) comprised 12 rooms and a portico, with a hypocaust, wall plaster and tessellated pavement. A possible separate bathhouse and drain lies 30m to the east. Loosely dated by coins to 2nd–4th C AD. Cropmarks to the north possibly represent paddocks and fields associated with the villa': (https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/fullrecord.cfm?id=16100&display=list).

16 Evans 1897, 353.

17 Evans 1897, 352; Lambrick 1969, 86. This road is the forerunner of the modern A415.

18 The temple complex was originally described as in Frilford but under the terms of the Local Government Act of 1972 this site is

now included within the parish boundaries of Marcham. This is the same act which transferred the Fyfield and Kingston Bagpuize parishes from Berkshire to Oxfordshire. For ease of reference in this work we continue to describe the location of this complex as 'Frilford'.

19 Hingley 1985, 201–2. This complex is on the east side of the A338 just below the intersection with the A415 which leads back to Kingston Bagpuize.

20 See Kamash *et al.* 2010, 95, who list previous excavations in 1869 and 1880 (Rolleston) and 1920 (Dudley-Buxton).

21 Bradford and Goodchild 1939, 70.

22 Hingley 1985, 202.

23 Hingley 1985, 211. Salway notes the 'significance of the location of the Frilford temple complex at a possible boundary between the Dobunni and the Atrebates and not far from Catuvellaunian territory….' (Salway 1999, 17).

24 Hingley 1985, 211.

25 Hingley 1982, 306. 'Graves were recorded during stone quarrying on numerous occasions between 1850 and 1937', (1982, 306). He reports the number of recorded burials at Frilford as 359 (1985, 208).

26 Kamash *et al.* 2010, 113–17.

27 Kamash *et al.* 2010, 102.

28 Parrington 1976, 65–9.

29 Moore 2001, 44.

30 'It is considered that at least 20 burials, both inhumations and cremations, were present within the area investigated'. (Moore 2001, 44).

31 Parrington 1976, 69, 'animal horn cores present an interesting insight into Romano-British farming and butchery techniques in the early 4th century A.D.' Results of the second investigation confirmed Parrington's earlier suspicions: 'It seems unlikely that the Kingston Hill Villa is an isolated phenomenon as the archaeological evidence suggests, and it is to be hoped that the fieldwork in this area will reveal more sites in the future to augment our record of this part of Roman Britain' (1976, 69).

32 Moore cites 'a scatter of pottery covering c 300 m' as evidence of a Middle Iron Age activity, probably a settlement (2001, 44).

33 HER 15618. The Oxfordshire Historic Environment record can be searched at https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/.

34 CBA South Midlands Group 1993.

35 CBA South Midlands Group 1992.

36 Oxford Archaeological Unit 1992, 31–2.

37 Grid reference SU 397 998;HER 15616.

38 Grid reference SU 407 982; HER 16900.

39 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX12215&resourceID=1033.

40 PAS gives a reference to the Historic England research record which records the find site at SU411973; the actual site is probably further north.

41 Leeds cites Bradford and Morris 1941, 88, which records the following: '*Fyfield, Berks.* Just W. of the wood by N. Audley Farm and a little below the brow of the Corallian ridge above the Thames an intermittent occupation-layer over 50 ft. long with a fair quantity of Roman pottery points to the existence of a settlement.... *Kingston Bagpuize, Berks.* During February 1941, a minor Saxon boundary bank was excavated at Kingston Bagpuize. A broad earthy spread runs N. and S. along the line of the parish boundary S. of the Kingston Bagpuize-Abingdon Road (O.S. I in. [5th ed.], "Aelfrith's Dyke") and is apparent northwards as far as the Faringdon road. In charters of 956, 968 and 977 "Aelfrith's Dyke" is mentioned as existing both N. and S. of the Abingdon road [modern A415], also a "Short Dyke" running as a continuation S. of it towards the river Ock, and on the same line further N. an "Old Dyke" running from N. Audley Copse to the Thames (see Grundy, B.B.O.J., XXIX, 108 f. and xxx, 105 f.) A trial trench cut through at a point 635 yards S. of the Abingdon road revealed no evidence of ditches nor of date. Where best preserved, its overall width was 80 ft., and showed a rise of a little over 4 ft'.

42 For the history of RAF Kingston Bagpuize see: https://www.americanairmuseum.com/archive/place/kingston-bagpuize.

43 The Americans' P-47 fighter aircraft required heavier and longer runways and they used RAF Kingston Bagpuize to test runway materials that could later be quickly deployed in the construction of mobile airfields on the continent as the Allied invasion forces advanced into France. On the needs of the 9th USAAF for reconfiguration of RAF bases see: https://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/AAF/III/AAF-III-5.html p.117, from W.F. Craven and J.L. Crate (eds), *The Army Air Forces in World War II, Vol III, Europe: Argument to V-E Day, January 1944 to May 1945*. In 1947 the United States Army Air Forces became the United States Air Force. See also Brooks 2001 for a history of the base.

44 See note 8 which suggests Leeds completed cataloguing the hoard before December 1944. Peter Keene, Director & Editor, *Thematic Trails*, Kingston Bagpuize, and Publications Officer of the Longworth and District History Society, reported that the 3,000 troops 'all disappeared overnight a few days before D-Day' (pers. comm. 26 July 2020).

45 Aerial photograph of Kingston Bagpuize airfield looking south-west, 8 March 1944, taken by 7th Photographic Reconnaissance Group. Photo. USAAF, sortie number US/7PH/GP/LOC214. To see the photograph enter the sortie number at https://www.americanairmuseum.com. The photo needs to be rotated to align with the map in this 'Introduction'.

46 According to P. Keene (pers. comm. 26 July 2020), the A415 was 'closed off early in the war because it passed too close to the airfield'.

47 The English Heritage research record for the Fyfield hoard (Monument No. 234037) notes that in June 1963 a Mr. Sturdy thought the Museum's find site coordinates were 'only an attempt to mark the position described by Leeds. This would be at about SU 411973'. Martyn Allen of Oxford Archaeology Ltd suggests 'Mr. Sturdy was a monuments officer or field investigator working for the then Department of the Environment, probably during a survey of the area' (pers. comm. 12 October 2020). Sturdy's caution about the accuracy of the Museum's distance measurements for this location, coupled with the inaccurate figure reported by Leeds for the distance of the Frilford villa from the hoard site, contribute to the present authors' scepticism about the accuracy of the officially recorded location of the find site.

48 Leeds 1946, 3, fn 1. His account is anticipated in notices of the hoard's discovery earlier in 1944. In Leeds and Atkinson 1943–4, 196–7, the hoard is described as comprising 'over 2,050 coins'. He goes on to say it was discovered 'just within the boundary of this parish', and concludes, 'The reason for its deposition here, between Fyfield and Kingston Bagpuize, remains a problem. For though Roman sherds were found on the site, no signs of buildings seem to have been observed. The nearest Roman site of any importance is the small Roman villa at Frilford discovered in 1884'. P. Keene

reported that 'at the time the hoard was found it looks as if Kingston House Park directly abutted the parish boundary at this point; perhaps the initial mistake of allocating the find to within Kingston Bagpuize' (pers. comm. 27 July 2020).

49 Why Leeds does not connect the 'Roman sherds…found on the site' with the hoard is unclear. 'Nor can the reason for its deposition be much more than a matter of conjecture. Two possible reasons suggest themselves. It could be a small military chest, but the site hardly favours this explanation. More probably, as will appear from the subsequent description of the hoard, it should be regarded as a parcel of coin collected by a "banker" or private person at a time of economic inflation' (Leeds 1946, 7–8).

50 Myres (1946–7, 185) is more explicit than Leeds in associating the Dyke with a 'trackway in use in Roman times connecting the Oxford-Frilford Road at Grove with the Thames crossing near Newbridge and thence with Stanton-Harcourt, Eynsham and Cassington'. See also Booth (2011, 8). 'What is most noticeable in the upper Thames valley is the prominence of trackways in what may be termed the period of "developed agricultural landscape" which emerged after the marked reorganisation or settlement dislocation widely (but not universally) observed in the early second century, perhaps centred around the period AD 120–30. Trackways defined by ditches at this time were not only ubiquitous, but also often laid out in a fairly regular fashion, with straight alignments that show complete disregard for any vestiges of earlier settlement or boundary systems, as for example at Thornhill Farm or Kempsford. Such trackways form the basic structure of sites such as the reconfigured early second-century probable estate centre at Claydon Pike. These alignments are typically not orthogonal, but they are often strikingly straight when compared to what, if anything, had preceded them'.

51 Booth (2011, 6): The 'increased visibility of trackways in the Roman landscape can be interpreted in many ways, but possible factors of particular importance include: changes in concepts of property ownership and the need to define land-holdings, whatever the basis on which they are held; maximisation of exploitation of the rural landscape; increased travel through the countryside, which encouraged the development of means of definition of that travel, and perhaps its control; and changes in the technology of travel which required different provision from that which had sufficed up to this time. Each of these possibilities deserves detailed consideration'.

52 Booth (2011, 7) speculates that one of the possible functions of trackways might have been the travel of the local population to shrines. He proposes that these boundary markers required occasional recutting and 'the act of redefinition [may have] acquired a social and perhaps even a symbolic significance, but it is less clear if this came about as a result of increasing pressure on land and a corresponding interest in the clear demarcation of domestic and other units, or reflected other concerns' (*op. cit.* 2011, 4).

53 On the possibility the hoard might have been assembled, as the Frome I hoard suggests, by members of a community at the point of deposit (Bland *et al.* 2020, 68). Leeds speculated on the occasion of the hoard's burial: 'Nothing could be learned of the presence of a large jar, such as those in which many hoards have been stored: it is therefore probable that it was deposited in a chest or sack; in favour perhaps of the former was the fact that many of the coins when first sent into the Museum were stuck together by oxide or mud in such a way as to suggest that they had been packed in rouleaux in the manner observed in the almost contemporary Seltz hoard' (Leeds 1946, 7).

54 See Bland *et al.* 2020, 91: 'in the fourth century, 21% of hoards are within 5km of contemporary shrines and temples (RP 15-21)'. The shrine at Frilford/Marcham is less than 2 miles (3km) east of the probable findsite and, as was noted above, was tightly integrated into the surrounding landscape through a series of roads and tracks. Although the case study areas in that volume do not include the Southeast PAS region, Bland *et al.* (2020, 112) cite Langtoft I in discussing hoards found near trackways. Langtoft I is comparable in composition and date to Fyfield and was found 'less than 60m from a major ditched boundary'.

55 Stek 2009, 209, citing Claudia Lega.

56 Ghey 2005, 112. See also note 27 above.

57 The summary sheet is preceded in the folder of documents by a typed letter from The Keeper (Leeds) to the President of St. Johns College, dated 31 July 1945, requesting funds for the publication of his catalogue of Fyfield coins. This material was brought to our attention by Roz Britton-Strong of the Ashmolean Museum.

58 At that time being studied by Sutherland who eventually published it in 1948 as *Anglo-Saxon Gold Coinage in the Light of the Crondall Hoard*, Oxford.

59 The first printed notice of the hoard (Leeds and Atkinson 1943–4, 196) listed the total as 'over 2,050 coins' and in 1945 it was reported that 'A hoard of just over 2,000 *folles* was found in a field near *Fyfield*…Notice is given that 'A catalogue and report by Mr. E.T. Leeds will be published by the Ashmolean Museum, where the hoard has been deposited by St. John the Baptist College, Oxford, on whose land it was found' (Anon. 1945, 86–8).

60 One radiate and 2,105 *nummi*.

61 Besly (Besly and Webster 2002, 178) lists 2,104 *nummi*.

62 Bellinger (1946, 504) reports the size of the hoard as 2,016 coins, surely a typo for 2,106.

63 An inquiry to Kathy Fletcher, Chair of the Longworth and District History Society, led to this 26 July 2020 email from Kingston Bagpuize resident Murray Maclean: 'Dear Sir, Your enquiry about the Fyfield Hoard of Roman coins has been forwarded to me so that I can add what little extra information I can offer to you. My grandmother provided lodgings for the engineer in charge of work being carried out on the airfield, so he was present when the hoard was found. He gave my grandmother one of the coins, which is now in my possession. The coin is in pristine condition and here are its details from when I took it to be identified at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford – "Maximian. Copper Follis. mint of Trier (Germany) Mark. PTR. struck circa 307 ad. Rev: Genio populi romani". I know of a small section of Aelfrith's Ditch which remains in the wood on the east boundary of "The Spinney" house, which used to belong to my grandmother'. The Maclean coin is actually a *nummus* of Galerius Augustus. Murray Maclean's son, Andrew, provided a photograph of the coin but no weight was reported. The fact that the Maclean coin type is not recorded in Leeds' catalogue suggests it was shown to someone at the museum after the publication of the hoard in 1946. The coin, *RIC* VI 653b for Trier, is recorded in the present catalogue as Fyfield Cat. no. 388. See also note 69 below.

64 Leeds 1946, 7.

65 Noted by Robertson 2000, 239.

66 According to A. Burnett the *RIC* numbers were most likely added by Sutherland sometime after 1965 (pers. comm. 25 September 2019). Leeds did not publish the weights of individual coins in his

catalogue. There is also evidence in the Ashmolean cabinets that someone, perhaps Sutherland, having read Bastien's 1970 review of the London sections of *RIC* VI, was relocating some early *nummi* of London to take into account Bastien's proposed ‘intermediate’ group of unmarked *nummi* between *RIC* VI's groups I and II. See Bastien 1971. Thanks to Cathy King for this information.

67 This number does not include the one radiate in the hoard. A number of Fyfield coins were on exhibit. Their cabinet slots were marked with an E but their tickets recorded their *RIC* numbers and weights.

68 See for example *RIC* 11a for Lyon, Fyfield Cat. no. 420. The absence of this coin from the cabinets suggests others may have become separated from the hoard in the years since Leeds recorded them.

69 In addition to the Maclean coin already noted, four other *nummi*, brought to our attention by Eleanor Ghey, may be Fyfield coins but are not included in this new catalogue. They were reported by Symons (1990, 133) to be in the Birmingham Museum & Art Gallery: ‘Near Oxford, pre-1951. The four Tetrarchic *folles* described here were left at the Museum for identification at the beginning of 1951. They were added to the Museum's collections as accession numbers A.867'51 to A.870'51. During the 1950s the coins became “detached” from these numbers and were re-catalogued in 1961. The 1961 numbers have been retained in the list given below. One of the letters sent by the Museum to the depositor includes the sentence “I understand that they were found in a field near Oxford and form part of a hoard”. This statement is amplified in the accessions register where the coins are described as “Part of a hoard found during the building of an aerodrome at Oxford”. In the light of this information and bearing in mind that the coins arrived at the Museum in 1951 it seems very likely that they were part of a larger hoard found during the construction of a wartime airfield, of which there were a number that could be described as “near Oxford”. It has not been possible to identify such a hoard and it is likely that the find was dispersed without a record being made’. ‘The coins (pl. 24): 1. (A.33'61–41). Diocletian, SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR, off. p. *RIC* VI Ticinum 45a. AD 300–303. 28mm, 8.894g, 180°. 2. (A.33'61–56). Maximian, GENIOPOPV–LIROMANI, off. B. *RIC* VI Lugdunum 108b. AD 301–3. 27mm, 8.925g, 180°.” 3. (A.33'61–54). Constantius I Caesar, GENIO POP–V–LI ROMANI, off. A. *RIC* VI Lugdunum 165a. AD 301–3. 27mm, 10.162g, 10°. 4. (A.33'61–55). Constantius I Caesar, GENIO POPV–LI ROMANI, no mm. *RIC* VI Londinium 37a. AD 303–5. 28mm, 8.693g, 180°. Assuming these coins to be representative of the find a date of deposit soon after AD 305 seems likely’ (PAS IARCH-82601F; Robertson 2000, 237–8 no. 983A).

70 See Cloke and Toone, 2015, 33–4, where it is argued that those distinctions are not sustainable given the wide variety of portrait sizes on the surviving coins. *RIC* VI, 124–5, divides the coins which *LMCC* assigns to Part 2.01 into two Classes, Class IIa (portraits with small heads on a tall neck) and Class IIb (portraits with larger, elongated heads on a shorter neck).

71 For London see Cloke and Toone, 2015, 86–7. Bastien 1980.

72 See Fyfield Cat. no. 241. This error is corrected in the plates to this new catalogue.

73 Leeds 1946, 33.

74 Leeds 1946, 38.

75 The issues lacking a mint-mark, now assigned to London and Lyon, caused him the most difficulty, and are grouped at the end of each ruler's marked coins. Pages 21–5 of Leeds' prefatory material are devoted to a discussion of the unmarked issues.

76 Leeds 1946, 8.

77 The latest dates for coins from mints other than London, Trier and Lyon are *Ticinum* (306), *Aquileia* (305), Rome (306), Carthage (303), *Siscia* (300), *Thessalonica* (303), *Heraclea* (298), *Cyzicus* (296), Antioch (296) and Alexandria (296).

78 Leeds 1946, 29.

79 Myres' 1946–7 review of Leeds notes his argument that the total weight of the hoard, 42½lbs, ‘“would be consistent with the use of a standard bag or follis…employed under the tetrarchy for the transport of copper currency’. That weight equates to 19.277kg. The average weight of a *nummus* from the hoard would be 9.157g. ‘If Mr. Leeds is right (and his conclusion is supported by the uniformity of the hoard and the excellent condition of most of the coins), the hoard was an official parcel of some sort, either a consignment of military pay or more likely a banker's deposit lost or purloined in transit along this secondary road’ (*op. cit.* 185). Note Abdy's argument elsewhere in the present publication (p. 9ff) about the size of a *follis* bag as a unit of value. At roughly 1,000 coins each, such bags might account for the size of the hoard.

80 Bellinger 1946, 504.

81 Although Leeds 1946, 14, says ‘Many *Genio* coins in the Γ and * issues at Trier (cf. also Lugdunum, p. 12) bear traces of clipping’, we found them to be struck at the correct weight but on smaller flans. The only coin marked ‘clipped’ at Oxford is *RIC* 52a for London, here Fyfield Cat. no. 52.

Chapter 7
The 2008 Sully II Hoards

Edward Besly

Introduction

The two coin hoards found in April 2008 on the outskirts of Sully, in the Vale of Glamorgan, formed the subject of a paper given at the British Museum workshop on 21 February 2019. A catalogue list has been prepared and it was hoped to publish the hoards in full in the present volume, but this has not proved possible. A good deal of detailed analysis is still to be done, but because of Covid-19 restrictions access to the coins and to reference materials was impossible at the time of writing. Accordingly, the hoards are summarised here, as an Appendix to the others discussed at the workshop. The Sully II hoards were deposited a decade or so later than the others in this volume and belong to a different monetary context; however, they are relevant to the earlier hoards in that they contain between them 817 coins covering the periods of the full-weight 'Diocletianic' *nummi* and 541 of their first weight reductions of the Tetrarchies down to *c.* 310 – a total not far short of the hoard buried around 310 in the Bridgend area, about 25km away at the northern edge of the Vale of Glamorgan:[1] types present in the earlier deposits but which are usually all but absent from the hoards of the late 310s. The earlier of the two Sully II hoards (pot A) also contains nearly 500 of the late 3rd-century radiates (*aureliani*), which circulated as a subsidiary denomination in the early post-reform period.

A note on nomenclature: The two hoards found in 2008 are described here and elsewhere as 'Sully II' (pots A and B) to distinguish them from a near-contemporary hoard of gold and silver coins, together with four gold rings, found not far away on Sully Moor in October 1899.[2] The 'Sully I' hoard was probably deposited in the mid- to late 290s, in the aftermath of the recovery of Britain from the rule of Allectus, by Constantius Chlorus around 295–6.

Discovery and legal process

On 7 April 2008, Mr Derek Eveleigh reported to Mark Lodwick, Portable Antiquities Co-ordinator: Wales, the finding of two Roman coin hoards at Sully. The coins and a pottery vessel associated with the first were delivered to National Museum Cardiff the same day. Fieldwork was carried out on 15 April by museum staff to record the findspots and their archaeological contexts and to recover the pottery container of the second hoard, which had been left *in situ* by the finder; 48 further coins were found in the course of this work. Subsequently 51 coins, probably belonging to the first hoard and spilt in his car, were retrieved by the finder and were delivered to the museum on 1 May.

The coins were found in pasture at Sully, with the aid of a metal detector, Hoard A on Saturday 5 April and Hoard B the following day. Each had been buried in an upright pottery vessel; the hoards were approximately 3m apart.[3] Test pits (1 metre square) were excavated around each burial spot. These demonstrated that the pot containing Hoard B had been buried in a small pit cut for the purpose; no evidence regarding Hoard A survived. At some time, the top parts of both pots had been damaged by ploughing and small numbers of coins disturbed. Subsequent to this, the hoards were sealed by a build-up of hill-washed soil, to a depth of approximately 0.25m. No other structures or contexts were observed.

The hoards formed the subject of a coroner's inquest in Cardiff on 30 October 2008, and were declared Treasure in accordance with the Treasure Act 1996. They were subsequently acquired by the National Museum of Wales[4] for conservation, study and eventual display.

Contents

The two hoards may be summarised as follows:

Hoard A (2,368 coins): 490 radiates, Gallienus/ Postumus – First Tetrarchy/Carausius and Allectus; 301 *nummi* of the First, Second and Third Tetrarchies (Diocletian, Maximian, colleagues and successors, 294/5–307); 192 reduced-weight *nummi*, *c.* 307–10; and 1,385 *nummi* spanning further reductions in weight after 310, the large majority in the name of Constantine I ('the Great', 306–37). The latest coins were struck at London and Arles, *c.* 318, but there are no coins of Constantine II or Crispus.

Hoard A was buried in a jar of local South Wales greyware, probably late 3rd–early 4th century.

Hoard B (3,546 coins): 17 radiates, Claudius II/ Postumus – Diocletian and Maximian; 3,529 *nummi*, of which 516 of the First–Third Tetrarchies; 349 reduced-weight, 307–10; and 2,664 after 310. The latest coins, eight VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP (Constantine) and one IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG (Licinius) were struck at London and Trier in 319–20.

Hoard B was buried in a 'black burnished ware' jar, probably produced in south-western England, late 3rd–early 4th century.[5]

The hoards were probably buried at different times, perhaps one to two years apart, and represent in their general compositions two different coin populations, notably in the contrasting numbers of radiates. However, their proximity and the short time-span between the *termini* strongly suggest successive deposit, perhaps by a single owner. Together, they form the largest Roman coin deposit, physically and numerically (5,914 coins) recorded from Wales for over a century.

Radiates

The radiates in the two hoards are summarised by reign and mint in **Table 7.1**. The extreme contrast between the two attests to the very different monetary contexts of the two deposits, with pot B buried after the reform of 318 which introduced the VICTORIAE LAETAE series. The radiates in pot B mirror in miniature those of pot A, both being for the most part the (comparatively) well-made issues introduced by Aurelian. Central and Gallic issues of 260–74 are relatively few, though mainly of good weight: this feature may also be observed in late 3rd-century hoards such as Gloucester (*c.* 296) and Rogiet (*c.* 295) suggesting that these are better-quality Central/Gallic issues that survived the cullings of the late 3rd century evidenced by many of the radiate hoards.

Table 7.1 Sully II A and B: Summary of radiates

SULLY II Pot A											
Central empire (1)				**Rome**	**Milan**						**Totals**
Gallienus & Salonina	260–8			10	1						11
Claudius II	268–70			5	1						6
Quintillus	270			1							1
				16	**2**						**18**
Gallic empire		**Trier/I**	**Cologne/ II**								
Postumus	260–9	11	1								12
Victorinus	269–71	7	3								10
Tetricus I	271–4	2	1								3
Tetricus II	273–4	1	1								2
		21	**6**								**27**
Central empire (2)		**Trier**	**Lyon**	**Rome**	**Milan**	***Ticinum***	***Siscia***	**Balkan**	***Serdica***	***Cyzicus***	
Aurelian pre-reform	270–4			6	8		5	5	1	2	27
Aurelian & Severina	274–5		1	1		8	2				12
Tacitus	275–6		61	13		10					84
Florian	276		7								7
Probus	276–82		110	26		32	9			1	178
Carus & family	282–5		8	6		2	1				17

Diocletian & Maximian	284–93	2	*91	3		6					102
		2	**278**	**55**	**8**	**58**	**17**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**427**
Britannic empire		**Un-marked**	**London**	**C mint**							
Carausius	286/7–93		1	1							2
Diocletian	*c.* 293		5	1							6
Maximian	*c.* 293		5	2							7
Allectus radiates	293–5/6		1	1							2
			12	**5**							**17**
Counterfeits											1
Total, Pot A											**490**
SULLY II Pot B											
Central empire (1)				**Rome**							
Claudius II	268–70			2							2
				2							2
Gallic empire		**Trier/I**	**Cologne/ II**								
Postumus	260–9	1									1
Tetricus I	271–4	1	1								2
		2	**1**								**3**
Central empire (2)			**Lyon**	**Rome**		***Ticinum***					
Tacitus	275–6		2								2
Probus	276–82			2							2
Carus & family	282–5		1			1					2
Diocletian & Maximian	284–93		6								6
			9	**2**		**1**					**12**
Total, Pot B											**17**

Table 7.1 continued Sully II A and B: Summary of radiates

* = Total includes 11 coins of Constantius and Galerius Caesars

The series of issues from Aurelian to the First Tetrarchy are in broad terms scarce in Britain compared with the huge numbers of Central and Gallic issues found in hoards of the period 275–90 but they clearly circulated widely. One of the larger hoards of the time (Gloucester, *c.* 296) comprised almost entirely these *aureliani*,[6] while an uncirculated batch of Lyon issues of Tacitus was included in the Kirmington, Lincs., hoard.[7] Another significant hoard, from Rogiet in Monmouthshire (1998), included over 2,500 *aureliani* and large numbers of coins of Allectus (293–95/6): the ‘Britannic’ usurpers aligned their own coinages to the *aureliani*.[8] The over 400 such coins in Sully II pot A belong to a different context – the circulation of these radiates as subsidiary denominations after Diocletian’s reform. This has been observed more widely on the continent than in Britain (see Chapter 10, p. 166), but radiates were included in the Falmouth hoard and more recently in Langtoft I (Yorkshire), found in 2000.[9] These two examples are ‘early’ hoards, comprising only full-weight *nummi*. The context of Sully A is somewhat later and the radiates, at 1/72 of a Roman pound (1/72*l.*), match the weight standard of the contemporary *nummi* from 310–13, so they may even have served as *nummi* at that point.

Nummi

The *nummi* in the two hoards are summarised by type and mint and by emperor and mint in **Tables 7.2–5**. Two salient points concern the coins of the London mint and the general compositions of both deposits.

Between them, the two hoards contained 2,494 coins from the London mint between *c.* 296 and 319, 46% of the numerical total of *nummi*, making them significant contributors to the overall picture of that mint’s products. Indeed, Sully A and B have been used (together with, among others, the Bridgend hoard) as principal points of reference (‘census hoards’) in the recent work of Cloke and Toone on the London mint.[10] Further comment is therefore superfluous here, except to refer the reader to that work. Detailed analysis of the metrology and occasionally the iconography of the London issues is yet to be carried out.

Secondly, although the hoards contain predominantly the reduced-weight issues of 310 and later, there are significant numbers of the earlier full-weight and first-reduction issues produced before 310; together there are 817 full-weight coins of the First–Third Tetrarchies, similar in general scale to the important Bridgend hoard (955). The two hoards are summarised along with Bridgend in **Table 7.6**, using the same conventions as for table 4 of the Bridgend report (Besly and Webster 2002). Where the three deposits can be compared directly, the mint figures are broadly similar, though the dominance of London issues of 307–10 in Bridgend is diluted in Sully through a further decade of circulation of Trier, Lyon and other issues; London once again, as the 'local' mint, dominates the later issues, notably in Sully II B, where Arles issues also make a significant impact.

Full-weight *nummi* and the reduced issues down to 310 form 26.2% and 25.5% of the Sully II hoards. The continuing presence of so many full-weight and first reductions issues in hoards of 318–20 is unusual. As late as *c.* 316, just over half of the Downside hoard comprised issues of 295–310; in the St Quentin (Aisne) hoard, also *c.* 316, this figure is 63.7%, but after around 317 the pre-310 issues are typically all but absent. In other hoards of the period, coins prior to 307 form 10.3% of Prestwood B (*c.* 317), 0.5% in Waddington (*c.* 318), 0.4% in Ravenstone (*c.* 318) and are absent from Upton House (*c.* 318). These hoards are summarised in the Bridgend report, table 4.[11] A more recent find, from Malmesbury, contained no coins pre-307 in a deposit of *c.* 317, other than three radiates.[12] However, the large hoard from Llangarren, 2,575 coins buried in the 320s, contained 594 coins struck before 310, or 23% of the total.[13] The picture is not straightforward; it may be that the two Sully deposits, as perhaps Bridgend before them, serve to illustrate the currency that ceased to circulate after a major change to the coinage, in this case the introduction of the VICTORIAE LAETAE issues in 318.

Between them, Hoards A and B contained 12 counterfeits, 0.2% of the total. There are eight copies of full-

Table 7.2 Sully II A, *nummi* by type and mint

	London	Trier	Lyon etc.	*Ticinum*	Rome	*Ostia*	Arles	Carthage	*Aquileia*	*Siscia*	*Nic.*	Antioch	C'feit	Totals
First Tetrarchy														
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	47	89	51	1	4				2	2		1	2	199
FORTVNAE REDVCI … types		2												2
MONETA SACRA … etc. types		14		11	4									29
FELIX ADVENT AVGG NN								1						1
SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS AVCTA/FEL KART								9						9
Second–Third Tetrarchies														
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	17	21	4											42
PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	9	4		2										15
FIDES MILITVM				2										2
VIRTVS AVGG ET CAESS NN				2										2
Reduced weight issues to 310														
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI		7	10											17
GENIO POP ROM	57	27	10											94
QVIES AVG(G)	3	1												4
HERCVLI CONSERVATORI	1													1
MARTI PATRI PROPVG(NATORI)	6	6												12
MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI		10	1											11
PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS etc.	2	10	2											14
ROMAE AETER	1													1
MEMORIA FELIX	9	6												15

	London	Trier	Lyon etc	*Ticinum*	Rome	*Ostia*	Arles	Carthage	*Aquileia*	*Siscia*	*Nic.*	Antioch	C'feit	Totals
CONSERV(ATORES) VRB SVAE				10	4				1					15
TEMPORVM FELICITAS			1											1
GENIO AVGVSTI										2	1			3
AETERNITAS AVG N						1								1
MARTI CONSERVATORI	1													1
SOLI INVICTO COMITI	2													2
310–13														
MARTI CONSERVATORI	5	24		1										30
SOLI INVICTO COMITI	257	183	90	2	1	2								535
ADVENTVS AVG	1													1
COMITI AVGG NN etc.	44													44
CONCORD MILIT	8													8
GENIO POP ROM	55	48				3								106
PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS	17		1											18
SPES REIPVBL	1													1
ROMAE AETERNAE AVGG	1													1
SECVRITAS AVGG	2													2
313 onwards														
GENIO POP ROM	46	122					1						1	170
SOLI INVICTO COMITI	179	190	16	3			70						1	459
MARTI CONSERVATORI		9		1										10
Totals	**771**	**773**	**186**	**35**	**13**	**6**	**71**	**10**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1,878**

Table 7.2 continued Sully II A, *nummi* by type and mint

weight *nummi* (six struck from unofficial dies, two cast from original coins), two of the GENIO POP ROM series in the name of Constantine Caesar (struck copies of London issues) and two cast copies of the Trier T F // A–BTR series (SOLI INVICTO COMITI/GENIO POP ROM).

A full listing of the two deposits, with references to Volumes V, VI and VII of *RIC*, has been prepared and is held at the National Museum of Wales.[14] The numeration follows the accession records of individual coins and these are the numbers that are cited as 'Sully' references by Cloke and Toone in their catalogue (Cloke and Toone 2015).

The context of the Sully II hoards

Sully is today a coastal village on the western fringe of the Cardiff area in South Wales, about 9km south-south-west of the centre of the city, where in Roman times there was an important fort, founded in the 1st century AD. The fort went through several phases and at the time of the Sully II hoards took the form of a late 3rd-century stone-built 'Saxon Shore' type fortification, possibly manned by members of the Second Augustan legion, seconded from its fortress at Caerleon.[15] The area's administrative significance is also attested by the construction of a short-lived complex nearby at Cold Knap (Barry), perhaps under the Britannic usurpers Carausius and Allectus (286/7–295/6). There may also have been a Roman signal station on Penarth Head, which overlooks Cardiff Bay. Civil centres were at Caerwent (*Venta Silurum*), the local capital, about 35km north-east, and a roadside settlement/town at present-day Cowbridge, 18km to the west in the Vale of Glamorgan. Several villas (farms) are known in the area, including at Llantwit Major 20km to the west and Whitton (north-west of Barry). Second-century *denarius* hoards have been found at Wick and Monknash, the latter associated closely with another likely farm.

Nearer to the hoard site, villas are known at Biglis, about 3km to the north-west (ST1469) and Ely (ST1476), 9km to the north; another at Llandough, 5km north of the Sully II hoards (ST1673) has provided evidence for occupation at the time.[16] Aerial survey and metal detecting have recently identified a likely Roman site 1km to the north on raised ground near the present-day Cosmeston Country Park (ST1769). There are other Roman finds from farmland near Lavernock to the east (ST1868). In October 1899, a hoard comprising 7 gold and 300+ silver coins together with 4 gold

	London	Trier	Lyon etc.	*Ticinum*	Rome	*Ostia*	Arles	Carthage	*Aquileia*	*Siscia*	*Nic.*	Antioch	C'feit	Totals
First Tetrarchy														
Diocletian	17	37	12	2	2			1	1			1		73
Maximian	11	24	9	5	2			4		2			1	58
Constantius	15	25	20	4	1			2	1					68
Galerius	4	19	10	1	3			3					1	41
Second–Third Tetrarchies														
Constantius Aug	2	2	2	1										7
Galerius Aug.	4	7	1	1										13
Severus Caesar	5	5												10
Maximinus Caesar	2	3	1	2										8
Severus Aug.		2												2
Diocletian	6	4		1										11
Maximian	3			1										4
Constantine Caesar	4	2												6
Reduced weight to 310														
Galerius	1	4	4							2				11
Maximian	31	15		4										50
Maximinus	2	3	5								1			11
Constantine Caesar	10	14	5											29
Constantine Aug.	26	25	10	1										62
Diocletian	3													3
Maxentius				5	4	1			1					11
Divus Constantius	9	6												15
310–13														
Constantine	333	207	91	3	1	1								636
Maximinus	30	20				1								51
Licinius	28	28				3								59
313–18														
Constantine	177	199	16	2			64						1	459
Licinius	48	122		2			7						1	180
Totals	**771**	**773**	**186**	**35**	**13**	**6**	**71**	**10**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1,878**

Table 7.3 Sully II A, *nummi* by ruler and mint

rings was found during the construction of the Armstrong Pioneer Syndicate Company's works on Sully Moor, 2km to the west (ST1468). The hoard was buried in the mid- to late 290s and is of significance as a genuine precious-metal 'treasure' hoard and for the presence of gold of Diocletian and Maximian including a unique double *aureus* of Diocletian, perhaps part of a military donative in the wake of Constantius' recovery of Britain?

The successive depositions of the two Sully II hoards in close proximity may suggest a single locally based owner of some prosperity, whether from civilian, military or administrative activity. The area stretching from Cardiff westwards along the Glamorgan coast was no doubt a very attractive place to live, work, or perhaps to retire, then as now.

	London	Trier	Lyon etc.	*Ticinum*	Rome	*Ostia*	Arles	Carthage	*Aquileia*	*Siscia*	*Thess.*	Antioch	C'feit	Totals
First Tetrarchy														
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	75	166	87	9	14				4	2	1	3	6	367
FORTVNAE REDVCI ... types		3												3
MONETA SACRA ..., etc. types		22		9	12				6	2				51
FELIX ADVENT AVGG NN								2						2
SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS AVCTA/FEL KART								9						9
Second–Third Tetrarchies														
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	35	16	4											55
PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	22	2		2										26
FIDES MILITVM				3										3
Reduced weight issues to 310														
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI			10											10
QVIES AVGVSTORVM		2												2
GENIO POP ROM	121	51	31										2	205
QVIES AVG(G)	2	3												5
HERCVLI CONSERVATORI	6													6
MARS VICTOR	1													1
MARTI PATRI PROPVG(NATORI)	6	22												28
MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI	2	13												15
PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS etc.	1	25	4											30
MEMORIA FELIX/ DIVI CONSTANTI	22	16	1	1										40
CONSERV(ATORES) VRB/KART SVAE				3	2			1						6
GENIO AVGVSTI										1				1
310–13														
MARTI CONSERVATORI	14	50	1	1										66
SOLI INVICTO COMITI	547	368	173	4	4	10								1106
ADVENTVS AVG/ AVG N/AVGG NN	4													4
COMITI AVGG NN etc.	84													84
CONCORD MILIT	6													6
GENIO POP ROM	97	126				3								226
PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS (two types)	41		4											45
FELICITAS AVGG NN	2													2
ROMAE AETERNAE AVGG	1													1
SECVRITAS AVGG	6													6
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI					1									1
S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI					1	2								3
313 onwards														
ADVENTVS AVG N	3													3
GENIO POP ROM	76	125												201
SOLI INVICTO COMITI	532	210	52	2	2		76							874

MARTI CONSERVATORI	1	13	2	1									17
CLARITAS REIPVBLICAE	1												1
PRINCIPI(A) IVVENTVTIS	9												9
318–20													
VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP	6	2											8
IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG		1											1
Totals	**1,723**	**1,236**	**369**	**35**	**36**	**15**	**76**	**12**	**10**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**8**	**3,529**

Table 7.4 Sully II B, *nummi* by type and mint

	London	**Trier**	**Lyon etc.**	***Ticinum***	**Rome**	***Ostia***	**Arles**	**Carthage**	***Aquileia***	***Siscia***	***Thess.***	**Antioch**	**C'feit**	**Totals**
First Tetrarchy														
Diocletian	16	57	12	3	5			2	3	2	1			101
Maximian	15	33	28	7	6			4	2	1		1	2	99
Constantius	24	50	32	6	5			3	3			2		125
Galerius	20	51	15	2	10			2	2	1			4	107
Second–Third Tetrarchies														
Constantius Aug.	10	1	1	1										13
Galerius Aug.	4	7	3	2										16
Severus Caesar	10	1												11
Maximinus Caesar	7	3												10
Severus Aug.		1												1
Diocletian	7	1		2										10
Maximian	15	1												16
Constantine Caesar	4	3												7
Reduced weight to 310														
Galerius	3	2												5
Maximian	75	22	9	1										107
Maximinus	2	6	4											12
Constantine Caesar	23	21	11										2	57
Constantine Aug.	34	63	21	1										119
Diocletian	2	2												4
Maxentius				1	2			1						4
Divus Constantius	22	16	1	1										40
Licinius										1				1
310–13														
Constantine	703	418	178	5	4	9								1,317
Maximinus	47	62			2	3								114
Licinius	52	64				3								119
313–18														
Constantine	474	223	54	3			64							818
Licinius	84	125			2		12							223
Crispus	43													43
Constantine II	21													21
318–20														
Constantine	6	2												8
Licinius		1												1
Totals	**1,723**	**1,236**	**369**	**35**	**36**	**15**	**76**	**12**	**10**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**8**	**3,529**

Table 7.5 Sully II B, *nummi* by ruler and mint

Bridgend *c.* 310												
	A	%	**B**	%	**C**	%	**D**	%	**E**	%	**Total**	%
u/m I	10	*1.2*									10	*0.7*
London	141	*17.3*	72	*50.7*	106	*51.9*	133	*50.2*	–		452	*31.7*
Trier	373	*45.9*	46	*32.4*	70	*34.3*	91	*34.3*	–		580	*40.7*
Lyon	115	*14.1*	14	*9.9*	25	*12.3*	34	*12.8*	–		188	*13.2*
Others	174	*21.3*	10	*7.0*	3	*1.5*	7	*2.7*	–		194	*13.7*
Total	813	*57.1*	142	*10.0*	204	*14.3*	265	*18.6*	–		1,424	
Sully II A *c.* 318												
	A	**%**	**B**	**%**	**C**	**%**	**D**	**%**	**E**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
u/m I	1	*0.4*									1	*0.1*
London	47	*19.6*	26	*42.6*	21	*35.6*	61	*45.9*	616	*44.5*	771	*41.1*
Trier	105	*43.8*	25	*41.0*	25	*42.4*	42	*31.6*	576	*41.6*	773	*41.2*
Lyon	50	*20.8*	4	*6.6*	13	*22.0*	11	*8.3*	107	*7.7*	185	*9.9*
Others	37	*15.4*	6	*9.8*	–	–	19	*14.3*	86	*6.2*	148	*7.9*
Total	240	*12.8*	61	*3.2*	59	*3.1*	133	*7.1*	1,385	*73.7*	1,878	
%, A–D		48.7		12.4		12.0		27.0				
Also contained 490 radiates, Gallienus– Allectus												
Sully II B *c.* 320												
	A	**%**	**B**	**%**	**C**	**%**	**D**	**%**	**E**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
u/m I	4	*0.9*									4	*0.1*
London	75	*17.4*	57	*67.9*	36	*39.6*	125	*48.4*	1,430	*53.7*	1,723	*48.8*
Trier	191	*44.2*	18	*21.4*	38	*41.8*	94	*36.4*	895	*33.6*	1,236	*35.0*
Lyon	83	*19.2*	4	*4.8*	17	*18.7*	29	*11.2*	232	*8.7*	365	*10.3*
Others	79	*18.3*	5	*6.0*	–	–	10	*3.9*	107	*4.0*	201	*5.7*
Total	432	*12.2*	84	*2.4*	91	*2.6*	258	*7.3*	2,664	*75.5*	3,529	
%, A–D		49.9		9.7		10.5		29.8				
Also contained 17 radiates, Postumus– Maximian												

Table 7.6 Bridgend and the two Sully deposits compared
Key to headings: A = First Tetrarchy, 295–305; B = Second–Third Tetrarchies, unreduced; C = first reduction – Constantine Caesar; D = second reduction – Constantine Augustus; E = 310 and later. 'Others' includes any counterfeits. u/m I = unmarked I

Notes

1 Besly and Webster 2002.

2 Sully I: Robertson 2000, 213–14 no. 871.

3 A third metal detector signal noted by the finder during the museum's excavation, roughly equidistant 3m from each hoard, proved to be a false alarm.

4 The museum's legal title. At the time of writing it is branded as 'Amgueddfa Cymru – Museum Wales'.

5 Containers identified by Peter Webster FSA. They have not yet been reconstructed for detailed publication.

6 Abdy *et al.* 2010, 21–113.

7 Robertson 2000, 178–9, no. 751.

8 Besly 2006; Besly 2015.

9 Falmouth: Robertson 2000, 242–3, no. 997; Stewartby 2011. Langtoft I: TAR 2000, 255; Barclay *et al.* 2009.

10 Cloke and Toone 2015, 'The hoard evidence', 17–20 and Catalogue, *passim*, where many Sully II London coins are illustrated, together with several from the Bridgend hoard. The quoted 'Sully' reference numbers are the accession sub-numbers, which form a single sequence across the two deposits; Bridgend refs are to Besly and Webster 2002.

11 Besly and Webster 2002, 178–80.

12 Malmesbury: 2012 T652; PAS WILT-032C93 (unpublished catalogue by E. Morris).

13 Llangarren: Robertson 2000, 259, no. 1084.

14 Bridgend: Besly and Webster 2002.

15 Fulford 2002, 98–9.

16 Owen-John 1988.

Chapter 8
The Juillac Hoard

Francis Dieulafait and
Vincent Geneviève

The site of Juillac is located 2km (as the crow flies) to the south-south-west of *mutatio Bucconis*.[1] This roadside settlement is the penultimate stop before Toulouse on the pilgrimage route between Bordeaux and Jerusalem (**Fig. 8.1**), identified as the place known as La Gravette, in the commune of L'Isle-Jourdain (Gers). It was partially excavated between 1992 and 1994. The surviving remains of Juillac extend over an area of 2ha on an easterly slope to the south-west of a molassic hill on the right bank of the Save valley, at an altitude of about 170m. The river Save, rising on the Lannemezan plateau to the south, flows in a generally north-north-west direction. Above the site, the valley, which is in the 100-year floodplain, has an average width of about 1km.

Reparcelling has removed the old field boundaries and the archaeological remains are now scattered within a large field of 12ha, which covers a small part of the hill of Juillac and is bounded by two streams running east–west, tributaries of the Save.

The discovery of the Juillac hoard

In 1997, a hunter picked up from a ploughed field four bronze coins, which were sent to the head of the Groupe Lislois de Recherches Archéologiques et Historiques (GLRAH) (**Fig. 8.2**). At the findspot, archaeologists found building materials, ceramics and faunal remains. These discoveries, evidence of an ancient site occupied by at least one building and dated from coins to the late 3rd or early 4th century AD, were reported to the regional archaeology service of the Midi-Pyrénées (SRA, Ministry of Culture) and published in the review of the Groupe Lislois, *Isle était* (Cantet 1997, 37). The site was registered as such in the state database[2] in June 1998 (Bach 2012, 14).

In February 2011, during a survey carried out on the site, two members of the GLRAH discovered a group of 278 bronze coins scattered on the surface. They were spread over a distance of about 15m with a more concentrated central zone (Cantet and Labedan 2013, 3–4). The surveyors observed that the coins' distribution was largely linear, following the direction of the plough, and this indicated the presence of a hoard that had recently been partially dispersed by agricultural activity and of which some elements might still survive.

Francis Dieulafait was responsible for the initial examination of these 278 coins, the identification of which quickly confirmed the presence of a hoard from the years AD 294–313. These Tetrarchic-period hoards from the south of Gaul are rare, and usually of small size, suggesting that this new batch would consist only of a few hundred coins. The closest parallel to the Juillac hoard is still to this day the one found at Margaux (Gironde) at the end of the 19th century, which contains barely more than 300 coins. Given the threat of looting of the site, the SRA for the Midi-Pyrénées region rapidly organised a rescue excavation with the aims of recovering the entire hoard, gathering details of its taphonomy and adding to our existing knowledge of the site of Juillac as a whole (Bach 2012, 20–37).

The fieldwork methodology involved excavation of the area defined in February 2011 in thin spits of 2 to 5cm with a light mechanical shovel (**Fig. 8.3**). All the coins located, by sight or metal-detector, were then recorded using a

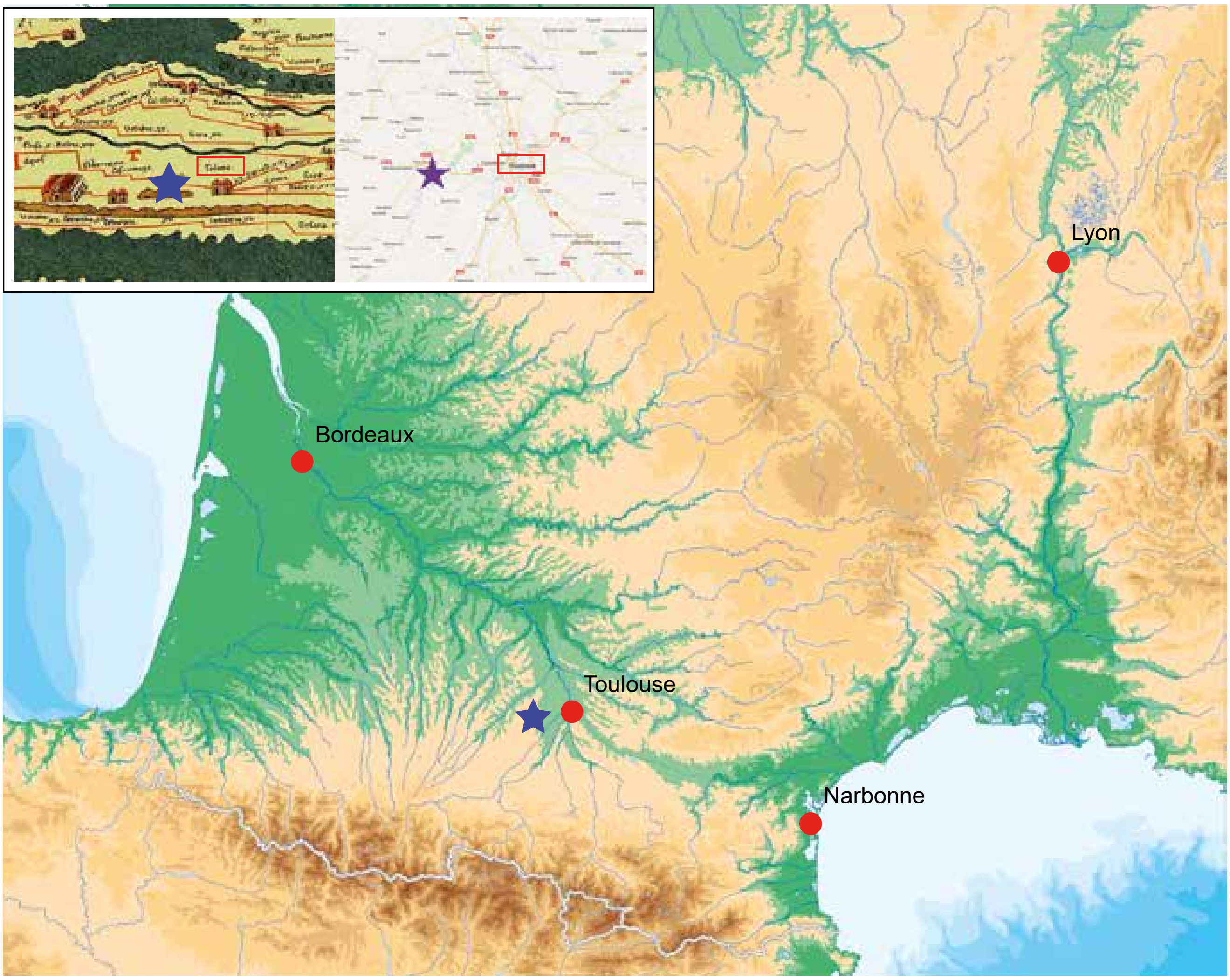


Figure 8.1 L'Isle-Jourdain, *mutatio Bucconis* and the site of Juillac. Image © V. Geneviève

tacheometer and numbered in individual bags. The 278 specimens were distributed over an area extending 15m in length and 6–7m in width nearest to the surface. As the excavation was gradually deepened, the area was reduced to 2m × 1m, which was then manually excavated.

The fact that the examples discovered were spread over an area of about 100m^2 shows that the plough had definitely reached the deposit on several occasions in previous years (**Fig. 8.4**). The coins were thus dispersed longitudinally up and down, but also laterally on either side of this axis; the lateral scattering was biased to the west, perhaps as a result of surface harrowing.

In total, this methodical survey yielded 861 coins. This quantity suggested that the deposit had been totally destroyed by agricultural work, but three amphorae filled with coins were unearthed at the base of the concentration of surface finds. They consisted of two African amphorae, the smallest (amphora A) of Keay 1B type and the largest (amphora C) of Keay XXV/2 type, plus a third of intermediate size (amphora B) of Lusitanian origin, Almagro 51C type (identified by M. Bonifay) (**Figs 8.5, 8.10**). During the removal of the three containers, 286 new coins were recovered, of which 52 were associated with amphora A, 116 with amphora B and 118 with amphora C, as well as 267 others located against the outside of the body of the latter. At the end of this operation, 1,414 coins were recovered, of which 553 were associated with their original vessel. The three amphorae, still full of coins, were lifted one by one and individually packed in two rigid protective containers: amphorae A and B in one, the larger amphora C in another (**Fig. 8.6**).

Once relocated to the SRA archaeological depot in Toulouse, they were stored in a stable, controlled atmosphere pending their excavation. A report was drawn up following this operation and exceptional find (Bach 2012).

The foundations of an extraordinary study for an extraordinary hoard

At the beginning of 2013, the SRA launched a cleaning/stabilisation operation for some of these 1,414 coins, followed by an initial numismatic study. This examination, entrusted to F. Dieulafait, had three major objectives:

- To complete the numismatic assessment already undertaken on the February 2011 batch, in order better to define the chronological range of the whole assemblage.
- To determine a method of coin cleaning which would minimise time and cost, using a treatment that would preserve the surface (in particular owing to the silvering observed on some of the coins), while ensuring the legibility necessary for numismatic identification.
- To establish the method of cataloguing the hoard.

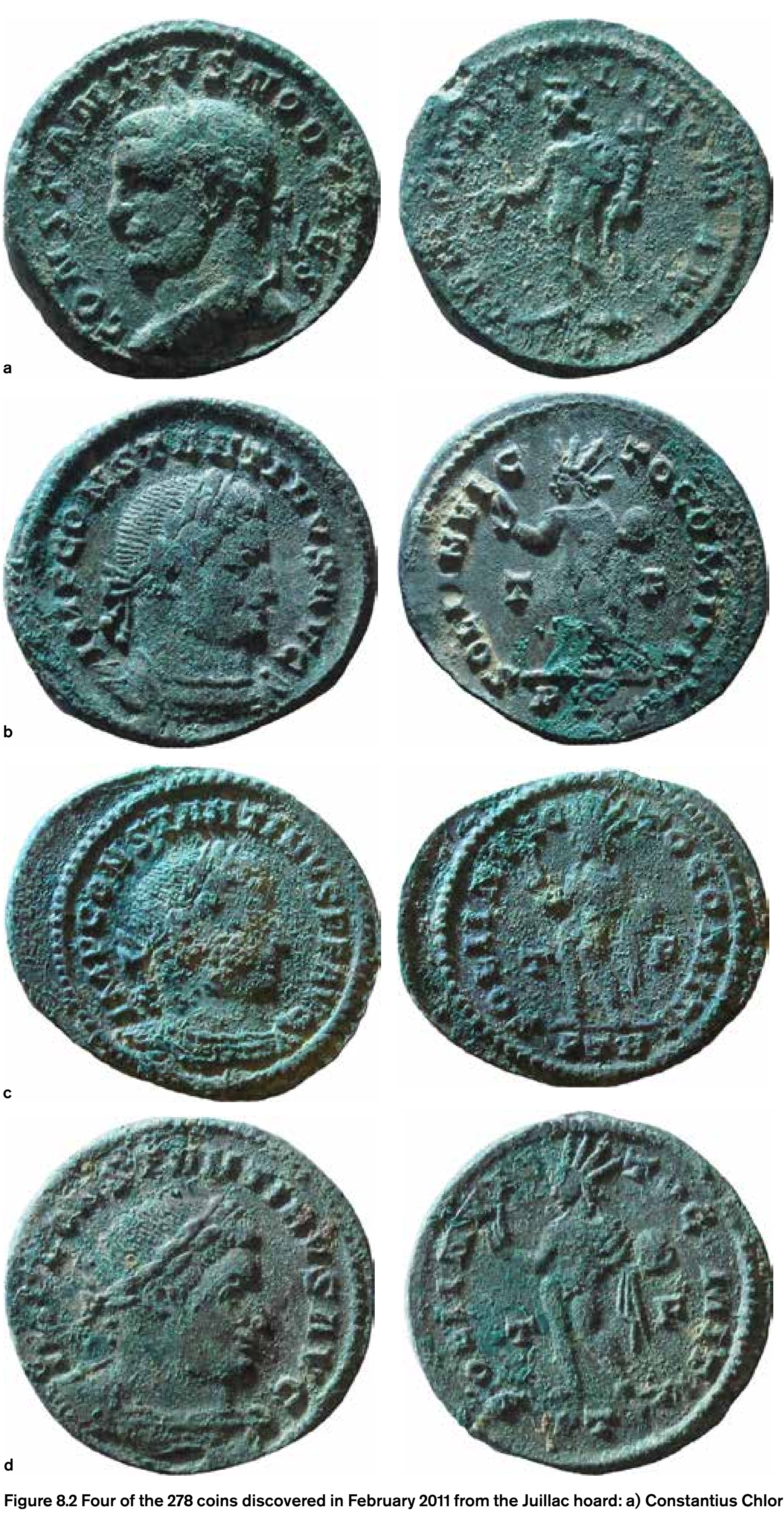


Figure 8.2 Four of the 278 coins discovered in February 2011 from the Juillac hoard: a) Constantius Chlorus Caesar, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, Trier; b–d) Constantine Augustus, SOLI INVITO COMITI, Trier. Images © P. Labedan

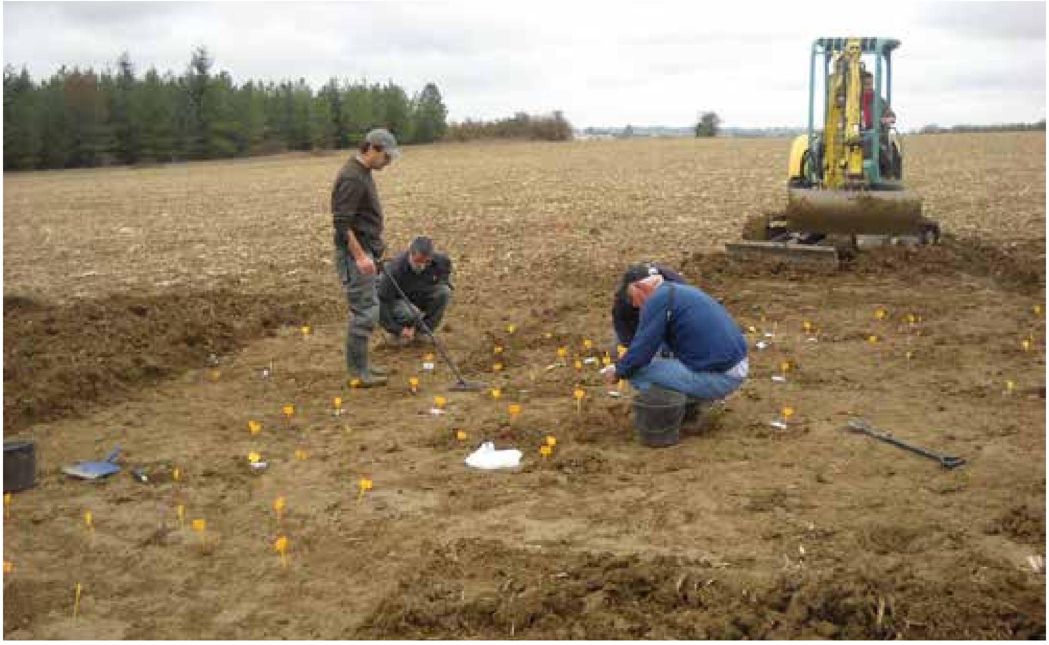


Figure 8.3 Mechanical stripping and recovery of the first coins. Photo taken by the excavation team

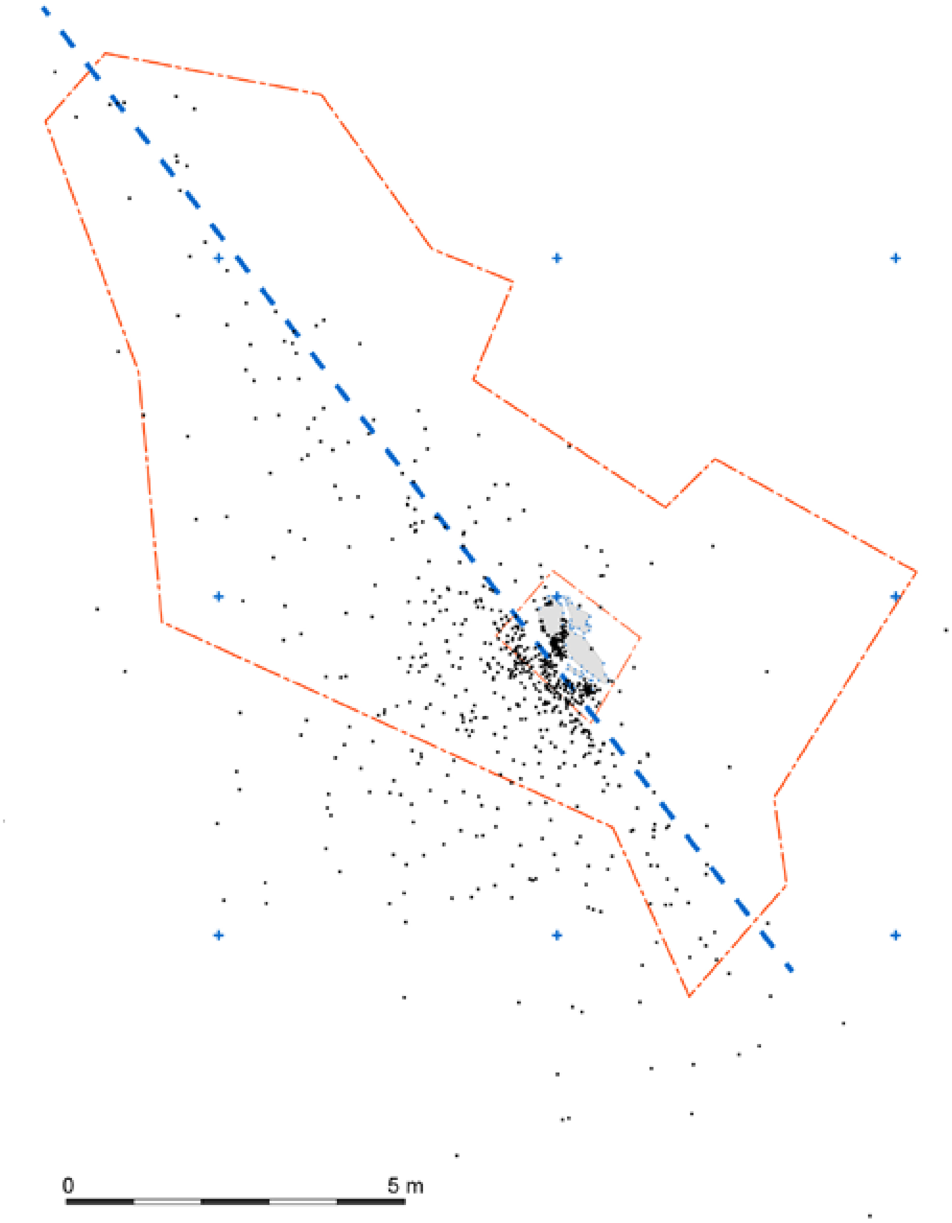


Figure 8.4 Distribution of the coins recovered in the surveyed area

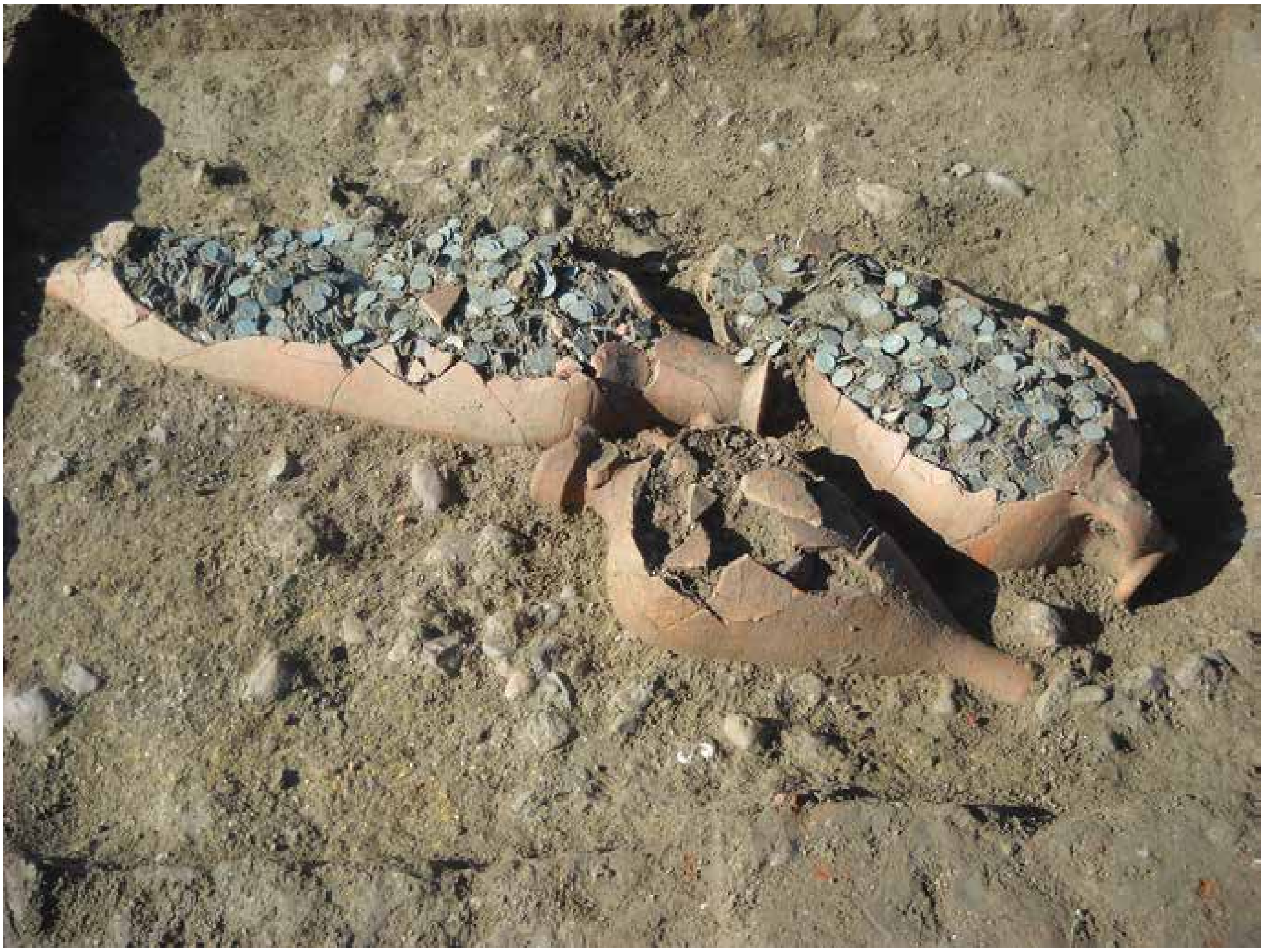


Figure 8.5 **The three amphorae at the moment of their discovery. Photo taken by the excavation team**

The project began in February 2013 and the findings were presented to a committee that October to determine the next course of action. At the end of this stage, the requirements for a complete catalogue of the discovery having been deemed acceptable in terms of cost and time, approval was given to submit a Projet Collectif de Recherche (PCR) in February 2014 to the Commission Territoriale pour la Recherche Archéologique (CTRA). The application submitted benefited significantly from the support of R. Bland (then Keeper of the Department of Britain, Europe and Prehistory at the British Museum) who was called upon as an external referee for his experience in the treatment of exceptional hoards, and whose concluding sentence certainly had an impact: 'I therefore warmly support [this proposal] to clean and catalogue the hoard and hope that the Direction régionale des affaires culturelles de Midi-Pyrénées is able to fund the project. Failure to do so would represent a missed opportunity and would be a catastrophe for the study of archaeology and numismatics in France.'

The PCR 'Trésor de Juillac (L'Isle-Jourdain)' was approved in March 2014, for three years in the first instance, with Francis Dieulafait (Hadès) and Vincent Geneviève (Inrap) as directors and numismatists; the numismatic team was completed by Marie-Laure Le Brazidec and Jean-Marc Doyen. Their objective was to catalogue the estimated 20,000 coins, but without specialised study for the initial stage, this being planned as a separate project.

The PCR 2014–2016: from excavation to cataloguing of the Juillac hoard

The cataloguing protocol put in place consisted of four main phases: the complete archaeological excavation of the three amphorae and the coins contained within each; the cleaning and stabilisation of the coins; their recording and packing; and finally, the numismatic cataloguing of the coin assemblage.

Phase 1 – excavation of the amphorae

A device was specially designed for excavation of the amphorae: it consisted of a stand that positioned a digital camera about 1.80m above the container, linked to a remote control allowing shutter release and triggering the flash (**Fig. 8.7**). As it was impossible to set up excavation of the amphorae in a vertical position, it was decided to carry this out horizontally. The hypothetical possibility of stratification of the coins within the containers and the potential presence of individual batches (such as bags) or other artefacts (such as jewellery) necessitated their excavation in 'slices'.

Each amphora was divided into several sections, numbered from 1 to N, from the neck to the foot; the number of these sections varied according to the different sizes of the containers. Two perforated rulers, placed parallel to the container along the two sides of the crate, made it possible to attach white rubber bands to mark out the different sections

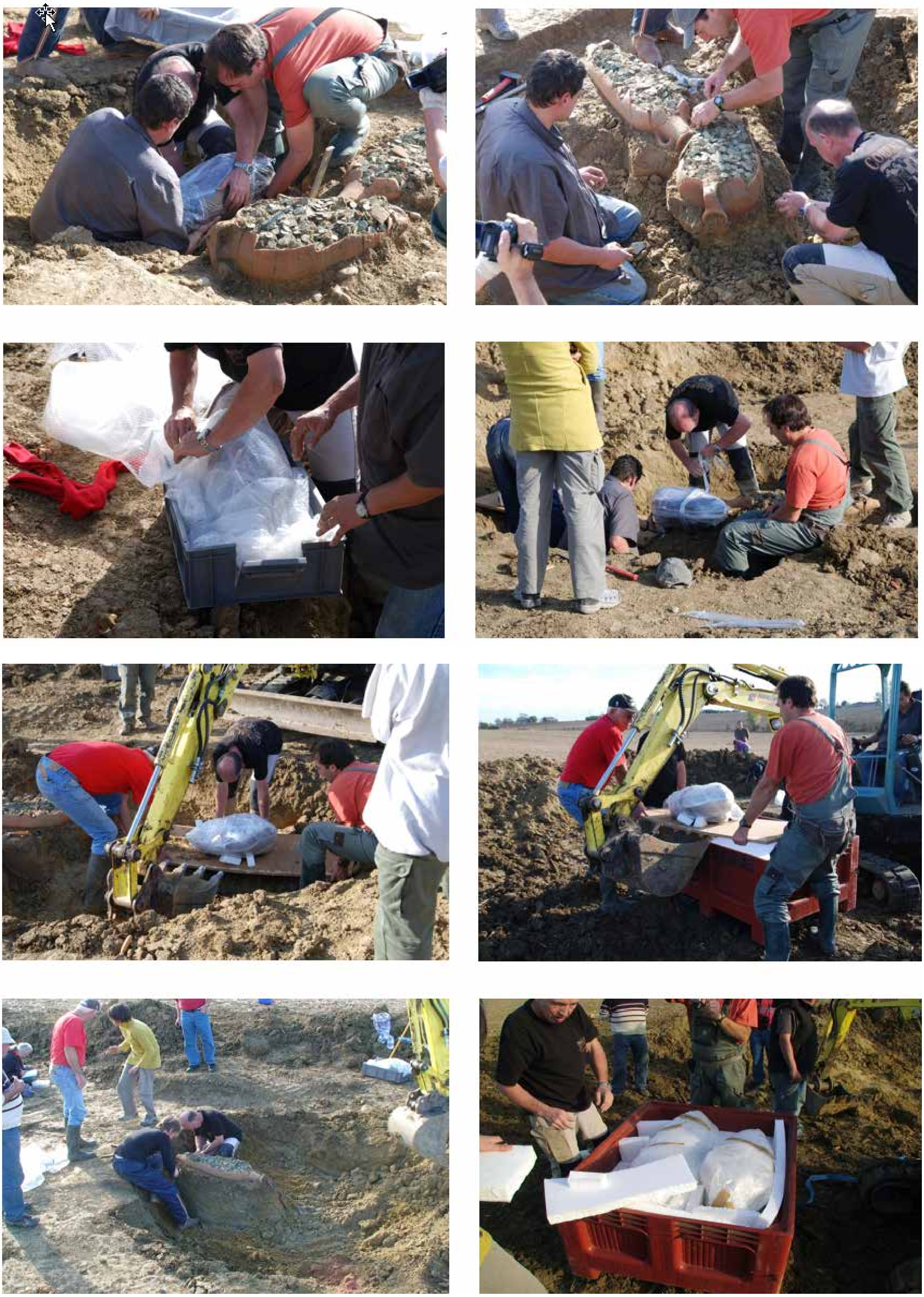


Figure 8.6 Preparing the three amphorae for lifting and packing. Photos taken by the excavation team

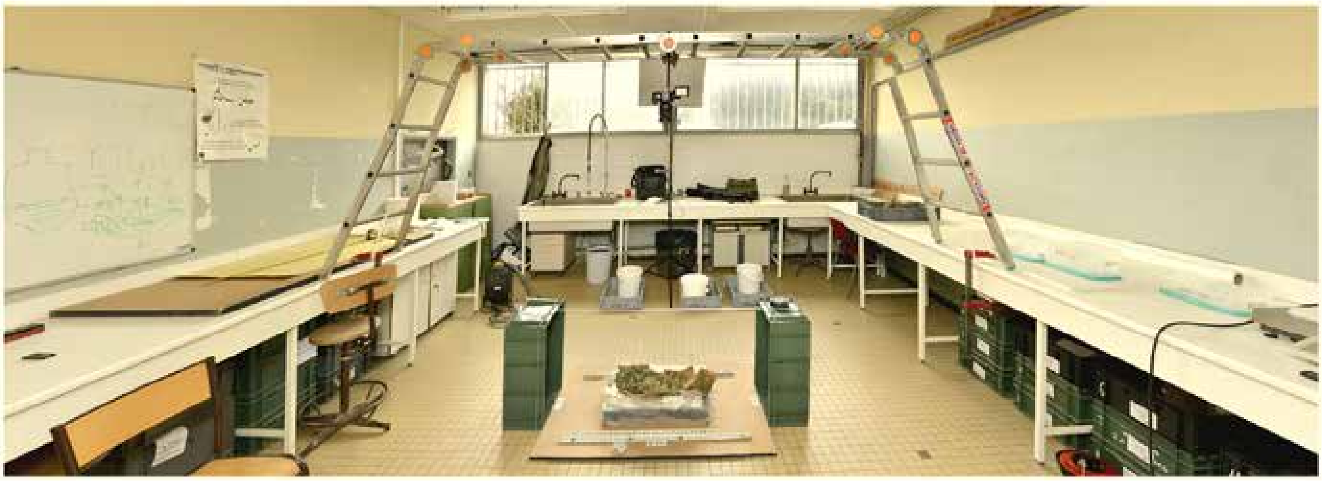


Figure 8.7 Preparatory installation for the excavation of amphora A. Image © Jean-François Peiré (DRAC Midi-Pyrénées)

of the excavation. Topographic markers were placed along these two rulers to align the images obtained. The positioning of the container in line with the longitudinal axis of the excavation also made it easier to take regular record shots of the excavation. The process consisted of emptying each amphora in successive horizontal layers along its entire length. The removal of each layer was followed by vacuum cleaning to remove any sediment still present, with record shots taken systematically as the work progressed (**Figs 8.8–9**). All the coins removed were then kept together by section in a separate labelled box (e.g. 'A2' for section 2 of amphora A, 'C3' for section 3 of amphora C).

These three excavations were undertaken in 2014 (amphorae A and B) and 2015 (amphora C) under the supervision of a project manager (F. Dieulafait, then V. Geneviève) and were partially filmed for the archive. At the end of this work, the residual soil was completely sieved but without result. The three amphorae were then reassembled, photographed and drawn (**Fig. 8.10**).

Phase 2 – Cleaning and consolidation

The coins were all covered with a strongly adhering clay sediment, sometimes entirely or partially enveloped in calcite. Their surfaces were covered with a homogeneous layer of green corrosion, characteristic of copper alloy coins, which obscured the thin layer of silver on the original surface. However, none of the coins showed active signs of corrosion.

The cleaning and stabilisation phase was carried out by the Materia Viva laboratory (Toulouse) based on the protocol tested in 2013 (**Fig. 8.11**). The main stages were as follows (the description here is somewhat simplified):

1. Preliminary cleaning by light brushing with deionised water, sometimes with a surfactant added. Ultrasonic cleaning was used to remove sediment and loose corrosion.
2. Removal of corrosion products in controlled baths using 5% dilute formic acid.
3. Rinsing by immersion in successive baths of deionised water to eliminate all traces of acid.
4. Removal of the underlying corrosion products which still obscured the details necessary for numismatic study by mechanical action (scalpel), under a binocular magnifying glass (without abrasion in order to better preserve the silver layer).
5. Drying in acetone to eliminate all residual moisture in the metal, after which the coins were protected by the application of a film of Incral 44.

These processes required many months. Once running smoothly, they could be carried out in bulk and under the same conditions for the contents of all three amphorae. Many hundreds of coins from the same section could be processed simultaneously, avoiding systematic individual treatment which would have been very time-consuming and very expensive. The conservation laboratory team proved, as expected, to be most efficient in this long-term endeavour, despite some unforeseen circumstances, particularly in the treatment required for certain coins from amphora C. A number of them had deteriorated, due to a crack in the body of the container which had led to infiltration. After examination of the assemblage, all (or almost all) of the coins were found to be identifiable and most of the information preserved, with the occasional exception of a few details.

Phase 3 – Recording and packing

Given the quantity of coins involved, a methodical procedure was also required for the processing of individual coins. This was broken down into three separate stages.

Stages 1 and 2 – Recording and packing

A team of four people carried out the initial stage of recording and packing each coin: person 1 assigned a number to the coin and measured the weight and die-axis; they passed the coin to person 2, the photographer, who took pictures of both sides; they then gave the coin to person 3, who packed it in its bag with its number. During these three steps, the numbers, weights and die-axes were read aloud to person 4, who recorded all this information in an Excel spreadsheet. After every 50 coins, a check was made to ensure that the photo and inventory numbers were still correct. This strict procedure allowed the daily processing of 700 to 800 specimens.

At the end of this phase, each coin had:

- A high-definition digital photo of the obverse and reverse.
- An entry in an Excel file, with the inventory number of the coin, its weight, its die-axis, its origin (amphora A, B,

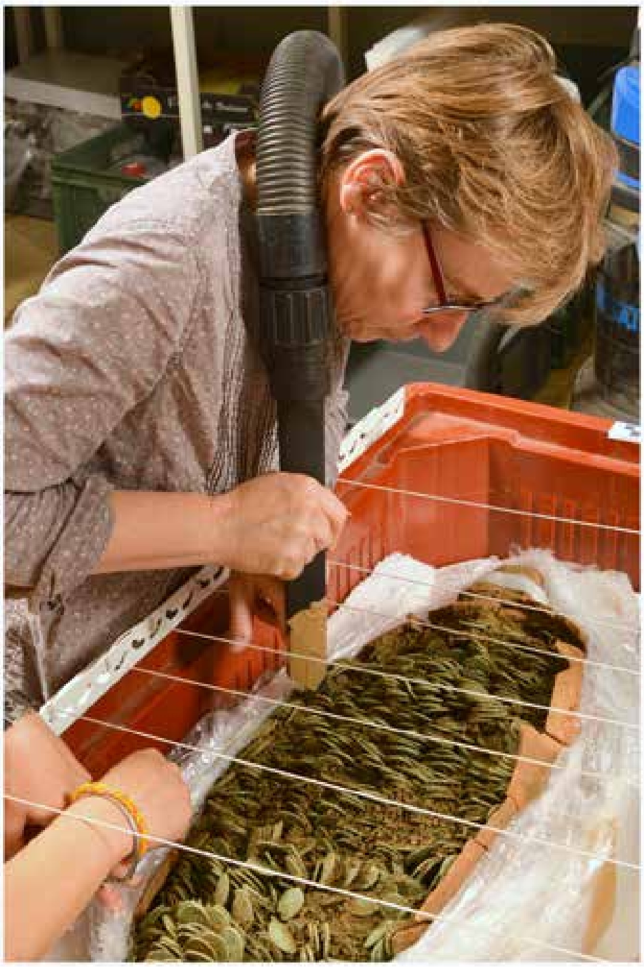


Figure 8.8 The excavation of amphora B. Image © Jean-François Peiré (DRAC Midi-Pyrénées)

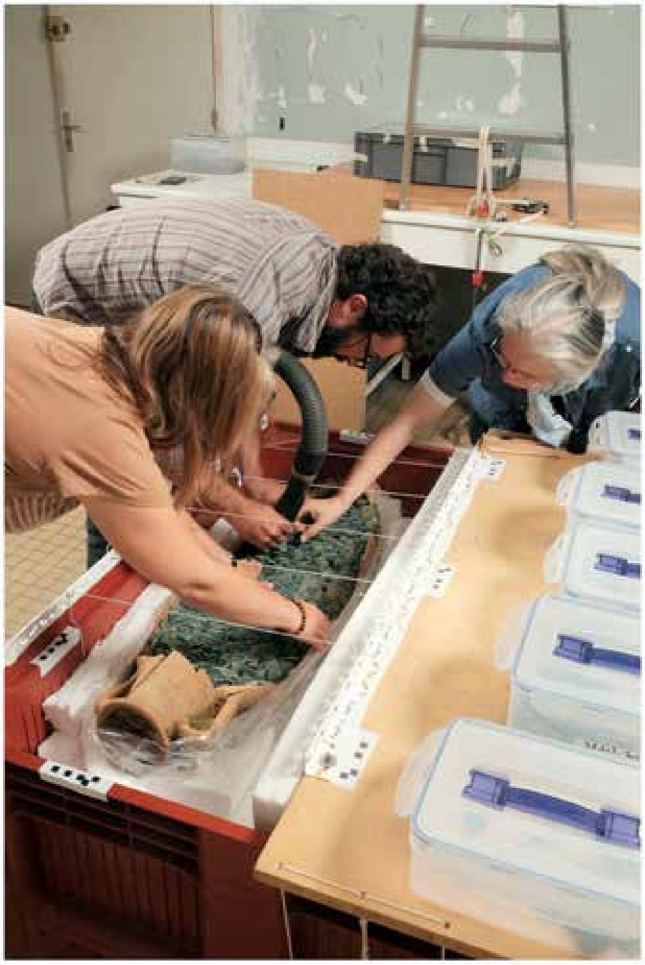


Figure 8.9 The excavation of amphora C. Image © Jean-François Peiré (DRAC Midi-Pyrénées)

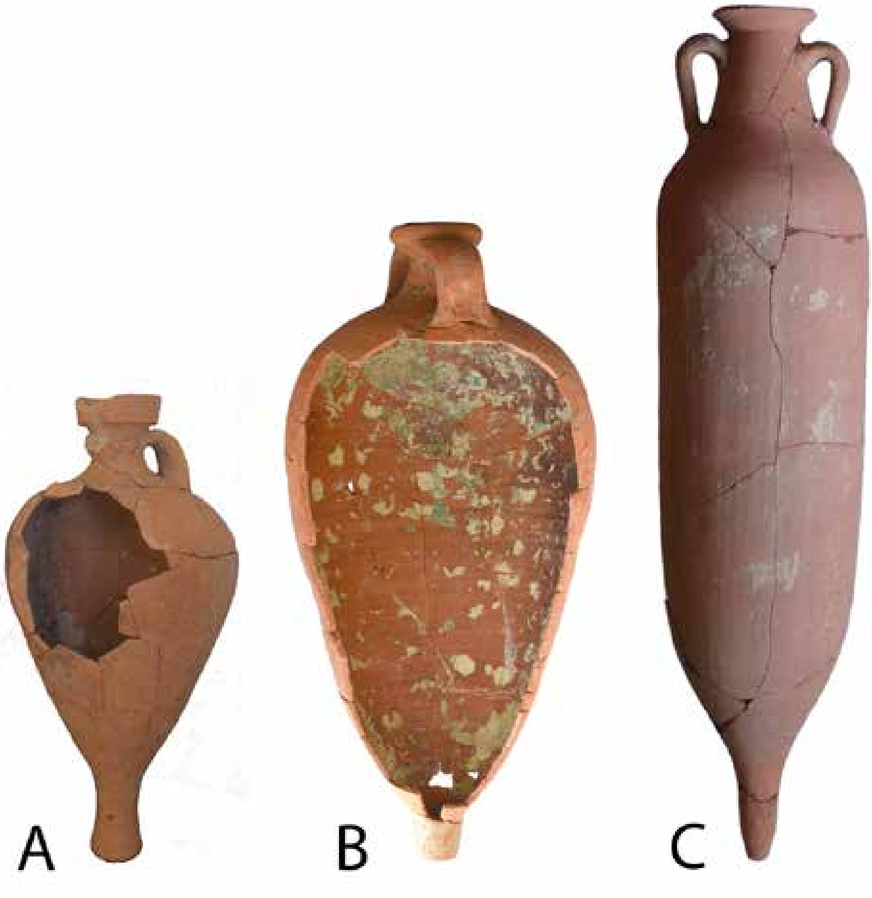


Figure 8.10 The three amphorae of the Juillac hoard after removal of the coins. Image © Christine Dieulafait (DRAC Midi-Pyrénées)

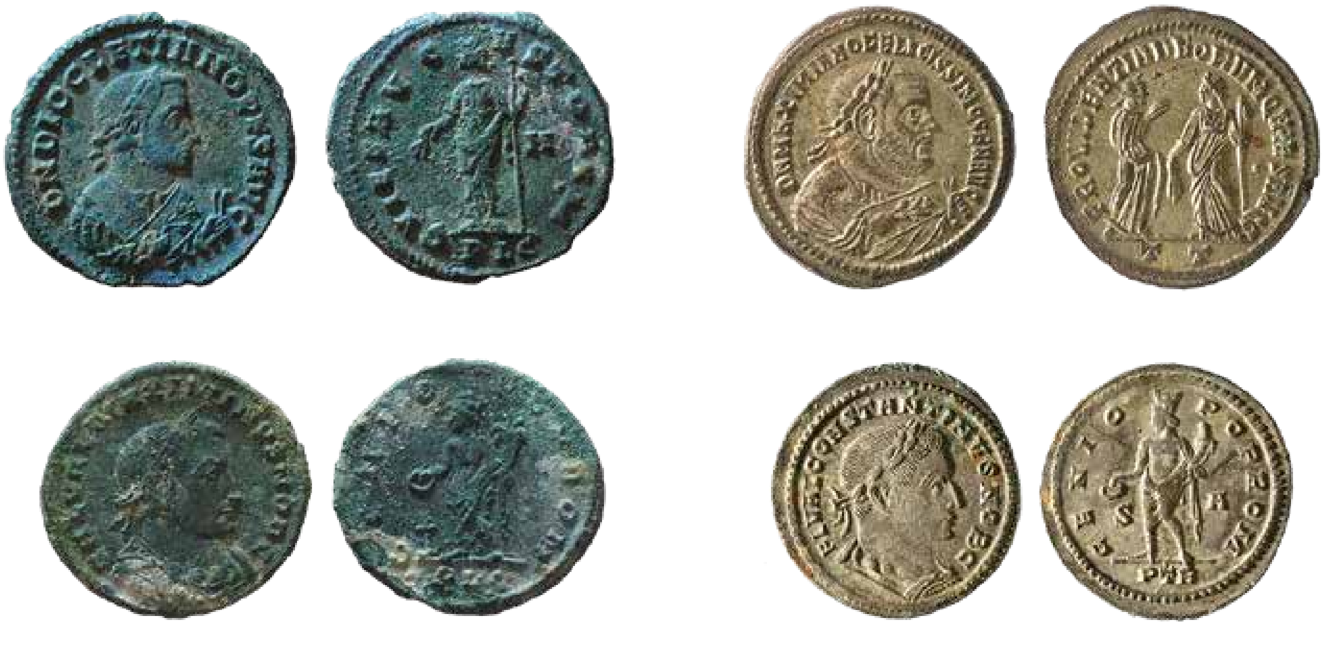


Figure 8.11 The original appearance of the coins and results after cleaning and stabilisation

C or 2011 excavation) and the section of the container from which it came, with other remarks if necessary.

During this first stage, each coin was numbered and packed in an individual polyurethane bag. The bags were then grouped together in rigid plastic containers and stored in secure cabinets in an alarmed building with hygrometric monitoring.

Stage 3 – Digital photo processing

The photographer from the Ministry of Culture who took all the shots of the coins then cropped and resized the images, more than 46,000 in total. The images were reprocessed (the definition – dpi – is reduced while maintaining the required display quality) then indexed. The file name of each image consists of the coin number, suffixed by 'D' for Droit (obverse) and 'R' for Reverse (**Fig. 8.12**).

Phase 4 – Catalogue

The preparation of the coin catalogue required rapid action, as French law allows the owner of the land where the hoard was discovered to retrieve it within five years. While this period seems reasonable for the examination of a medium-sized deposit, it is particularly short in the case of an assemblage as large as the Juillac hoard.

Cataloguing all the coins and keeping them in a safe place in Toulouse created a dilemma: bring specialists to come and study the coins on site, or arrange to send them the hoard for examination 'at home'? In terms of the available funding, the first option was considered too expensive (notably in travel costs and accommodation for numismatists) but also too difficult to implement owing to the restricted access to the secure room. The second option was therefore favoured, but study 'at a distance' required the creation of a tool for recording all the numismatic information necessary for a catalogue entry for each coin.

A database designed by F. Dieulafait and developed by D. Condis finally made it possible to make the Juillac hoard available in its entirety, but virtually. The data from phase 1 (coin number, weight, die-axis and location) and from phase 2 (indexed images) were uploaded to the database, with the obverse and the reverse of each coin linked to its corresponding data. Using simple internet access, the four numismatists in charge of the catalogue were able to fill in the proposed fields and make a catalogue of the entire hoard as and when they were available.

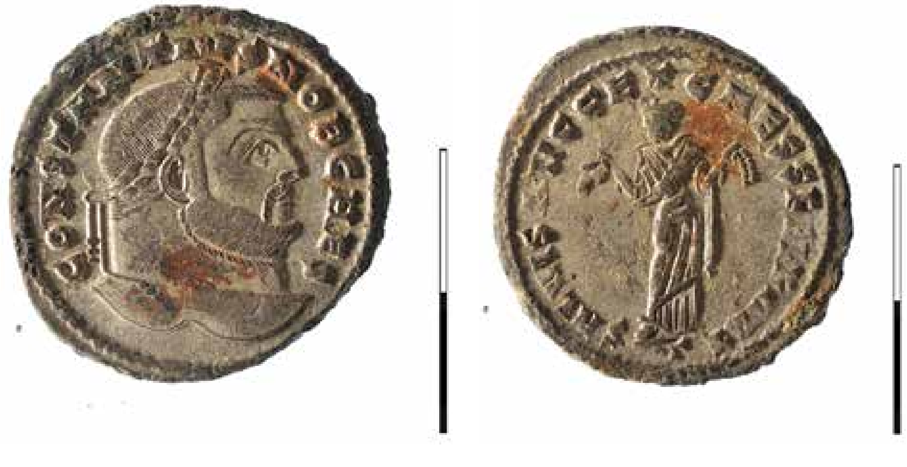
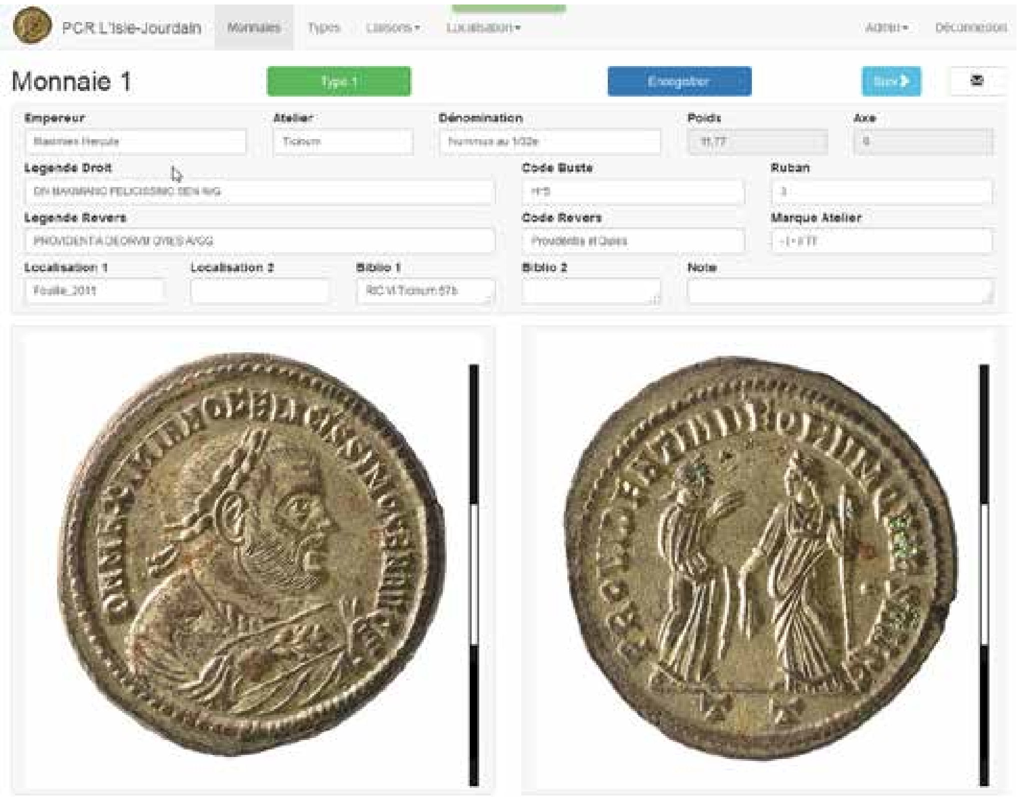
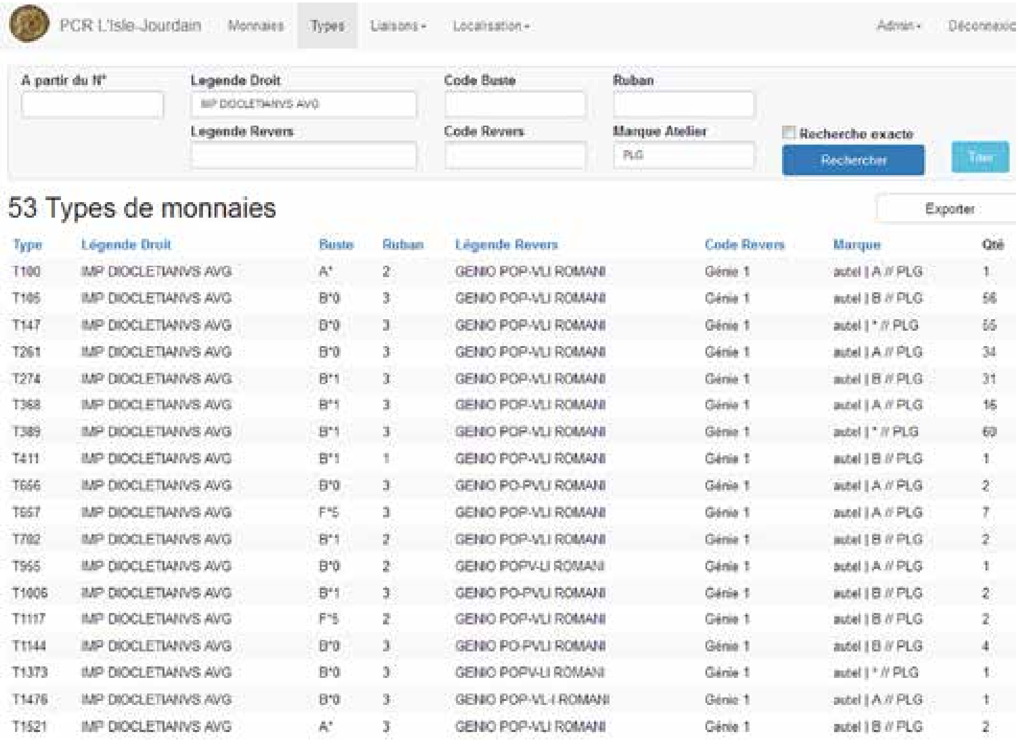


Figure 8.12 An example of coin photography after reprocessing and naming: Inv. 5005-D_arr_14322941nuc and Inv. 5005-R_14322942nuc (Constantius Chlorus, Carthage)



Empereur: Maximien Hercule
Atelier: Ticinum
Dénomination: Nummus au 1/32e
Poids: 11,77
Axe: 6
Legende Droit: DN MAXIMIANO FELICISSIMO SEN AVG
Code Buste: H*5
Ruban: 3
Legende Revers: PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG
Code Revers: Providentia et Quies
Marque Atelier: -|*//TT
Localisation 1: Fouille_2011
Localisation 2:
Biblio 1: RIC VI Ticinum 57b
Biblio 2:
Note:

Figure 8.13 Welcome page of the database



A partir du N°:
Legende Droit: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG
Code Buste:
Ruban:
Legende Revers:
Code Revers:
Marque Atelier: PLG
☐ Recherche exacte

53 Types de monnaies

Type	Légende Droit	Buste	Ruban	Légende Revers	Code Revers	Marque	Qté
T100	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	A*	2	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | A // PLG	1
T105	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	B*0	3	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | B // PLG	56
T147	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	B*0	3	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | * // PLG	55
T261	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	B*0	3	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | A // PLG	34
T274	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	B*1	3	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | B // PLG	31
T368	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	B*1	3	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | A // PLG	16
T389	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	B*1	3	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | * // PLG	69
T411	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	B*1	1	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | B // PLG	1
T656	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	B*0	3	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | A // PLG	2
T657	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	F*5	3	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | A // PLG	7
T702	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	B*1	2	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | B // PLG	2
T965	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	B*0	2	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | A // PLG	1
T1006	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	B*1	3	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | B // PLG	2
T1117	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	F*5	2	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | B // PLG	2
T1144	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	B*0	3	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | B // PLG	4
T1373	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	B*0	3	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | * // PLG	1
T1476	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	B*0	3	GENIO POP-VL-I ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | A // PLG	1
T1521	IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG	A*	3	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	Génie 1	autel | B // PLG	2

Figure 8.14 The interface in search mode by type

Six main fields are completed to characterise each coin (**Fig. 8.13**):

- Obverse legend; bust type; wreath tie code
- Reverse legend; reverse type; mint-mark

After each new coin is entered, the database compares it with all the others previously described:

- If the six fields entered for a coin are all identical to those for a coin already in the database, the two specimens are assigned to the same type.
- If the database does not find a match to an identical specimen, a new type is created (note: different legend breaks generate different types).
- Any change to the description of a coin in the database may involve it being reassigned to another type, though

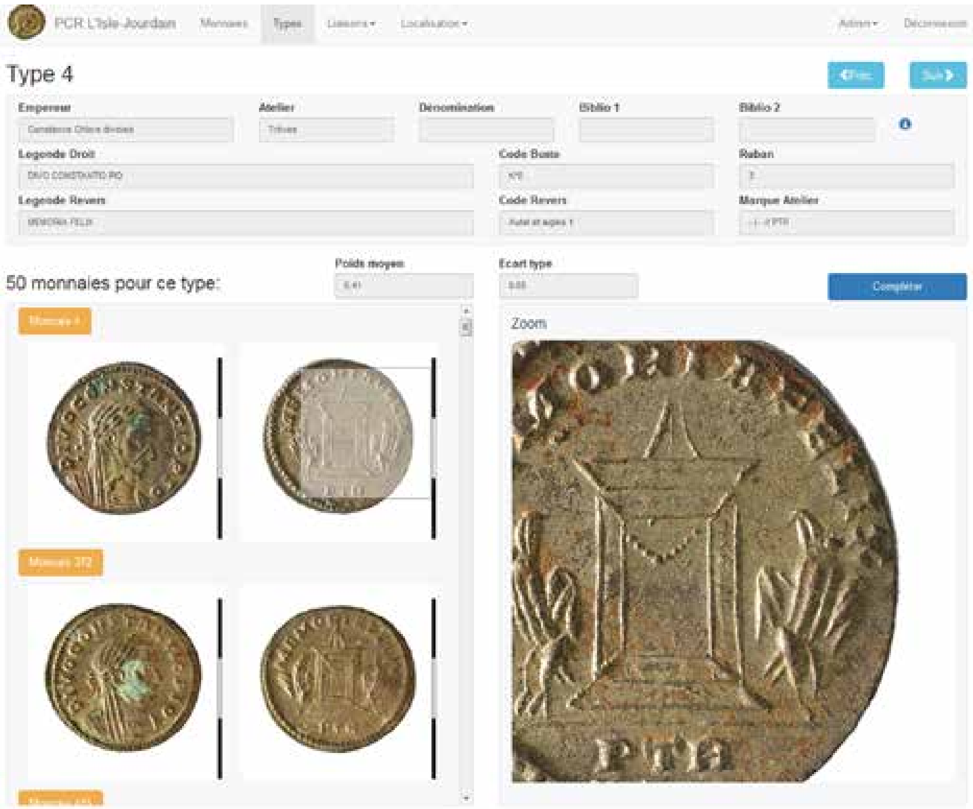


Figure 8.15 The interface in type mode, and showing the magnifier function

without changing its inventory number. The average weight and standard deviation are calculated automatically for all coins within a type. At the time of writing, there are around 3,600 types for the Juillac hoard, for more than 23,000 coins.

Additional functions allow data entry time and errors to be reduced. For example, all descriptive fields, such as the name of the emperor, the name of the mint, the *officina*, or bibliographical references, are entered only once for a given type; this information is then automatically replicated in each form for every coin of that type (**Fig. 8.14**).

Once it is certain that all the coins assigned to a type have been correctly identified, it is sufficient, for example, to enter a bibliographic reference once only in order to apply it to all examples of that type. A magnifier function applied to the coin, in addition to high-definition photos, allows high-quality enlargements in order to view the necessary details for precise identification (**Fig. 8.15**).

It is also possible to make selections by sorting by multiple criteria and to export these selections in the form of tables (.xls), or zip files (.zip) if they are coin images. Interfaces and functions for researching and recording die-links are also available. This online database has been proven to function successfully and has become the chosen tool for processing data for publication (PCR Juillac 2014–16 and PCR Juillac 2019–21).

The 2019–2021 PCR: Research in progress: the Juillac hoard in a few figures

The 'Trésor de Juillac – 2019–2021' PCR, which was able to commence only after the preliminary work described above, was created and validated by the state to ensure the academic publication of the entire discovery. To deal with the significant amount of work involved in the study of such an assemblage, other numismatists joined the original team and contributed their skills to the study of particular mints (V. Drost, BnF, for Lyon; G. Malingue for Carthage; H.J. Cloke and L. Toone for London; J. Dharmadikhari for the eastern mints) as well as other specialists: a statistician (N. Frèrebeau, IRAMAT), a chemist (G. Sarah, IRAMAT), a historian (A. Hostein, EPHE) and a specialist in late amphorae (M. Bonifay, CNRS). These multidisciplinary and complementary studies will be brought together in a monograph which we hope to see completed as soon as practicable, possibly by 2025.

It is not yet possible to draw any detailed or definitive conclusions as to the constitution or composition of the hoard from this study, which is currently in progress. Some figures, still provisional to a few units, can nevertheless give an initial overview of the deposit and its main characteristics:

Amphora A	1,391
Amphora B	9,221
Amphora C	11,552
2011 excavation	1,139, including some coins which were not part of the deposit[3]
Total	**23,303 coins**

The distribution of coins by mint gives a preliminary idea of the composition of the assemblage. These figures, again provisional, do not differentiate between the successive reductions of the *nummus* to 1/32, 1/40, 1/48 and 1/72 of a Roman pound (*libra*). The composition by mint, shown here in absolute terms, is likely to change significantly if we take the proportion before and after the first reduction into account. From work in progress, the 1/32*l.* bronzes are estimated to make up about half of the hoard. Some initial general observations can be made:

- The Juillac hoard is exclusively composed of *nummi* at 1/32*l.*, 1/40*l.*, 1/48*l.* and 1/72*l.*, to which is added a handful of *antoniniani*, *aureliani* and neo-*aureliani*; around 40 examples. Neither gold nor silver coins are present in the assemblage and no artefacts other than coins were discovered during the excavation of the three amphorae.
- The three amphorae were found lying flat: amphorae B and C were truncated along their length, unlike amphora A, which still retained some body sherds on its upper part. The coins scattered by the plough come only from amphorae B and C.
- The excavation of the three amphorae confirmed that amphorae B and C were full, while amphora A, the smallest of the three, was only partly full. This finding may suggest that it was the last to be filled, but an accurate answer to this can only be provided by statistical analysis of the total coin assemblage.
- The fill of the amphorae seems to have come from several bags of coins, but so far, no sorting is apparent within the fill. No other specific container (purse, etc.) was identified during the excavation.

The distribution of coins by mint is currently as shown in **Table 8.1**.[4]

Gallo-British mints	**No.**	**%**
London	2,140	9.19
Lyon	7,408	31.81
Trier	6,738	28.93
Total	**16,286**	**69.93**
Italian mints and Carthage		
Ticinum	2,957	12.7
Aquileia	479	2.06
Rome	1,550	6.65
Ostia	10	> 0.1 %
Carthage	1,399	6.01
Total	**6,395**	**27.42**
Balkan mints		
Siscia	225	0.96
Serdica	2	> 0.1 %
Thessalonica	34	0.15
Heraclea	60	0.26
Total	**321**	**1.37**
Eastern mints		
Nicomedia	7	> 0.1 %
Cyzicus	63	0.27
Antioch	110	0.47
Alexandria	42	0.18
Total	222	0.92
Imitations	60	0.26
Undetermined	15	> 0.1 %
Stray coins	4	> 0.1 %
Total	**79**	**0.26**
Overall total	**23,303**	**99.90%**

Table 8.1 Distribution of the Juillac hoard coins by mint

The Gallo-British mints largely dominate the hoard, with 70% of the coins, followed by the Italian mints and Carthage, the total of which together make up 27.4% of the deposit; the proportion from the Balkan and eastern mints is negligible, barely exceeding 2% of the whole. This general profile makes Juillac comparable to most of the Tetrarchic hoards discovered in Gaul,[5] but a more detailed examination by mint distinguishes it somewhat from the other groups (**Table. 8.2**).

Firstly, the proportion of Treveran coinage (usually always higher than that of Lyon, cf. **Table 8.2**) is here reduced, while that of the London mint appears much lower than usual. Products of London are half what would be expected, and even more so when compared to other hoards from the same period. In fact, the proportion from Lyon is raised by a large batch of 1/72*l.* *nummi* from the F / T // PLG issue, almost exclusively from (though spread throughout) amphora C; this batch unbalances the usual ratios between the mint of Lyon and that of Trier, to the detriment of the latter. On the other hand, the small quantities from London are offset by the substantial number attributed to the Italian mints, particularly *Ticinum*, and to Carthage, which make up more than a quarter of the Juillac coin assemblage. These characteristics give this hoard from Gers a different profile from other Gallic and British hoards, with a more markedly Mediterranean imprint (cf. **Table 8.2**). Amphora C contains the latest Lyon issues, but it also produced the most recent types from the mints of Trier and Rome, as well as all the coins attributable to *Ostia*. Its terminus and that of the hoard, as far as can be estimated at this stage of the research, is during AD 310–11, certainly following the third reduction of the *nummus* to 1/72*l.*, as may be seen in a number of contemporary Tetrarchic hoards.[6]

According to our current understanding, several further characteristics distinguish the Juillac hoard from other hoards buried in the same period:

Table 8.2 The Juillac hoard compared to other Gallo-British examples

	London	**Trier**	**Lyon**	**Italian mints and Carthage**	**Balkan mints**	**Eastern mints**	**Quantity**
Juillac-L'Isle-Jourdain	9.2	28.9	31.8	27.4	1.4	0.9	23,303
Mont-Saint-Sulpice	24.1	30.7	24.5	18.4	1.3	0.9	1,086
Lignières	18.9	30.2	26.6	21.5	2	0.8	613
Margaux	22.4	35.9	24.2	16	0.6	0.9	343
Montbouy II-IV	23	38.7	17.1	19.4	1.2	0.5	2,202

- By size, it is the largest hoard of the Tetrarchic period known from the western Roman empire, but it may perhaps be in competition with the multiple hoard from Tomares (Seville, Andalusia), recently discovered in Spain (see this volume, pp. 149–59) although its terminus seems a little more recent.
- It contains the largest volume of coins known to date for the Gallic mints of Lyon, Trier and London, as well as for that of *Ticinum*.
- Despite the typical dominance of the Gallic mints, it appears to be one of the Gallic hoards with the most southerly profile discovered in France.
- Along with the Margaux (Gironde)[7] and Larré (Morbihan)[8] hoards, it contains coins from the most distant imperial mints in operation at that time.
- Its size and its composition indicate that it is an imported assemblage, certainly built up beyond or far from its place of discovery. The general rarity of finds of Tetrarchic bronzes in south-western Gaul, both as hoards and as isolated finds, supports this argument.
- The interest of the Juillac hoard speaks for itself. Its major importance lies, in particular, in its exceptional size, which, after detailed study, should make it possible to obtain a better understanding of the output of certain mints. It should also be measured against other assemblages such as Misurata (Libya: Garraffo and Mazzo 2015) or that more recently discovered in Tomares (Spain: Chaves Tristán 2017; Vázquez and Garrido 2017). But apart from its exceptional size, which clearly distinguishes it from other known hoards from the Roman west, it could turn out to have a fairly ‘classic’ profile, as evidenced by its termination with the first Lyonnaise and Treveran issues at 1/72*l.*, in common with a number of other hoards from Gaul.

Notes

1 Particular thanks go to Eleanor Ghey for translating this essay.

2 Base Patriarche, archaeological entity no. 15936, site no. 321600125.

3 Notably a very worn Augustan *as* (ROM ET AVG, Lyon), a bronze of Licinius (VIRTVS EXERCIT, *Thessalonica*), a bronze of Crispus (BEATA TRANQVILLITAS, London), a bronze of Magnentius (SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES, uncertain mint), which cannot be said with certainty to belong to the hoard.

4 This total does not include the *antoniniani*, *aureliani* and neo-*aureliani* included under the various mints. Their insignificant proportion does not affect the quantities and percentages given.

5 Mont-Saint-Sulpice (Drost 2007–8), Lignières (Bastien and Cothenet 1974), Margaux (Cabarrot and Nony 1966) and Montbouy II–IV (Fabre and Mainjonet 1958).

6 As developed by Drost (2007–8, 51–2), in his conclusion to the study of the Mont-Saint-Sulpice hoard.

7 Cabarrot and Nony 1966.

8 Drost and Gautier 2007–8.

Chapter 9
The Tomares Hoard

Ruth Pliego and Enrique García-Vargas

Numismatists rarely have the chance to examine a monetary hoard that is large enough to allow in-depth analysis of the monetary circulation of a given region at a given point in time. In 2016, this opportunity arose for western Baetica during the Tetrarchy, when a mechanical digger that was working in Parque El Zaudín (Tomares, Seville) accidentally uncovered the so-called Tomares hoard.[1] The estimated 53,200 Tetrarchic *nummi* were distributed across 19 amphorae, which belonged to a widespread type used in Spain to contain Baetican olive oil. After a series of difficulties, including the temporary closure of the local archaeological museum as well as the Covid-19 pandemic and its aftermath, work was resumed in full in the late summer of 2021.[2] Improved funding has enabled an increase in human resources combined with the adoption of a powerful recording tool used by other European numismatic projects: numisdata, which uses the Dédalo software to manage numismatic data.[3] We are, therefore, finally in a position to present our first results and a preliminary appraisal of the hoard.

Introduction

On 29 April 2016, newspapers worldwide told the story of a monumental archaeological find in the town of Tomares (Seville) consisting of 19 amphorae full of Tetrarchic *nummi*.[4] Of the 19 amphorae that constituted the assemblage, 8 were broken by the mechanical digger during their discovery, and their contents were scattered throughout the site. It was thus impossible to establish to which amphora each coin belonged. The remaining amphorae were more fortunate: nine were found intact and the other two, although partially fractured, preserved their entire contents. The archaeological excavation that followed recovered just over 100 coins, which were also part of the hoard. The whole assemblage was deposited in Seville's archaeological museum.[5]

As a result of the circumstances of the find, there are a number of sub-assemblages, and this has determined our research strategy (see **Table 9.1**).

- Coins that cannot be assigned to a specific amphora (totalling 22,288), referred to as the 'general assemblage' or 'general collection' (henceforth 'GC').
- A small group of coins (102) found *in situ* during the rescue excavation that followed the initial discovery and which

Assemblages	Amphorae nos	Context	Number of examples	Number studied	Database nos
1	A12–19	Broken amphorae	22,288	3,000[1]	1–3,000
2	–	Coins found during the excavation	102	102	3,001–3,102
3	A11	Cracked amphora	2,798	2,798	3,103–5,900
4	A10	Cracked amphora	2,799	Ongoing	5,901–8,699
5	A1–9	Sealed amphorae	*c.* 25,200	–	
Total number of studied coins				**5,900[2]**	
			***c.* 53,187**		

Table 9.1 Assemblages in the Tomares hoard

1 = 2,999 Tetrarchic *nummi* in addition to an *as* of Agrippa (database no. 2197; DJ2016/06-02197). See note 6.
2 = Including the coin of Agrippa (see note 7).

Period	**Em-peror**	**Title**	**Region / mints**								
			Gallo-British			**Italy**				**Carthage**	**Balkans**
			London	**Trier**	**Lyon**	***Ticinum***	***Aquileia***	**Rome**	***Ostia***	**Carthage**	***Siscia***
First Tetrarchy (end 294–May 305)	D	A	66	201	92	154	60	202		221	26
	M	A	67	139	128	163	45	243		202	23
	C	Cs	75	172	139	126	33	179		208	23
	G	Cs	78	151	88	120	31	134		187	25
Second Tetrarchy (May 305–25 July 306)	D	Sn				25	12	16			
	M	Sn				24	11	12		5	
	C	A	11	34	24	31	5	34		62	1
	G	A				73	11	32		49	
	S	Cs	10	22	14	18	11	39		46	1
	Mn	Cs				16	13	43		46	
Third Tetrarchy (25 July 306–Spring 307)	D	Sn	4	34	10	9		1			
	M	Sn	3	32	14	8	1			6	
	C	Di			9						
	S	A	1	5	6	6	8	10		7	
	G	A	8	20	26	19	10			21	1
	M	AR		1				2		3	
	Mx	Cs								6	
	Mx	Pi								2	
	Mx	A								5	
	Mn	Cs	9	32	23	17	4	5		26	
	Cn	Cs		16	30	19	8	30		31	
Spring–Nov. 307	D	Sn	3	2	2						
	M	Sn	41	6	17						
	Mx	A				1	1	1			
	M	AR		3	3	5	3	3			
	G	A	1		7						1
	Cn	Cs	13	64	30	1		4		1	1
	Mn	Cs	2	6	6						1
From Nov. 307	C	Di	8	15	11	6	3				
	M	AR		30	35	22					
	G	A			4						5
	Cn	Cs						2			2
	Cn	A	27	91	126	4					
	Mn	Cs			9						
	Mn	A									3
	Mx	A			1	2		2	3		
	L	A									2
Uncertain											
Total (Mints)			**427**	**1,076**	**854**	**869**	**270**	**994**	**3**	**1,134**	**115**
Total (Region)			**2,357**			**2,136**				**1,134**	**174**
Total (%)			**39.96%**			**36.21%**				**19.22%**	**2.95%**

Table 9.2 Composition by emperor/region/mints

D = Diocletian
M = Maximian
C = Constantius
G = Galerius
S = Severus
Mn = Maximinus Daia
Mx = Maxentius
Cn = Constantinus
L = Licinius

A = Augustus
Cs = Caesar
Sn = Senior Augustus
Di = Divus
AR = Augustus (second reign)
Pi = Princeps Invictus

								Number of examples	%	Number of examples	%
			Eastern								
Serdica	*Thessalonica*	*Heraclea*	*Nicomedia*	*Cyzicus*	Antioch	Alexandria	Uncertain				
	4	9	2	9	15	4	4	**1,069**	**18.12%**	**3,932**	**66.66%**
2	3	5	1	4	11	6	6	**1,048**	**17.77%**		
		3	1	4	8	1	4	**976**	**16.55%**		
	5	6		2	5	5	2	**839**	**14.22%**		
1								**54**	**0.92%**	**759**	**12.87%**
								52	**0.88%**		
				1			1	**204**	**3.46%**		
1				1				**167**	**2.83%**		
		3						**164**	**2.78%**		
								118	**2.00%**		
								58	**0.98%**	**548**	**9.29%**
								64	**1.08%**		
								9	**0.15%**		
								43	**0.73%**		
								105	**1.78%**		
								6	**0.10%**		
								6	**0.10%**		
								2	**0.03%**		
								5	**0.08%**		
								116	**1.97%**		
								134	**2.27%**		
								7	**0.12%**	**229**	**3.88%**
								64	**1.08%**		
								3	**0.05%**		
								17	**0.29%**		
								9	**0.15%**		
								114	**1.93%**		
								15	**0.25%**		
								43	**0.73%**	**430**	**7.29%**
								87	**1.47%**		
1		11						**21**	**0.36%**		
								4	**0.07%**		
								248	**4.20%**		
1		3						**13**	**0.22%**		
								3	**0.05%**		
								8	**0.14%**		
		1						**3**	**0.05%**		
							1	**1**	**0.02%**	**1**	**0.02%**
6	**12**	**41**	**4**	**21**	**39**	**16**	**18**	**5,899**		**5,899**	
			80				**18**				
			1.36%				**0.31%**				

Emperor	Number of examples	%
Diocletian	1,188	20.14%
Maximian	1,338	22.68%
Constantius	1,232	20.88%
Galerius	1,141	19.34%
Constantine	500	8.48%
Severus	207	3.51%
Maximinus	265	4.49%
Maxentius	24	0.41%
Licinius	3	0.05%
Uncertain	1	0.02%
	5,899	

Table 9.3 Distribution by emperor

undoubtedly belonged to the broken amphorae.

- Coins preserved inside the cracked amphorae, the interior of which have been excavated:[6] amphora 11 (henceforth 'A11'; 2,798 coins); and amphora 10 ('A10'; 2,799 *nummi*), in the process of being studied.
- Coins from inside the sealed amphorae (amphorae 1–9) (*c*. 25,200 coins).

The first group to be investigated was the 'general collection'; 3,000 coins were selected in order to establish the research protocol: cleaning; numbering; photographing; and cataloguing. The first pieces to undergo compositional analysis also belong to this group. One of the coins of this group is an *as* issued by Agrippa,[7] which is similar in weight and size to the average *nummus*. In addition, the whole contents of A11 (2,798 *nummi*) have been examined and the 102 coins found during excavation (and now published[8]) can be added to the group of catalogued coins, coming to a total of 5,900 coins. Therefore, about 10% of this has been studied, a significant proportion that allows conclusions to be extrapolated and a preliminary assessment of the composition of the hoard to be made. In addition, throughout 2023 the contents of A10 have been in progress (2,799 *nummi*) and although it is not possible to include these data in this current essay, it is possible to say that we will soon have information on 17% of the hoard.

Initial estimate of the composition of the Tomares hoard

The coins that comprised the group studied to date are dated from Diocletian's monetary reform in *c*. AD 294 to at least 310/12. This *ante quem* date is provided by the most recent coin, a *nummus* minted in Ostia on behalf of Maxentius dated to between late AD 309 and October AD 312. Three specimens with these characteristics have been identified so far, one in each of the cracked amphorae (database nos 5881, 6646, A11 and A10, respectively) and another among the coins found during excavation (database no. 3045).[9] The sample contains a large proportion of coins of the First Tetrarchy (66.66%), and much smaller numbers of coins of the Second Tetrarchy (12.87%) and Third

Table 9.4 Distribution by mint and region

Region	Mints	Number of examples	%	Number of examples	%
Gallo-British	London	427	7.24%	2,357	39.96%
	Trier	1,076	18.24%		
	Lyon	854	14.48%		
Italy	*Ticinum*	869	14.73%	2,136	36.21%
	Aquileia	270	4.58%		
	Rome	994	16.85%		
	Ostia	3	0.05%		
Carthage	Carthage	1,134	19.22%	1,134	19.22%
Balkans	*Siscia*	115	1.95%	174	2.95%
	Serdica	6	0.10%		
	Thessalonica	12	0.20%		
	Heraclea	41	0.70%		
Eastern	*Nicomedia*	4	0.07%	80	1.36%
	Cyzicus	21	0.36%		
	Antioch	39	0.66%		
	Alexandria	16	0.27%		
Uncertain		18	0.31%	18	0.31%
		5,899			

Tetrarchy up to April 307 (9.29%). The percentage of later coins is much lower: 3.88% for coins dated between spring and November 307, and 7.29% after this date (**Table 9.2**). The larger subgroups correspond to coins issued in the name of the western emperors of the First Tetrarchy, Maximian (22.68%) and Constantius I (20.88%), which together account for 43.57% of the sample. The proportion of coins issued by Diocletian is significant (20.14%), and the same can be said of those issued on behalf of his eastern co-regent, Galerius (19.34%), which together account for 39.48% of the sample. Far behind are coins issued by Constantine (8.48%); Severus II (3.51%); Maximinus Daia (4.49%); and Maxentius (n. 24; 0.41% of the sample) (**Table 9.3**). As such, most coins predate the successive reductions in the weight of *nummi* from the spring of 307 onwards.

The mints attested tally with the distribution by emperor, and coins issued by western mints are predominant as would be expected. Over half of the coins in the sample come from Italy and Carthage (55.43%), followed by Gallo-British coins (almost 40%). The best represented mint is Carthage (19.22%), followed closely by Trier (18.24%); Rome (16.85%); *Ticinum* (14.73%); Lyon (14.48%) and London (7.24%). Coins minted in the Balkans (2.95%) and the East (1.36%) are much fewer, but their presence is still greater than in other western assemblages (**Table 9.4**).[10]

The comparison between different groups has been particularly useful in analysis of the distribution by mint. **Figure 9.1** and **Table 9.5** illustrate that the assemblage from A11 and the group of 102 coins found during excavation (in **Table 9.5**, 'Exc') are very similar in terms of distribution by mint. In both, Gallo-British mints are predominant, with Trier at the head, while the GC is dominated by Italian mints and Carthage. As noted, the small number of Balkan and eastern coins is common to all three assemblages.

As mentioned above, the hoard contains a substantial proportion of coins issued before the devaluations by weight reduction began, which obviously meant an increase in the number of coins per weight unit. *Nummi* were reduced from 32 coins per Roman pound (*libra*) to 40 (April–November 307), 48 (November 307–9), and even 72 in 310–11. Although a full metrological analysis is beyond the scope of this chapter, no coins that postdate the last reduction (which were theoretically 4.48g in weight)[11] have been identified. Although the difference is not great, the Tomares hoard includes more coins belonging to the second reduction (1/40*l.*) than to the third (1/48*l.*) (**Table 9.6**).[12]

From the outset, a multidisciplinary team from the University of Seville has carried out metallographic analysis of the hoard. The first results are of great interest, especially in relation to the mint of Carthage, which, as noted, is the most frequently represented mint and that from which most coins have been analysed.[13] For this reason, we will consider the results for this mint first.

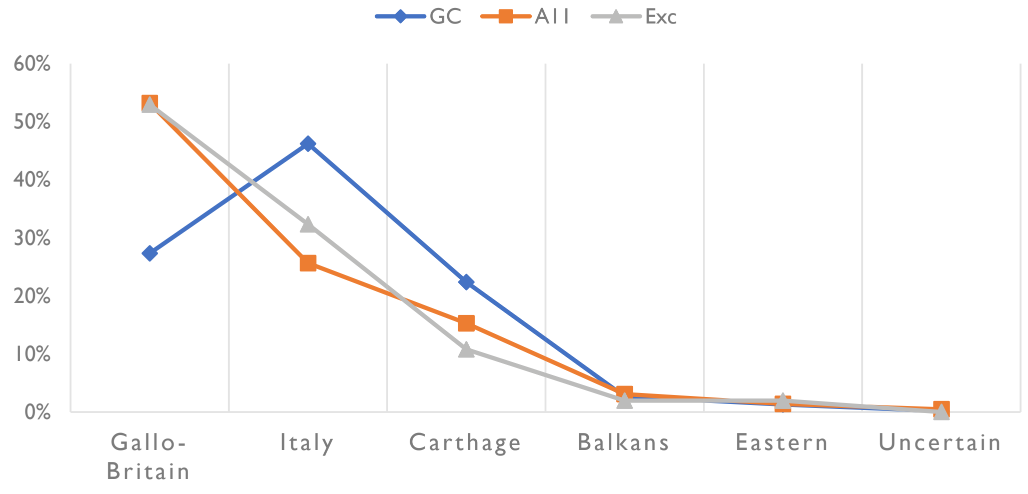
The mint of Carthage

Nearly one in five coins in the hoard (19.22%) was struck in Carthage, the most frequently represented mint up to now. The mint began operating around AD 296,[14] in the context of Maximian's campaign against the *Mauri Quinquegentanei*. Ten years later, in AD 307,[15] when *Africa* was under Maxentius' control, the mint was shut down. Domitius Alexander reopened it in AD 308.[16] To date, no specimens from the latest period of activity, when the quality of its products apparently dropped significantly, have been identified in the hoard.

Region	GC	A11	Exc.
Gallo-British	27.27%	53.09%	52.94%
Italy	46.17%	25.67%	32.35%
Carthage	22.37%	16.16%	10.78%
Balkans	2.67%	3.29%	1.96%
Eastern	1.30%	1.39%	1.96%
Uncertain	0.20%	0.40%	0.00%

Table 9.5 Mints by region in the different assemblages

Figure 9.1 Mints by region in the different assemblages (GC = general collection; A11 = amphora 11; Exc = the 102 coins found during excavation)



Mints	**Pound/theoretical weight (g)**		
	1/32*l*.	**1/40*l*.**	**1/48*l*.**
	10.08g	**8.06g**	**6.72g**
London	10.07 (322)*	7.33 (45)	6.41 (23)
Trier	9.90 (833)	7.32 (122)	6.90 (71)
Lyon	9.79 (545)	7.35 (155)	6.22 (86)
Ticinum	11.04 (817)	7.21 (23)	6.16 (11)
Aquileia	9.92 (256)	8.32 (4)	6.45 (2)
Rome	9.48 (949)	7.27 (6)	6.30 (6)
Ostia			6.13 (3)
Carthage	9.60 (1131)		6.49 (1)
Siscia	9.65 (103)	7.50 (7)	6.30 (5)
Serdica	9.81 (4)	7.61 (2)	
Thessalonica	9.90 (12)		
Heraclea	9.95 (26)	7.45 (4)	6.24 (6)
Nicomedia	9.90 (4)		
Cyzicus	9.73 (21)		
Antioch	9.80 (39)		
Alexandria	9.89 (16)		
Weighed coins (5,660)	**5,078**	**368**	**214**

Table 9.6 Metrological profile of a sample from the Tomares hoard (* = figures in brackets denote the number of coins sampled)

The products of the Carthage mint were trimetallic (gold, silver, bronze), and adapted to the reform of AD 294. From a typological point of view, this mint stands out because it never issued coins with the usual Tetrarchic reverse type of GENIO POPVLI ROMANI.[17] Instead, it used the personification of the province of *Africa*, and from AD 305 the reference to Carthage is not in the exergue, as before (PK), but incorporated into the reverse legend (FELIX or AVCTA CARTHAGE).

The mint had four *officinae* (three in the first series). In the regular issues of the First and Second Tetrarchies, each workshop was assigned in hierarchical order to one co-regent, but after Maxentius' coup in Rome (AD 306), the designation of workshops became inconsistent, changing according to temporary alliances between factions and in response to other events in this convulsive period of political struggle.

Until its closure in AD 307, the mint produced three groups of issues that can be distinguished by their exergue and obverse and reverse legends. The first group, struck during the First Tetrarchy, comprises eight issues (i–viii),[18] although P. Kos[19] added another one between vi-b and *RIC* VI's vii, making a total of nine. Most of the coins correspond to the latest issues, featuring the legend SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART (-/-//A-Δ).

The criteria for distinguishing between issues vi-b and vii, which are identical in terms of typology and legend are unclear. Elmer suggested distinguishing them by the size of the imperial bust on the obverse and the slenderness of the figure in the reverse.[20] Although this has been challenged,[21] it was followed by Sutherland. Kos,[22] for his part, used different combinations in the attributes of the personification of Carthage and the reverse legend to distinguish between issues. Not enough coins have been tested according to these criteria to be certain.

Three groups are dated to the Second and Third Tetrarchies, including *RIC* VI's group II (two issues: i–ii), III (one issue: i), and IV (four issues: i–iv), in which the last, struck in summer AD 307, was reduced to 1/40*l*. Only one coin that can be clearly dated to the final period has been identified, a piece issued on behalf of Constantine Caesar, which is 6.24g in weight.[23]

The largest group within the sample is coins issued during the First Tetrarchy (group I) (n. 818[24]), especially *RIC VI*'s issues iv, vi-b and vii; these are followed by issue i in group II, struck during the Second Tetrarchy.[25] As a result, the average weight is 9.60g, only slightly below the average weight of coins of the First Tetrarchy (9.63g); coins affected by the reductions are found in much smaller numbers.

Carthage and the Italian mints were directly affected by an incident that was to influence the future course of events: Maxentius, son of Maximian and son-in-law of Diocletian, rose against the Tetrarchic system and, in October AD 306, was proclaimed emperor by military and civilian elements in Rome.[26] For this reason, most of the coins issued on behalf of the usurper were minted in Carthage (14 of 24). Among the most outstanding pieces is one of Maxentius with the mint-mark H/ER//B, for which very few specimens are known (**Fig. 9.2**).

The Italian mints

The Italian mints account for 36.21% of the sample; the most frequently represented mint is Rome, with 994 coins (16.85%), only just behind Carthage and Trier. As with the other mints, the greatest proportion is made up of coins of the First Tetrarchy (758 coins; 76.26%). In terms of weight, these yield the lowest average of all the 1/32*l. nummi* (9.48g). *Ticinum* is represented by 869 coins (14.73%), which are the heaviest on average (11.04g); 64.79% of the coins issued by this mint are dated to the First Tetrarchy. *Aquileia* is barely represented by 270 coins (4.58%) with an average weight of 9.92g for 1/32*l. nummi*; the reduced coins issued in *Aquileia* are also relatively heavy (8.32g and 6.45g on average, respectively), but the number of coins present is not representative. Only three coins from *Ostia* were found in the sample, probably 1/48*l*. pieces, with an average weight of 6.13g.

As noted, these cities, along with Carthage, fed Maxentius' rebellion. Of the 24 specimens issued on behalf of Maxentius, 10 were minted in Italy. These mints have yielded important novelties, such as a coin issued in *Aquileia* on behalf of Diocletian with an abbreviated legend D N DIOCLETIANO FELICISS SEN AVG, no parallels for which are known (**Fig. 9.3**). However, the most interesting is probably a Roman coin of Severus as Augustus (IMP C SEVERVS P F AVG / SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN), the mintmark of which -/*//RS is dated by Sutherland to 305 and was hitherto known only for Severus as Caesar. This coin questions this chronology, which should be stretched to after 25 July AD 306 (**Fig. 9.4**).

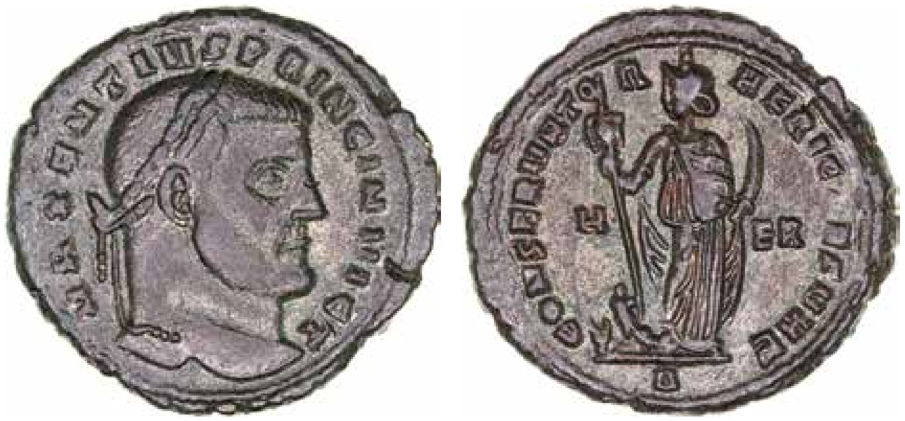


Figure 9.2 *Nummus* of Maxentius with *Africa* reverse, mint of Carthage, AD 306–7 (*RIC* VI, *Carthage*, 53). MASE DJ2016/06-00572 (Tomares hoard)

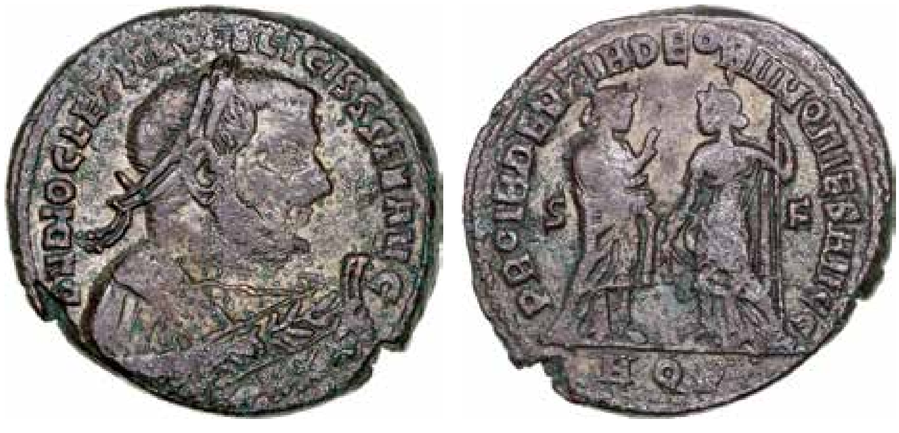


Figure 9.3 *Nummus* of Diocletian with *Providentia* reverse, mint of *Aquileia*, AD May 305–July 306. Unlisted obverse legend [D N DIOCLETIANO FELICISS SEN AVG], AD 305–6 (*RIC* VI, *Aquileia*, after 64b). MASE DJ2016/06-01372 (Tomares hoard)

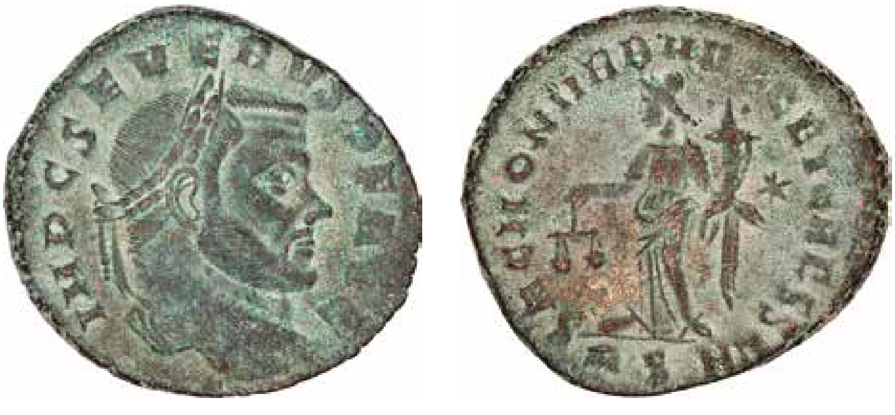


Figure 9.4 *Nummus* of Severus Augustus, with *Moneta* reverse, mint of Rome, AD 305 (*RIC* VI, *Roma*, 120–4). Unlisted bust for Severus Augustus (AD 306?). MASE DJ2016/06-11-02514 (Tomares hoard)

Gaulish and British mints

Gallo-British mints are the most frequently represented in the sample, with nearly 40% of the total. Trier is the second most represented overall (18.24%) behind Carthage, and first in the partial assemblages from A11 and the excavation. This is not surprising, as Trier, which issued gold, silver and bronze coins, was the most important mint in the west from at least AD 294, overtaking Carthage and Lyon, which lost two of its four workshops.[27] Most of these coins are dated to the First Tetrarchy (663 coins; 61.62%), and the weight of the 833 1/32*l.* coins is 9.90g on average. Some types unknown to Sutherland and legends and bust types absent from *RIC* VI have been identified, for instance a coin issued on behalf of Diocletian, with a bust not listed in this previous publication (**Fig. 9.5**, database no. 1748 A11).

The Lyon mint is also significant in this group, represented by 854 coins (14.48%), behind only Carthage, Trier and Rome. The mint of Lyon is currently being analysed in depth, so it is worth looking at this in detail. Lyon was a major imperial mint, created in AD 15 to ensure money supply to the troops on the Rhine-Danube *limes*. In contrast with Trier, Lyon only issued reformed *nummi* on behalf of different co-regents during the Tetrarchy, operating as a sort of auxiliary mint to Trier.[28]

Up to AD 310, Sutherland[29] identified three major successive groups; the first comprising ten issues, numbered from i to x; the second, seven issues (i–vii), and the third, four issues (i–iv). Later, Bastien (1980) added four more issues up to AD 316, when the mint was shut down, and rearranged the chronology of all issues. The last documented issue in the Tomares hoard is *RIC*'s III (iii), or Bastien's 24, dated to AD 308–9.

For some time, the identification of the early anepigraphic issues produced by the mint was uncertain, as they could be mistaken for issues struck in *Londinium*. They were recently studied by Drost (2014a) and unequivocally associated with Lyon. Later series carry an exergual legend and, sometimes, letters and symbols in the field, and can be identified from their epigraphic formula. From AD 299,[30]

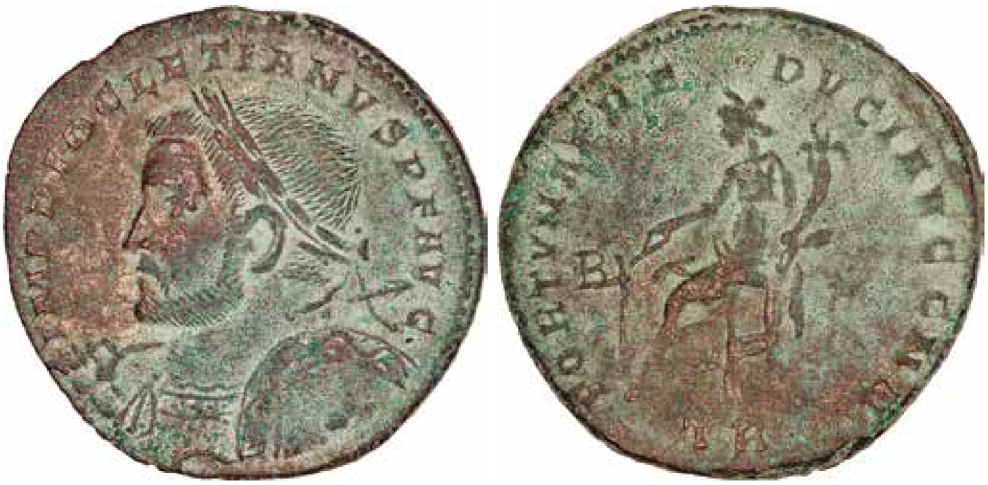


Figure 9.5 *Nummus* of Diocletian with *Fortuna* reverse, mint of Trier, AD 298–9 (*RIC* VI, Trier, 243 var. Unlisted bust for Diocletian. MASE DJ2016/06-11-01748 (Tomares hoard)

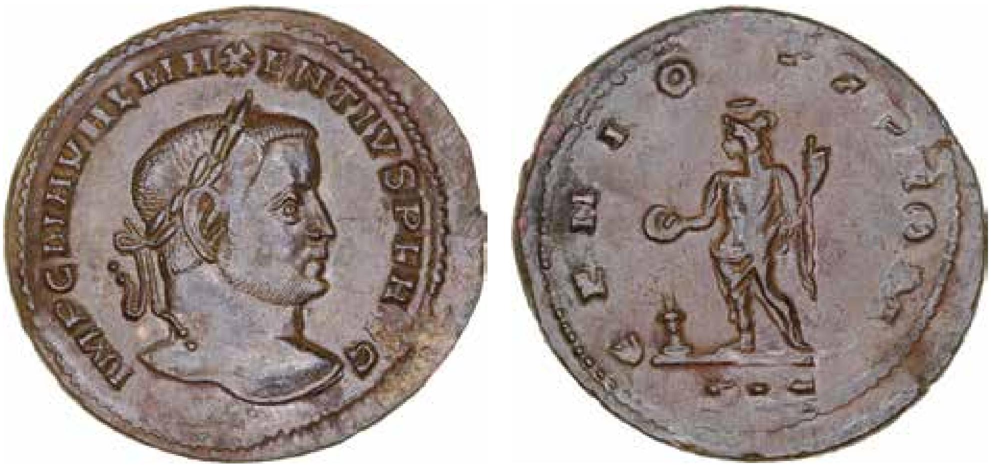


Figure 9.6 *Nummus* of Maxentius with *Genio* reverse, mint of Lyon, AD 307–8 (*RIC* VI, *Lugdunum*, 256). MASE DJ2016/06-00112 (Tomares hoard)

the field features an altar, and from AD 304–5,[31] sometimes a star, the presence or absence of which also helps to identify the issues.

Currently, Bastien's 1980 division, which does not explicitly distinguish between groups (although this is implicit in the different Tetrarchies and metrological standards), is the most widely used. Bastien's first ten issues, which correspond to the First Tetrarchy,[32] represent the initial weight of the *nummi* reformed by Diocletian (1/32*l.*), as do the two issues dated to the Second Tetrarchy and the first issue of the third. The average weight for these issues is 9.79g. The four issues dated after April AD 307, which follow a reduced standard (1/40*l.*), give a weight of 7.35g, while preserving the same diameter as earlier issues (25mm). A new reduction to 1/48*l.* was decreed in autumn AD 307 and was applied to five issues with an average weight of 6.22g and a smaller diameter (23mm).[33] The last three issues represented in the hoard (the latest of which does not postdate early AD 309) are again 25mm in diameter, although their weight remains at 1/48*l.*

During the First and Second Tetrarchies, the reverse is predominantly GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, which from the third is accompanied by more varied types: MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI; MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI; CONCORDIA FELIX DD NN; CONCORDIA PERPETVA DD NN; MARTI PATRI SEMPER VICTORI; and PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS TEMPORVM FELICITAS, among others. The earliest issue in the sample is ii in group I of *RIC* VI (Bastien's issue 3). As with other mints, most of the coins issued in Lyon predate 305, the most frequently represented issue being *RIC VI*'s ix, group I (AD 303: Bastien's issue 8). Other issues are also frequently represented, such as *RIC* VI's iv and vii, group II (Bastien's issues 13 and 14). As noted above, the most recent coins issued by the mint are *RIC* VI's III (iii) (Bastien's issue 24), dated to late AD 308–early AD 309.

One outstanding piece is a coin struck by Constantine on behalf of Maxentius, which is understood as an extremely rare 'concord' issue,[34] for which only two parallels are known:[35] IMP C M A VAL MAXENTIVS P F AVG / GENIO POP ROM and marked Altar/-//PLC (**Fig. 9.6**).

Londinium is the least commonly represented Gallo-British mint, although the number of specimens from this mint is still significant (427, that is, 7.24% of the total). Most are dated to the First Tetrarchy (286 coins; 66.96% of the coins issued in London), although only two specimens from the brief initial issue, marked -/-//LON, have been identified (10.21g and 10.26g respectively). The average weight of the 1/32*l. nummi* from this mint is 10.07g, second only to those from *Ticinum* (see *infra*). All reductions except the last (1/72*l.*) are represented in this group; the latest coins were issued by Constantine Augustus and for Constantius Divus Augustus, and their average weight is 6.41g. On the other hand, variants not known to Sutherland have been found in the sample, including a coin of Constantius Caesar which shows an unlisted draped and cuirassed bust (**Fig. 9.7**).[36] In addition, the sample has confirmed some of Sutherland's later corrections.[37]

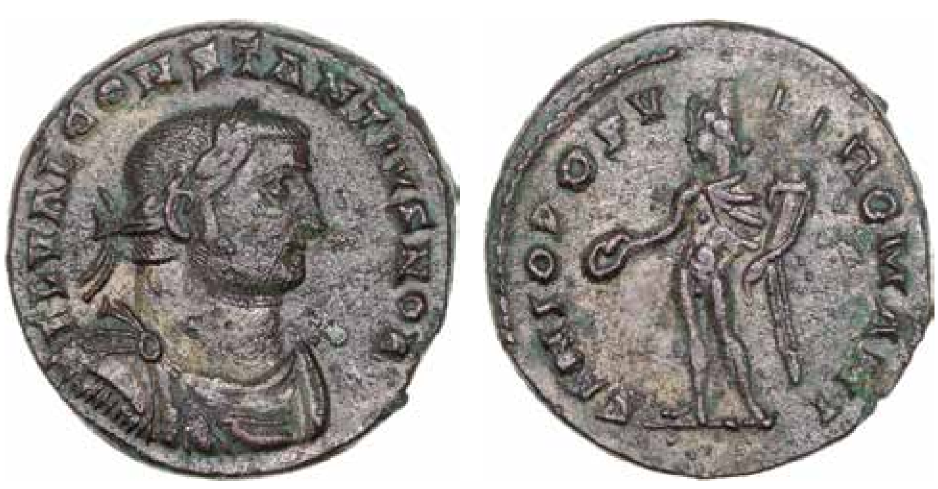


Figure 9.7 *Nummus* of Constantius Caesar with *Genio* reverse, mint of London, AD 300–5 (*RIC* VI, *Londinium*, after 20). MASE DJ2016/06-01397 (Tomares hoard)

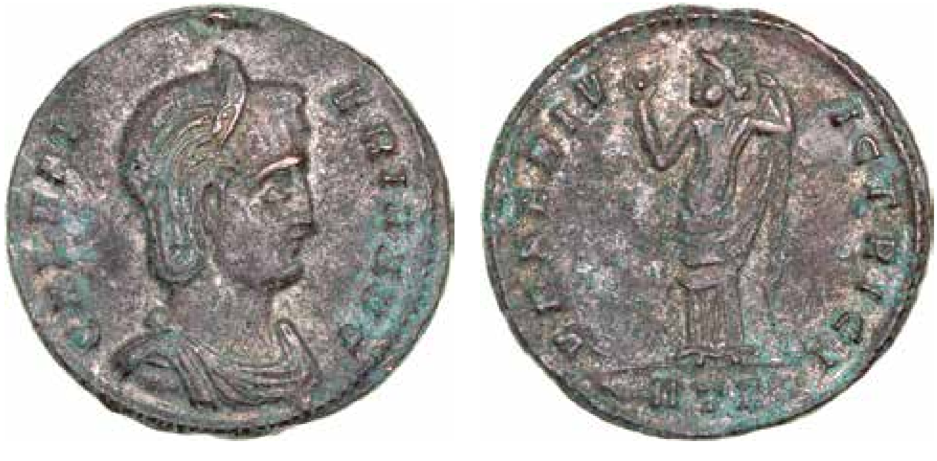


Figure 9.8 *Nummus* of Galeria Valeria with *Venus* reverse, mint of Heraclea, AD 308–10 (*RIC* VI, *Heraclea*, 43). MASE DJ2016/06-01961 (Tomares hoard)

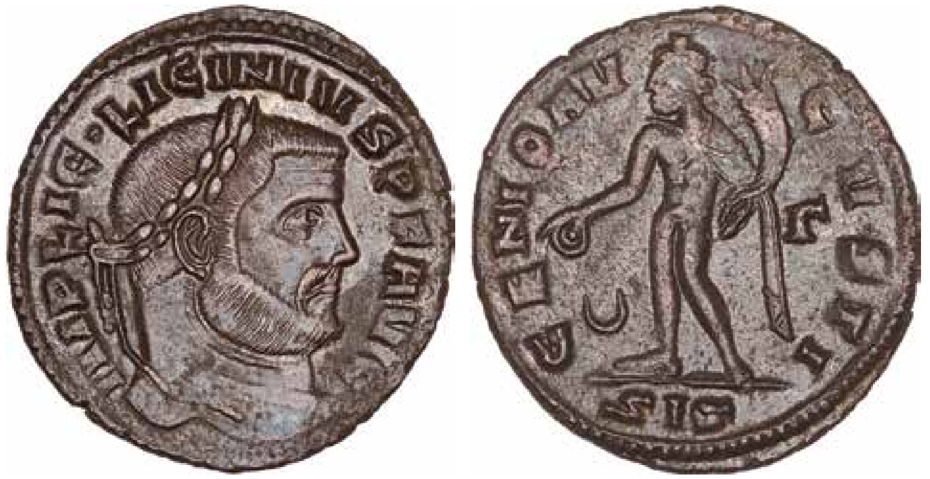


Figure 9.9 *Nummus* of Licinius with *Genio* reverse, mint of *Siscia*, AD 309–10 (*RIC* VI, *Siscia*, 198b). MASE DJ2016/06-11-02790 (Tomares hoard)

Balkan and eastern mints

The coins issued by Balkan and eastern mints in the sample amount to 254 (4.31% of the total).[38] Balkan coins (174 coins; 2.95%) are more numerous than eastern ones (80 coins; 1.36%). The most frequently represented mint is *Siscia* (115 coins), followed by *Heraclea* (41 coins; 0.70%) and *Thessalonica* (12 coins; 0.20%), while *Serdica* is only represented by six coins (0.10%). For the eastern mints, Alexandria is represented by 16 coins (0.27%) and *Cyzicus* and *Nicomedia* by 21 (0.36%) and 4 (0.07%) respectively. More interesting is the presence of coins from the mint of Antioch, which was located on the commercial route between the east and the Mediterranean and contributed 39 coins to the sample (0.66%).

The coins from these mints are among the earliest in the hoard: coins issued during the First Tetrarchy account for 77.17% of this subsample, and all mints are represented. It is significant that, between May AD 305 and November AD 307, this region only contributes three coins from *Siscia*. However, after November 307, coins from *Siscia*, *Serdica* and *Heraclea* reappear. *Heraclea* and *Siscia* are also the only mints to contribute coins issued on behalf of Galeria Valeria (Heraclea: **Fig. 9.8**) and Licinius, the latter of which are dated between 310 and 311 and are among the latest in the assemblage (Siscia: **Fig. 9.9**). These coins reflect the reductions to 1/40*l.* and 1/48*l.*

For the earliest issues, the reverse is always GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. In most cases, a greater diversity is found after mid-307, including GENIO CAESARIS, GENIO IMPERATORIS, SACRA MONETA AVGG ET CAESS NN, HERCVLI VICTORI, CONCORDIA IMPERII PERPETVITAS AVGG and GENIO AVGVSTI.

Interpretation

Preliminary conclusions

The previous sections present a preliminary estimate of the contents of the Tomares hoard, based on a statistically significant number of coins. Pending complete study of the hoard, some firm conclusions have been reached:

- The entire Tomares hoard is composed of Tetrarchic *nummi* postdating the AD 294 reform. With the exception of an Augustan bronze coin of similar module, no coins have been recorded prior to that date and no *nummus* fractions entered the hoard. This is the case with other more or less contemporary hoards, both in Hispania and the rest of the western empire. Fractions of Tetrarchic series have not been recorded.
- Based on available data, the hoard does not seem to postdate AD 310–12, an *ante quem* date provided by the most recent coin in the assemblage (*supra*) and the typology of the amphorae is consistent with this chronology.[39] The monetary assemblage, which includes *nummi* issued within a narrow 17/18-year time bracket, suggests that they were all buried in a single event.
- The excavation of the inside of A10 and A11 reinforces these ideas, as it has shown that all the amphorae were probably filled with coins at the same time. Coins from different dates are found at different depths within the same container. In addition, the position of the coins inside the amphorae suggests that they were moved laterally to ensure that they were packed in tightly, avoiding the formation of air pockets inside the fill.
- The distribution of coins in homogeneous groups of roughly 2,800 coins per amphora suggests the possible connection of this to accountancy criteria. A similar phenomenon has been attested in other contemporary hoards, such as Čentur.[40]
- The distribution of the coins by mint and region (comparing the structure of the Tomares hoard with those from other western areas in which large Tetrarchic hoards have been found) would have been:
    1. Hispania, where the few hoards found are roughly similar in structure to the Tomares hoard, although with some differences that need to be explained.
    2. The Gallo-British area, where British and Gaulish coins are clearly predominant.
    3. The central Mediterranean (Maghreb and Italy), in which Italian mints predominate, but where Carthaginian coins are also extremely numerous. Data from the central Mediterranean are, however, currently scarce, as it is based on very few hoards, the best known of which are Mangub A and Čentur.
- The most frequently represented mint is Carthage (19.22%), followed by Trier (18.24%); Rome (16.85%); *Ticinum* (14.73%) and Lyon (14.48%). The *Ostia* mint, which began operating in AD 310, is, unsurprisingly, scarcely represented (0.05%). Eastern mints are unevenly represented (although they are all present), with *Siscia* (1.95%) and *Heraclea* (0.70%) having the highest proportion from the Balkan mints, and Antioch (0.66%) and *Cyzicus* (0.36%) from the eastern regions.
- By region, the most frequently represented in the Tomares hoard are the Gallo-British mints (39.96%), followed by the Italian mints (36.21%), Carthage (19.22%), the Balkans (2.95%) and the east (1.36%).
- The AD 310–11 reduction (72 *nummi* per pound, with a theoretical weight of 4.48g per *nummus*), has not been identified in the hoard to date.
- The deliberate intention to conceal the hoard, which was never recovered, can be deduced from the stratigraphic position of the amphorae, situated beneath the flooring of a rural building, apparently a *horreum*.

Future research

It is worth stressing that these conclusions are only preliminary, although they are statistically significant, as they are based on approximately 10% of the hoard. A study of the metallic composition of coins from Carthage has been recently published, and work is proceeding with those from Lyon. Recently, the team has just finished cataloguing the contents of A10, so 2,799 new *nummi* will be added to the surveyed sample shortly. It is proposed to publish the two semi-fractured amphorae (A10 and A11), including the internal excavation as well as all the aspects of the coins contained in them (5,597 coins). The progress of the study has increased exponentially in recent times, largely due to the adoption of the numisdata digital application. We currently have almost 15,000 coins in this database and a team of about 10 people working on it regularly.

More specifically, a series of general issues must be tackled if the hoard is to be satisfactorily interpreted:

- The studies already initiated for several mints, such as the eastern and Balkan mints and especially those of Carthage and Lyon, are being extended through partial studies including other mints such as *Aquileia*, and are being analysed in depth, dealing with technical and typological aspects and studies of dies, which will be completed with metrological analyses.
- The study of such a large number of coins from the imperial mints is essential for a good understanding of the successive decreases in silver content and weight. It is therefore reasonable to expect that the analysis of the Tomares hoard will greatly contribute to our knowledge and chronology of the devaluation measures undertaken during this period.
- Systematic XRF analysis of coin batches will continue, chosen in such a way as to guarantee a minimum statistical representation of all mints and periods, using the same analytical methodology that guarantees the reproducibility of the analyses.
- In addition, new techniques such as Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS) and Total Reflection X-Ray Fluorescence (TR-XRF) are being applied to the on-going research to determine the origin of the surface enrichment in silver presented by this type of coin, which is still controversial among various specialists.

In conclusion, the study of these and other aspects of the Tomares hoard will not only provide numerous data on monetary behaviour during the Tetrarchy, but will also contribute decisively to knowledge of this eventful historical period.

Acknowledgements and funding

The team from the University of Seville is framed within the research project funded by Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades (Plan Estatal 2017-2020 Generación Conocimiento - Proyectos I+D+i, PGC2018-093511-B-I00) and Junta de Andalucía (FEDER I+D+i 2014-2020, US-1380765). The work that will be carried out in the coming years (2023–6) will be part of a new project also funded by Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovacion y Universidades (Plan Estatal 2021-2023, PID2022-139617NB-I00).

Taking part in the project are the departments of Prehistory and Archaeology and Atomic, Molecular and Nuclear Physics, as well as the central research services (CITIUS), University of Seville, and the National Accelerator Centre (CNA), co-managed by the University of Seville, Junta de Andalucía and Centro Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC). The project involved 14 researchers and during the development of this work there were also 2 technicians: Francisco J. Blanco Arcos and Marta Carrasco Zapata. A group of students (bachelor, master and doctoral students) also carried out various tasks, mostly related to cleaning and cataloguing: José Luis Rodríguez Piñero, Alejandro García Lidón, José Ruiz Flores, Rita Ilhen, Esperanza Caballero Banda, Mario Piñero and Alba Pons Gamecho. Manuel Tristán, Paula López Domínguez, Agustín Contrera Acosta, Alex Provecho, Hugo Perrete, Pedro Sánchez Marín and Andrea Doblas have also joined the team.

Notes

1 Chaves-Tristán 2016, 2017.

2 For the first steps of the study see Navarro and Chaves-Tristán 2019.

3 See https://dedalo.dev/. Numisdata is more than a database – it is a research tool that is already being used by other numismatic projects such as monedaiberica.org. As regards to Tomares, the public website has not yet been developed. Peña-Carbonell and Gozalbes 2021.

4 For the media impact see Casado Ariza 2017.

5 Navarro 2017.

6 De Almeida *et al.* 2018.

7 M AGRIPPA L F COS III; SC (8.25g; 27mm) (*RIC* I, 58).

8 Pliego *et al.* 2023.

9 *RIC* VI, 35, 2nd *off.*

10 Chaves *et al.* forthcoming.

11 According to L. Naville's calculations (1920).

12 See Drost 2009, 2007–8, 47, tab.10.

13 Scrivano *et al.* 2022.

14 Sutherland 1967, 411; Drost 2013, 97.

15 Drost 2013, 97.

16 Malingue 2018.

17 Sutherland 1967, 411, 413.

18 Sutherland 1967, 415.

19 Kos 1988.

20 Elmer 1932, 27.

21 Also for Jeločnik 1983, 139.

22 Kos 1988, 103–4.

23 Sutherland 1967, 61.

24 This figure is the total number of coins for the First Tetrarchy listed under Carthage in **Table 9.2**.

25 Scrivano *et al.* 2022, table 2.

26 The trigger for this revolt may have been the strict tax collection measures imposed by Diocletian, which affected even Rome, according to Lact., *De mort. persec.* xxiii, r; xxvi, 1–3; Aur. Victor, *De Caes.* xl, 5; *Anon. Vales.* 3, 6.

27 Bastien 1980, 37.

28 Bastien 1980, 8.

29 *RIC* VI, 229–340.

30 Bastien's issue 6 = *RIC* VI 1, vii.a.

31 Bastien's issue 9 = *RIC* VI 1, x.

32 To which we must add another one (/PL) identified later and situated between Bastien's issues 3 and 4: Drost 2007–8, 44, tab. 7.

33 Some of Bastien's 'early' reduced issues are currently being questioned: Drost 2007–8, 45.

34 Bastien 1980, 236, n. 472.

35 Drost 2013, 216–17, Ly 1-2.

36 After *RIC* VI, 20.

37 For instance, nos 10, 18, 24, 32 and 38.

38 During the preparation of the article Chaves *et al.* forthcoming, the number of coins studied has increased significantly to 4.68%.

39 Form Tejarillo 1 (see Berni 2016).

40 Callegher and Favretto 2019.

Chapter 10
Tetrarchic Hoards from Britain

Eleanor Ghey

This chapter seeks to examine the broader historical and archaeological context for the new discoveries detailed in this volume, providing a synthesis of known finds of this period from Britain to date. It then examines key questions highlighted by the contributing authors and some areas for future research.

Overview

The Iron Age and Roman Coin Hoards in Britain project (hereafter IARCH)[1] collected data from 76 hoards in Reece Period 15 from Britain, of which 53 were included in Robertson's corpus of coin hoards.[2] Four further hoards have been recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database since the end of that project's data collection in 2015, of which the Rauceby hoard is one. The hoards collected by the IARCH project are listed in Bland's corpus.[3] Many of these records are antiquarian or feature an uncertain total number of coins found. In many cases it can be difficult to assign a date to hoards where the issuing ruler alone is mentioned and, in some accounts, the only clue to the Tetrarchic date of the hoard may be the described size of the coins. The relatively small but increasing number of hoards of this date coming to light since the Treasure Act 1996 therefore represent a significant addition to the corpus.

Table 10.1 lists the 38 hoards reliably thought to contain over 50 coins by size and date, although it should be noted that some smaller hoards have much to tell us about archaeological context and are referred to in the discussion that follows. The locations of these hoards are shown on the map in **Figure 10.1**. Not all these hoards have been completely catalogued and some do not have catalogues to modern standard as they are antiquarian finds without verifiable dating, but they are listed for interest. The dating of these hoards varies in the published sources[4] and the dates used are an attempt to express the broader consensus, with a range given in places. There is therefore some overlap between groups.

The listing in **Table 10.1** above does not include hoards closing in AD 318 or later, among which are a number of well-studied finds: Bourton-on-the-Water, Upton House, Ravenstone, Waddington, Prestwood B, Durrington, Sully II A, Little Orme's Head (319) and Sully II B (320). This brief survey, however, demonstrates the impact of the Treasure Act 1996, which since its introduction has made it obligatory to declare finds of 10 or more base metal coins, leading to an increase in the number of hoards of this date being reported. It is immediately obvious that Wold Newton and Rauceby have greatly increased the corpus of Tetrarchic coinage from Britain, making up a significant proportion of the known coinage of this date. Recent unpublished finds identified in plough-soil assemblages reported to the PAS include smaller finds of early date from Withycombe, Somerset (18 coins to AD 305 or later, 2016 T726 and subsequent addenda),[5] Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk (15 *nummi* to AD 310–13, IARCH-6906F0), Sherfield on Loddon, Hampshire (19 *nummi* to AD 310–13, IARCH-FBDBB4), and Kelling, Norfolk (to AD 313–14 or later, IARCH-57C821).

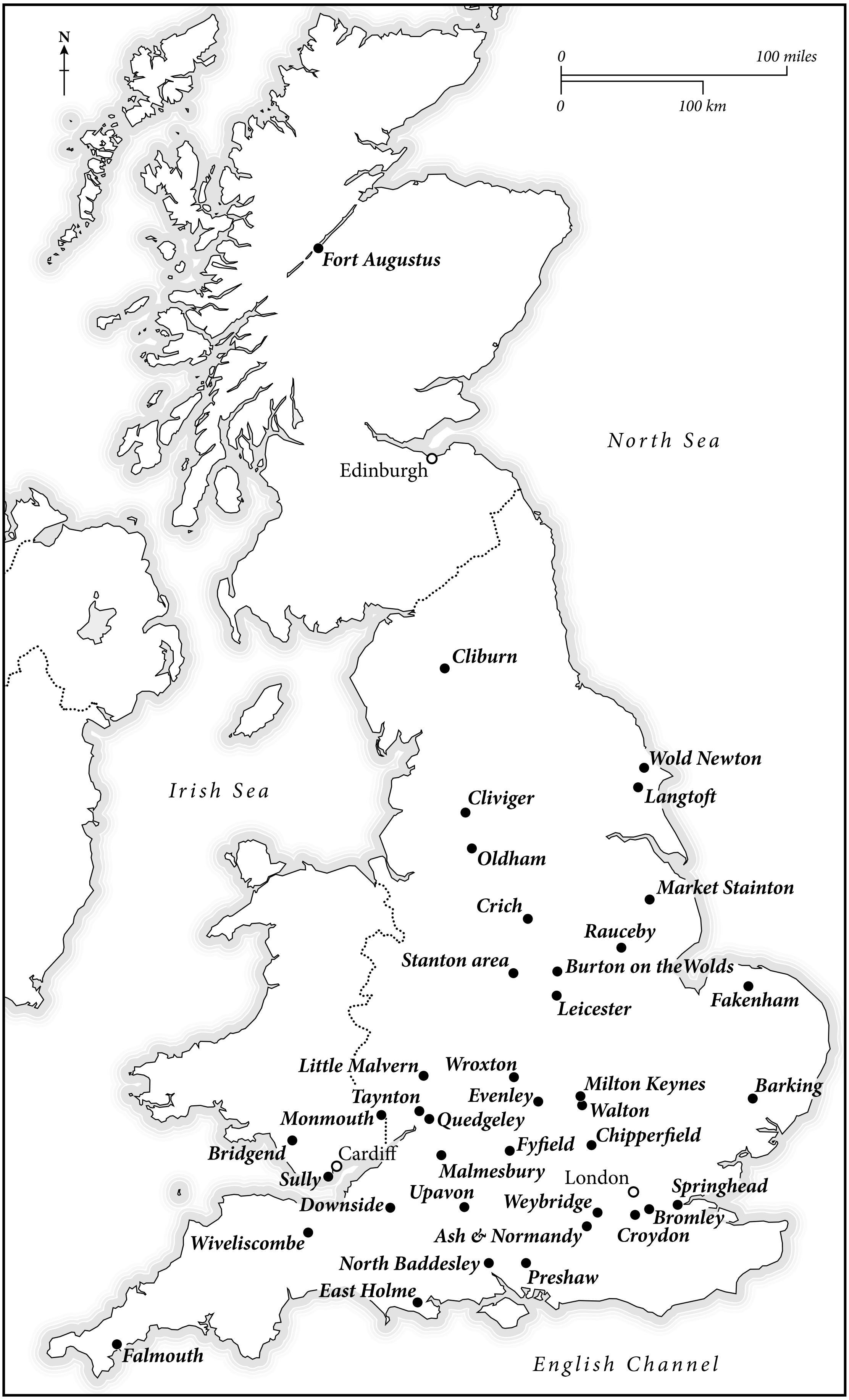


Figure 10.1 Map showing location of British Tetrarchic hoards with over 50 coins. Map by Martin Brown

A. Hoards dated up to AD 305

PAS ID[1]	Hoard name	County	Number of coins	Date of latest coin	Comment and main references
1211	Market Stainton	Lincolnshire	>705	297–9	Found in two parts, possibly one or two hoards contained in at least one pot. Incomplete record. Coins in Lincoln (235) and Cambridge (199). Mossop 1958; Stewartby 1998.
n/a	Fort Augustus	Highland	*c.* 300	298–9	Found in a vessel in 1767. Robertson 2000, 982.
2246	Upavon	Wiltshire	111	300–3[2]	Possible temple site. In Devizes Museum. Burnett and Robinson 1984.
426	Stanton area	Derbyshire	62	303–5	Unpublished catalogue by R. Abdy, 2007 T570
2316	Langtoft I	East Riding of Yorkshire	976	305	Found near Langtoft II (AD 323–4). Barclay *et al.* 2009.

B. Hoards dated up to AD 307–8[3]

PAS ID	Hoard name	County	Number of coins	Date of latest coin	Comment and main references
2002	Weybridge (Brooklands)	Surrey	>137	305–6	In a jar, not all recovered. Some in British Museum. Hill 1908.
1626	Fyfield	Oxfordshire	2,106	307	Ashmolean. Revised Fyfield catalogue this volume (see pp. 339–86).
1488	Evenley	Northamptonshire	3,135	307	In a pot. Some in BM. Poole 1855; Beesley 1856. Not listed by mint.
857468	Rauceby	Lincolnshire	3,099	307–8	2017 T649. Rauceby catalogue this volume (see pp. 230–338).
888	Chipperfield	Hertfordshire	67	307–8	Scatter in woodland. Carson 1974.
3078	Wold Newton	East Riding of Yorkshire	1,857	307–8	York Museums Trust. Wold Newton catalogue this volume (see pp. 179–229)

C. Hoards dated up to AD 310

PAS ID	Hoard name	County	Number of coins	Date of latest coin	Comment and main references
487	East Holme	Dorset	151	307–10	Black burnished ware cooking pot. King 1992.
799	Mill Barrow, Preshaw	Hampshire	291	307–10	Associated with round barrow and in a small vessel. Winchester Museum. Carson and Kent 1956.
1001	Bromley	Greater London Authority	300	308–10	In a small 'cooking pot'. Bromley Central Library / BM. Brailsford *et al.* 1956.
273	Falmouth (Budock)	Cornwall	950	309–10	In rows in organic container. Royal Cornwall Museum. Stewartby (2011, 5) suggests that the bulk of the hoard may be earlier.
32	Bridgend	Bridgend	1,424	310–11	A single coin post-dates AD 310 (Besly and Webster 2002, 172).

D. Hoards dated up to AD 313

PAS ID	Hoard name	County	Number of coins	Date of latest coin	Comment and main references
2286	Little Malvern	Worcestershire	300	305–13	In or partly in a pot, found in a quarry. Incomplete record, 14 coins in BM. Robertson 2000, 238 no. 987; Vaux 1848.
1137	Burton on The Wolds	Leicestershire	214	307–13	Antiquarian find, summarised by ruler. Robertson 2000, 243 no. 1001.
1947	Barking	Suffolk	56	310–13	Found on archaeological excavation by Suffolk County Council. Possible organic container. Unpublished report by R. Abdy 2007 T142.
374	Cliburn	Cumbria	62	310–13	Found in a cooking pot. Shotter 1986.
1087	Cliviger (Dyer Wood)	Lancashire	*c.* 200	310–13	In a glass vessel. Antiquarian find. Robertson 2000, 247 no. 1018.
744	Oldham (Hollinwood)	Oldham	200	310–13	In a box, only 24 recorded, dating uncertain. Robertson 2000, 243 no. 1000.
1062	Springhead	Kent	653	311–12	In temple temenos, in a bag next to a large flint. Green 1987.

E. Hoards dated up to 317 (including undated finds)

PAS ID	Hoard name	County	Number of coins	Date of latest coin	Comment and main references
1153	near Leicester	City of Leicester	*c.* 500	306–17	Antiquarian find, few details. Robertson 2000, 248 no. 1020.
404	Crich	Derbyshire	*c.* 700	306–17	Antiquarian find, few details. Robertson 2000, 247 no. 1015
1843	Wiveliscombe	Somerset	*c.* 1600	306–17	Antiquarian find, few details. Robertson 2000, 242 no. 996.
1296	Monmouth	Monmouthshire	*c.* 2,000	308–17	Antiquarian find, few details. Robertson 2000, 249 no. 1025.
1379	Fakenham	Norfolk	1,579	310–17	Antiquarian find, few details. Robertson 2000, 245 no. 1010.
702	Croydon (Wandle Road)	Greater London Authority	>34	313–17	Incomplete record of a larger find. Some confusion in record. Robertson 2000, 251 no. 1047.
1996	Ash and Normandy	Surrey	115	313–17	Small vessel. Stephenson 1916.
646	Quedgeley	Gloucestershire	61	315–17	Possible wooden box, few details. Atkin and Garrod 1988, 217.
1677	Wroxton	Oxfordshire	136	316	No container, possible settlement context. Ashmolean Museum. Sutherland 1954.
1779	Downside	Somerset	538	316	Found with shale spindlewhorl. Somerset Museums. Minnitt 1992.
66	Walton	Milton Keynes	96	316–17	Scatter, near settlement. Bland 1992.
654	Taynton	Gloucestershire	170	316–17	Scattered, poor condition. Abdy *et al.* 2009.
2553	Malmesbury	Wiltshire	1,269	316–17	In a vessel. Athelstan Museum. Unpublished report by E. Morris, 2012 T652.
59	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	53	317	Found 1989 and not declared Treasure. No further information.
818	North Baddesley	Hampshire	98	317	Scattered find. Unpublished report by R. Abdy, 2003 T413.

Table 10.1 British hoards of over 50 coins by date of latest coin

1 = To locate the database record, prefix this number with https://finds.org.uk/database/hoards/record/id/ . The PAS database does not include finds from Scotland for administrative reasons.
2 = Dating revised from original publication according to date of unmarked London group IIa and IIb.
3 = The hoard from Eversley (Northants) listed by King 1992, 219 has been excluded here due to uncertainty of findspot and completeness. It is possible that some confusion with the Evenley hoard has occurred in the published record and that this was a portion from that hoard. There is an Eversley in Hampshire but a place with this name in Northamptonshire has not been located.

Hoard composition

In addition to the hoards listed above, a number of hoards with a later terminal date contain a significant number of earlier Tetrarchic *nummi*.[6] This is important when considering the longevity of circulation of these coins. Successive reductions of the weight of the *nummus* from AD 307 (to 317) might be expected to have rapidly reduced the numbers of these coins in circulation and could have been a possible motivation for the discarding or non-recovery of savings hoards. This significant change after a very short period of circulation may explain the exceptional size of the hoards ending in AD 307 in particular. However, the coins are still likely to have retained value despite this re-tariffing and would, of course, have had value in terms of their metal content. This may even apply after the increase in silver content and new reverse type in AD 318, traditionally seen as a point of change in the hoard record with few hoards containing earlier coins buried after this date.[7]

The general pattern of composition of Tetrarchic hoards from Britain has been outlined previously by King,[8] who analyses a group of hoards ending in AD 310–13, showing the increasing prevalence of coins of the London mint after AD 305, and Yarrow,[9] who looks at a group with later terminal dates after AD 315. The removal of coinage at successive reductions can be seen in some hoards but there are exceptions at each stage; the Downside hoard with a deposition date of after AD 316, for example, contains a high proportion of earlier coins (*c.* 70% prior to AD 310) compared to the hoard from Malmesbury, the bulk of which dates to AD 310–13 with nothing prior to AD 307. Yarrow[10] sounds a note of caution about carrying out this type of analysis while ignoring the specific circumstances of the deposition of hoards, something which is discussed further below. The hoard record as it stands now, though, would currently seem to suggest that the reductions of AD 307 had more impact on hoarding behaviour than those to 1/72*l.* and 1/96*l.*, in AD 310 and 313 respectively.

Radiates are often seen as stray finds in 4th-century assemblages but their continued presence in circulation is not in doubt and is discussed further below. They may even have been still available to individuals after the reforms of AD 318 (for example, a small hoard of six radiates and three *nummi* to AD 303–5 buried in a jar in a building at Bradley Hill, in Somerset, several decades later).[11] Perhaps this might suggest that they contributed to payments by weight of metal or remained in circulation as a token coinage accepted for small transactions. The proportion of radiates in these hoards varies; for example, Evenley contained a large proportion of radiates despite being found in one ceramic jar. Recycling is perhaps a possibility here, but the site has also produced material commonly associated with temple sites.[12] By contrast, the Fyfield hoard contained only one radiate.

Though surviving textile remains were not reported in the hoards catalogued in this volume, Abdy's suggestion[13] of the use of money bags as units of account is still pertinent here. The storage or transit of set amounts of bagged-up coinage may explain the large size and weight of these hoards and shed some light on their function. Certainly, bagged-up amounts in circulation prior to deposition could suggest that this coinage had been closely associated with official systems of movement of money, whether to supply businesses, or the army, or being collected for taxation.

Abdy cites the examples of the Eden Valley (or Newby) hoard of 600–700 *nummi* to *c.* AD 320–40 (PAS IARCH-82E1E5) that retained the shape of a presumed organic container (see **Fig. 1.13**), and the Langtoft II hoard of 923 *nummi* of the AD 320s,[14] found a few metres away from the Langtoft I hoard containing 976 coins, mainly radiates and a small 'tail' of Tetrarchic *nummi* to AD 305/6. It is tempting to see the Langtoft hoards as an attempt to split a portion of coins collected over some time into two 1,000-coin bags in the AD 320s. As has been argued elsewhere,[15] there may be separate processes involved in its eventual deposition: both hoards are thought to have been found near a square barrow,[16] perhaps acting as a marker for recovery or as a significant place suitable for the deposition of coinage.

The presence of multiple deposits (particularly visible in the form of hoards comprising more than one container) has been little discussed for this period but it seems likely that the presence of distinct groups of coins within one deposit is a more common phenomenon than is initially apparent. The circumstances of discovery of the Wold Newton hoard[17] enabled the contents of the hoard to be analysed in layers, suggesting that the hoard had been built up over some time in the same vessel, spanning the period of initial weight reductions. Sadly, this could not be observed in the Rauceby hoard, though the composition of the two hoards is very similar in both proportions of mints and dates, Wold Newton having a slightly higher proportion of later London mint coinage.

The Tetrarchic hoard known as Prestwood B[18] was found in a field adjacent to an early 3rd-century *denarius* hoard. No settlement is known from the site, which is relatively far from roads and known areas of occupation, located within the Chiltern Hills, an area of higher ground bounded by the major roads of Akeman Street to the north (about 13km away), the London to Silchester Road to the south and the Thames Valley to the west. It is difficult to know whether such clustering of finds relates to, for example, long periods of use of a site by the same families or focal points of particular significance attracting deposition, such as springs or shrines.

The Market Stainton hoard (*c.* AD 300) was found in a vessel. However, Mossop[19] noted the discovery of a further quantity of around 400 coins found while ploughing at an undetermined location in 1938–9, assumed by Mossop to be the findspot of the earlier hoard. This cannot be confirmed, but the presence of the base of a jar and the increased depth of ploughing supported this, as well as the condition of the coins.[20] Of these, 259 survived (around 200 now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge). The presence of a hoard of this date in the Lincoln Museum collections is also suggested by Mann and Reece[21] from their survey of material in the collections with uncertain or 'Lincoln' provenance only; it may be possible that some portion of this hoard found its way into the collection.

The coins in the Market Stainton hoard were thought to have been wrapped in textile 'rouleaux' but whether this indicates the presence of textiles on discovery or simply the tendency of coins to fall together in stacks prior to concretion is not certain. A similar observation was made by Leeds for the Fyfield hoard, which was otherwise without a container.[22] Again, this comment seems to be just on the basis that they were corroded together rather than the survival of recognisable textile remains and was made with reference to the Seltz hoard. The wrapping of coins in individual rolls is a phenomenon noted for 4th-century hoards in particular and may relate to a method of packing for transport (perhaps even from the mint – this was suggested for the Tingrith, Bedfordshire hoard (IARCH-443E65), which was said to contain groups from the mint of Trier with the same type and issue). Small groups of eight to ten coins are well represented among the Tetrarchic hoard finds in addition to the larger hoards listed above. It may be that a roll consisted of about this number (see for example a hoard from Rochdale consisting of a 'a rouleau' of coins found in an iron box (IARCH-10A94E) and the description of the Sully II hoard as containing groups of up to nine coins (IARCH-2080FA)). A similar arrangement of coins 'in rows' within a possible organic container was reported for the Budock (Falmouth) hoard (IARCH-4296C5). One of the few 4th-century hoards from Britain with positive evidence of textile remains is that from Shrewsbury (IARCH-1CEDC8), which yielded fragments of linen preserved within the container and adhering to the coins (**Fig. 10.2**).

Forgeries

Forgeries of coins were made in a number of different ways in the Roman period (by casting in moulds, striking from dies or using foil appliqués, for example). The majority of ceramic coin moulds found in Britain are of coins of 2nd- to early 3rd-century date,[23] but some also date from the period of the Tetrarchy (finds from London, Sleaford, Duston (Northamptonshire) and Rivenhall (Essex)).[24] Moulds have been found in various places with particular clusters in the south-west (notably the Somerset Levels), London, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

The Lincolnshire–Yorkshire axis is significant in the context of our discussion; it is likely that forgery arose in areas where coin use was prevalent (but perhaps also in contexts where the authorities could be evaded with relative ease). Ancaster, Lincoln and Bottesford have produced moulds of early 3rd-century coin types (though perhaps produced several decades later), and Ancaster has also yielded evidence of forgery from the mid- to late 4th century in the form of coins re-struck on cut fragments from larger module coinage.[25] The two coin moulds from the Car Dyke at Nocton (between Lincoln and Sleaford) date from the mid-4th century.

The Tetrarchic coin moulds from Sleaford were found north-east of Old Place (i.e. to the east of the town) by the old river Slea.[26] The Duston find[27] consisted of about 200 mould fragments found in a well in 1870, along with production residues. The moulds and associated material described by Sharp have recently been rediscovered in the British Museum collection (purchased 1882). The assemblage contains a significant proportion of *Ticinum* issues dating to AD 296–9 and Trier from AD 302–3 (the latest in the group), but there is a lack of unmarked London and Lyon and a lack of issues of Diocletian. We should be cautious of attributing too much economic significance to the context of what is clearly a secondary deposition of the moulds (comparable to the large 'hoards' of moulds from the Somerset Levels); the placement of the mould material in shafts along with animal bone could be deliberately structured deposition in what appears to be a cemetery context,[28] rather than a production site. However, the Roman site of Duston has yielded significant settlement, industrial and burial evidence (connected by a Roman road to the town of *Bannaventa*, on Watling Street) and it is therefore incorrect to characterise this as a location on the periphery of coin-using areas.[29]

It is difficult to make an accurate assessment of the prevalence of ancient forgeries in the coin supply for early 4th-century Britain. Generally speaking, forgeries of Tetrarchic coins are relatively uncommon in Britain when compared to the high proportion of forgeries in circulation in the period after the closure of the London mint. Unlike the later 3rd and 4th centuries, the early 4th century has tended not to be viewed as a period of endemic forgery, though finds of coin moulds have been found at sites in Britain and France.[30] This production seems relatively small-scale and can be contrasted with the large numbers of moulds found in Egypt.[31] Flans at this date tended to be cast before striking and this makes the identification of cast copies difficult[32]; identification on the basis of style or lighter weight is not always possible where preservation is poor. Arguably, the heavy weight of the early *nummi* would perhaps be a deterrent to forgery, given the weight of metal required to make a convincing imitation. However, the data presented by Brown seem to imply that these are in circulation in Britain (he estimates that forgeries make up to 5% of the total number of PAS coins of the First Tetrarchy), a higher percentage than has been reported from the larger published hoards.

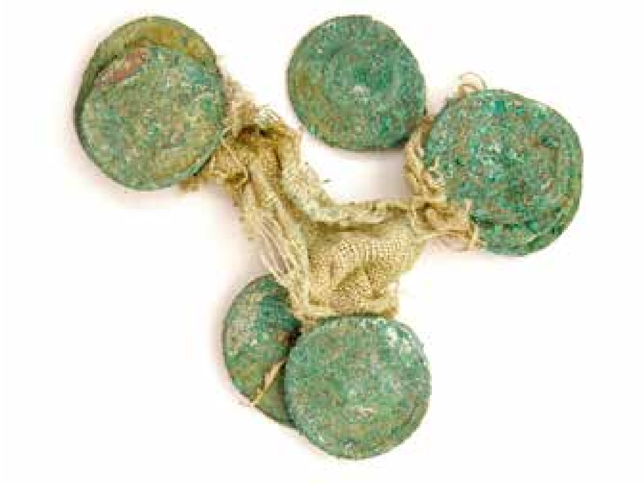


Figure 10.2 *Nummi* from the Shrewsbury hoard (to AD 335) with preserved linen textile. Photo: British Museum

Chameroy *et al.*[33] describe the find of coin moulds for Tetrarchic *nummi* at La Coulonche (Orne, France). Among the 147 extant moulds are a proportion of unmarked types attributable to London, though none with London mint-marks.[34] Two main phases of production are suggested, dating to AD 298–300 and AD 302–3. The assemblage included a surviving coin of Maximian of unmarked (London) mint type found within one of the moulds. Their re-evaluation of the moulds from Duston[35] suggests that the Duston deposit closed at a similar date, contemporary with a period of hoarding on the continent. This can perhaps be seen as part of a new phase of reintegration of Britain into the official system of coin production. Chameroy *et al.*[36] see evidence of this in the Market Stainton and Upavon hoards of the late 3rd century containing only *nummi* (perhaps a continuation of the tradition of the so-called legitimist hoards dating to the reign of Carausius and Allectus but containing very few examples of pre-reform or usurper coinage).[37] From 303–5 onwards there is an increased proportion of coinage from the mint of Trier. This forgery activity therefore seems to be prompted by a shortage of supply, borne out by the persistence of radiates in circulation. Despite this evidence, cast forgeries of Tetrarchic *nummi* are rarely identified in the coin record and few are (sometimes tentatively) recorded in the hoards in this volume. Struck forgeries appears slightly more prevalent but the original production technique is sometimes difficult to determine on poorly preserved specimens.

Tetrarchic hoards and the radiate coinage

Abdy's earlier overview of the denominational changes in the early 4th century shows how the *nummus* fitted into the existing denominational framework of the late 3rd century but failed to succeed as a higher value denomination equivalent to the silver *aurelianus*, instead rapidly becoming the dominant form of small change throughout the remaining century. The distinction is made here between the theoretical value of the coinage and its varied reception by users in the Roman world. The hoards discussed here shed light on this transitional period and give significant insight into the varied circulation pool of late 3rd to early 4th century Britain. Arguably, the continued presence of 3rd century radiates until the second decade of the 4th century shows a need for smaller change that was eventually fulfilled by the reformed *nummus* post AD 317.

In order to understand the pattern of hoarding in the early 4th century it is necessary to consider the extent to which radiates continued in circulation. This has significant implications for estimates of the quantity and quality of coinage available to those depositing hoards. While the newly introduced *nummi* occur in relatively low quantities in the archaeological and hoard record, the hoard record suggests that radiates continued to make up a significant proportion (>20%) of the number of coins found in hoards closing during Reece period 15 (to AD 317). Following this, there is a rapid drop-off in quantity (about 1.5 %) though they continue to be available in small numbers during the 4th century.[38] That said, this is still a very small proportion (around 1%) of the total number of radiates in the hoard dataset (as for all radiates from post-period 14 hoards) and their significance should perhaps not be overstated.[39]

Taking an overview of the PAS dataset for hoards compiled for the IARCH project (**Fig. 10.3**),[40] period 12 radiates (AD 238–259) continue to be included in period 13 hoards ending up to and during the reign of Victorinus but make up a smaller proportion of the hoards ending with the Tetrici. The average and median composition of period 14 hoards (AD 275–296) is close to that of the PAS dataset for single finds;[41] around 55% period 13 coins and 40% period 14 coins. On the whole, Allectan hoards have a higher proportion of newer (period 14) coinage than Carausian hoards, and Allectan hoards have appreciable quantities of period 14 post-reform radiates for the first time. Radiates from period 13 and 14 make up around 75 and 22% respectively of the radiate constituent of period 15 hoards, with period 12 radiates making a negligible contribution. The period 13 radiate constituent falls to around 16% in period 16 hoards (of a total of fewer than 600 coins) but radiates do continue in circulation, as they are present again in larger numbers in period 18 hoards, and even occur in late 4th to early 5th-century hoards (period 21) (**Fig. 10.4**). Clearly this is a very crude analysis and does not take into account the bias created by a few 'abnormal' hoards.

Examination of these latest hoards containing radiates in more detail can tell us something about attitudes to this denomination in Britain. The earlier coins in circulation consist of: the unreformed radiates of the Gallic Empire and the debased radiates of Gallienus and Claudius II and successors up to AD 274 (that is, the coinage of Reece period 13); the reformed radiates (or *aureliani*) of Aurelian and his successors up to the reign of Probus (higher silver content of period 14, AD 275 to 286); and lastly, the coinage of the 'Britannic empire' usurpers Carausius and Allectus, along with contemporary radiates of Diocletian and Maximian (AD 286–296). These groups appear to behave in different ways and the reformed radiates did not in fact drive the earlier debased radiates out of circulation. The small quantity reaching Britain was not sufficient to replace the pre-reform coinage.

It seems that Britain also did not experience a *c.* AD 282 recall of the poorer quality coins of the Gallic emperors and their later imitations, something that is seen in continental hoards, where the debased coinage of Gallienus and Claudius II remained in circulation.[42] Generally speaking, the poorer quality and smallest module radiate imitations (mainly with prototypes of the Tetrici but up to Probus) were not hoarded alongside the debased radiates, though those of larger module are found in varying quantities. The so-called legitimist hoards[43] made up of reformed radiates and rejecting the coinage of the British usurpers (for example the Gloucester hoard[44]) are a rare category and it may be significant that the latter was found in an urban context. It is also difficult to see coinage recall in the archaeological record; another hoard from an urban context, the Beau Street hoard[45] has silver *denarii* and pre-AD 260 radiates separated out from the coinage of the Tetrici; it is likely that the Cunetio hoard showed a similar separation but its internal stratigraphy is lost to us due to the nature of its recovery.[46]

The continued presence of radiates in the circulation pool also has implications for the dating of period 14 hoards, which could in theory have been deposited after the reforms of Diocletian despite having apparently earlier terminal dates, due to the scarcity of the reformed post AD 274 coinage. There is little differentiation of internal structure in British hoards of the period to AD 296[47] and it is quite possible that the poor quality radiates in circulation in AD 274 made up the bulk or even the entirety of some hoards formed in response to the reforms of Diocletian and even into the second decade of the 4th century (flattening the apparent peak of hoards from the late 3rd century in traditional interpretations of British hoarding patterns). The presence of the small radiate hoard inserted into the Rauceby hoard pit post-deposition is evidence of the availability of radiates at that time but also perhaps of their separate treatment; the individual(s) burying the hoard set them apart, perhaps to use as a symbolic closing deposit due to their reduced value, or simply discarded them in the backfilled pit.

We can see from the quantities of radiates in hoards such as Langtoft I (59% radiates)[48] and Evenley[49] that the new *nummi* did not drive the radiates out of circulation as soon as they were issued. Instead, they persisted in circulation and presumably in use until post AD 317 and possibly beyond. Such was the abundance of the radiate coinage that it can also be found in smaller quantities in much later hoards containing coins of similarly sized module, for example Theodosian hoards from Richborough,Kent in Maidstone Museum and Winterslow, Wiltshire.[50] Again though, these hoards are not necessarily typical of the Tetrarchic period and may reflect just one aspect of the different patterns of hoarding and non-recovery making up the hoard record (perhaps in itself indicative of varying levels of official control of the coinage).

High levels of radiates have also been noted as occurring in multiple deposits (for example the hoards of Troussey[51], Montbuoy and Fresnoy-les-Roye I).[52] Depending on the context, such deposits could be the result of deposition over an extended period or particular circumstances that might favour demonetised coinage (such as offerings at a shrine on a number of occasions or coins set aside for recycling). This situation may apply to the Langtoft I hoard (latest coins AD 305–6), which contained around 59% radiates, mainly post-reform (radiates of Probus make up one-third of the radiates), some debased central empire and Britannic

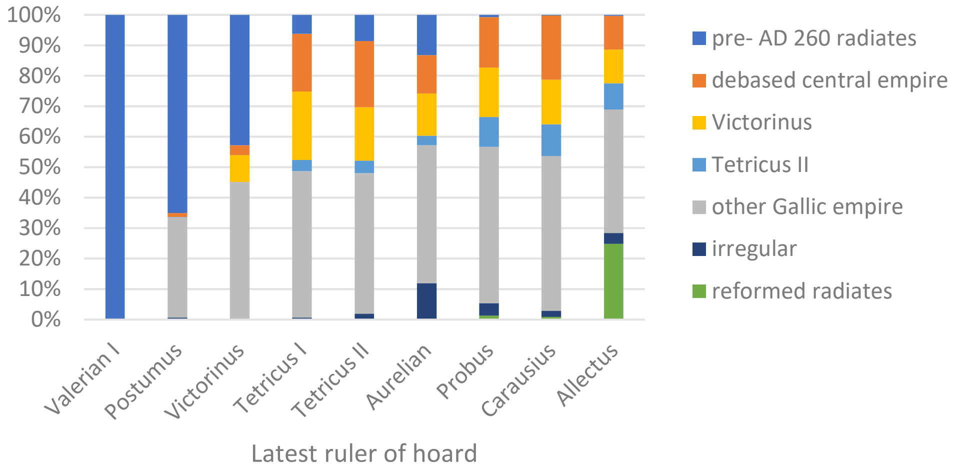


Figure 10.3 The radiate component of 3rd-century hoards by the latest ruler represented in the hoard

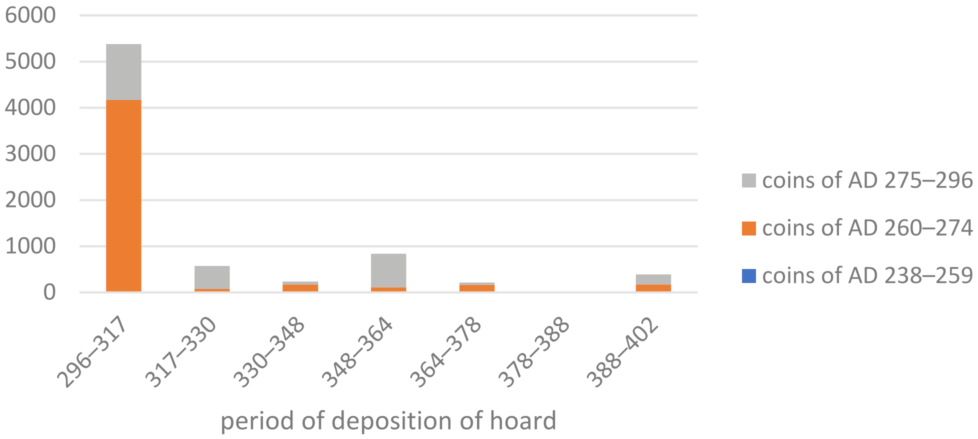


Figure 10.4 Numbers of radiates from 4th-century hoards by date of radiate and period of hoard deposition

empire radiates, but only two coins of the Gallic empire. It should be considered alongside Langtoft II,[53] buried a short distance away, which contained only *nummi* from AD 313 to 324 and could be considered to be a second, related episode of hoarding.

The Evenley hoard of AD 307 had a rather different character from Langtoft I, containing *c.* 22% radiates, over 90% of which are pre-reform radiates of the central empire, again with very few Gallic empire or post-reform / Carausian radiates. A similar proportion of radiates is given for the incompletely studied hoard from Falmouth (*c.* AD 309–310),[54] consisting mainly of the pre-reform coinage of Diocletian, but these data should be used with caution. The differing composition of these hoards suggests that it is unwise to draw conclusions about the progress of any demonetisation from these two deposits, but it does seem that the Gallic empire coinage is not available for hoarding by this date. By contrast, it is prevalent in hoards prior to the Tetrarchy, suggesting that any demonetisation of the Gallic empire coinage is likely to have occurred under Carausius and Allectus or immediately after this – later than on the continent.

The Sully II A and B hoards discussed by Besly in this volume (see pp. 126–35) were also buried separately but in close proximity, with the later Sully B also containing only 17 radiates and 3,529 *nummi* up to AD 310, with a small number of additional coins (perhaps a closing deposit?) dated to AD 319–20. The Sully A hoard had more of the later coinage up to *c.* AD 318 but contained over 20% radiates, mainly post-reform (over one-third of these being of Probus). It is tempting to see a connection between these hoards and the 1899 Sully Moor (Sully I) hoard of *aurei*, *denarii*, radiates and jewellery (**Fig. 10.5**) dating to the period up to AD 295 but this earlier discovery is poorly located.[55] The presence of *aurei* of the Tetrarchy alongside earlier coinage points to a deliberate selection of higher value material and is some indication perhaps of what might have still been available in the form of portable wealth to those able to access it. The question is whether the Sully II hoards reflect two different snapshots of circulating coinage in around AD 310 and 320 respectively (and therefore the removal of radiates from circulation), or whether they are closer to the Cunetio or Beau Street hoard scenario described above of a single hoard of coinage being sorted into two different containers according to differing criteria around the date of deposition. The former seems the more likely scenario.

There are many pitfalls of interpretation; as with comparative quantification of site finds, like is not being compared with like in terms of value. It is not clear whether radiates had an accepted value in the 4th century (as fractional coinage) or whether they were more generally

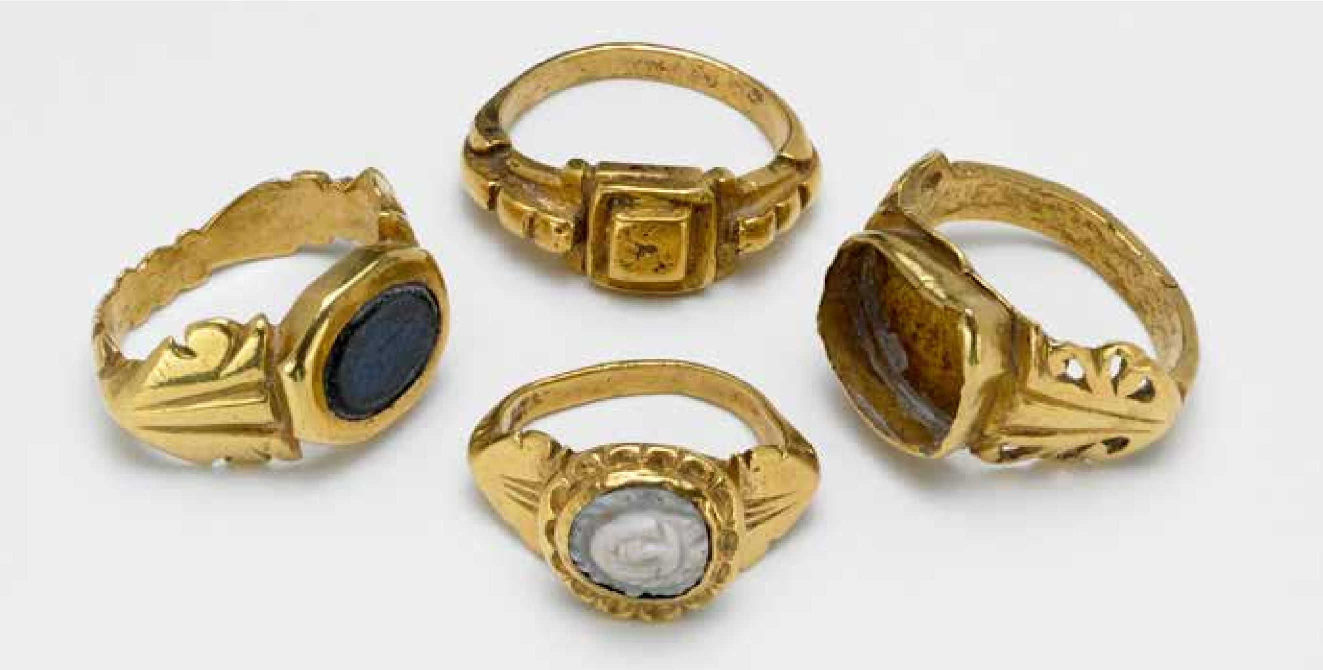


Figure 10.5 Finger rings from the Sully Moor (Sully I) hoard, 3rd–4th century AD. British Museum, 1900,1123.1–4

tolerated in informal daily transactions but not officially sanctioned. Such a situation is likely to arise in the context of a shortage of small change, as for example with the Claudian copies of the 1st century AD or private tokens in 17th-century Britain.

Of course, there is a danger of circularity of argument, as the presence or absence of coinage of differing quality in Tetrarchic coin hoards would depend on the motivation of the hoarder or depositor of the hoard (if different). A discarded assemblage or assemblage gathered together for recycling is likely to represent coinage no longer in use or accepted for payment but a savings assemblage may represent coinage still perceived to have value at the time of assembly. Non-recovery of the latter may of course suggest a change in status of the assemblage at a later date; the 'jar of old pennies in the attic' phenomenon. These economic practices are complicated by social and symbolic values given to coinage; for example, coins of nominal value may be considered useful tokens to deposit in a sacred spring in lieu of more valuable coinage. These arguments have been extensively rehearsed elsewhere.[56] A currency recall of more valuable, higher weight standard and / or higher silver content older coinage would preferentially remove the better coinage in circulation, leaving the poorer, older coinage in circulation but unwanted and below the threshold of administrative concern. In this situation, bad money may appear to drive out good. The stabilisation of the coinage in terms of a more regular supply of a more usefully sized *nummus* denomination from *c.* AD 318 onwards might have accelerated the removal of both the larger *nummi* and any remaining radiates from circulation into the hoard record.

Distribution and archaeological context

The hoards do not seem to be concentrated in one part of the country, though there is a southern bias common to the Roman period as a whole and a significant proportion from the south-west, continuing a bias that developed in the 3rd century.[57] This generally is in keeping with the single find distribution, discussed in more detail by Brown in this volume. That can be summarised as following the main areas of find density in Roman Britain to the south of a line from the Bristol Channel to the Wash (roughly south of the Fosse Way) and up into Yorkshire following Ermine Street, with particular concentrations in this period in central southern England (Wiltshire and surrounding counties), East Anglia and Lincolnshire/Yorkshire. The hoard distribution perhaps has some outliers on the northern frontier and apparent clusters of hoards to the periphery of the main areas of single coin loss, notably in South Wales (though caution must be extended when comparing to the current PAS single find dataset for Wales, as it includes hoard coins for historical reasons unlike the English data and has therefore been removed from Brown's maps).

The concentration of finds in East Anglia is also not reflected in the hoard record. This is noteworthy, as it suggests that there is not a direct correlation between hoards and background coinage and that other regional factors are involved. East Anglia has a high density of metal-detecting in general and one would expect hoards to have been uncovered in proportion to single finds. It is therefore tempting to see hoards correlating to redistribution or collection at administrative centres (and perhaps in particular the capitals of the provinces of Britain) or along the road network rather than hoarding simply taking place in areas of higher density coin use (or loss). Alternatively, the lack of hoarding in this area could suggest a better functioning economic environment in which coins were being used rather than hoarded.

Hoards of this date are rare finds from urban contexts in Britain; a small hoard of 20 coins dated to AD 316 was found in a building in Gloucester buried in rubble covering a floor (IARCH-BFDFB0). This hoard was found in a building not far from that containing the large Allectan Gloucester Cross hoard,[58] which was placed in a pit sealed by a later floor.

Military contexts are similarly uncommon; such a context seems likely for the (unrecorded) hoard of an 'urn full of coins', two of which appear to be of Tetrarchic date found at (or just outside) the late Roman fort at Portchester Castle in the 18th century (IARCH-6F408E). Similarly, a small hoard of eight coins was found at Milecastle 35 on Hadrian's Wall (IARCH-7B71B5) and other small hoards are known from unlocated contexts at Corbridge (IARCH-A427E6) and South Shields (IARCH-5EE687).

More typically, hoards from the Tetrarchic period are found in rural contexts, often sited less than 5km from Roman roads. This type of location applies to a number of the larger hoards, including Rauceby (*c.* 1.3km from Ermine Street) and Wold Newton, though the nature of the settlement is poorly understood for most of these finds. The large hoard from Market Stainton, Lincolnshire would also fit this description, sited less than 1km from the Roman road from Horncastle to Caistor. The site has not been investigated but traces of ditches, possible Iron Age or Roman field systems, were visible on aerial photographs (IARCH-3F9426). The hoard of 542 coins from Downside, Somerset (IARCH-3D8F01) is similarly located on an unexcavated roadside site, on the Fosse Way, with an undated rectangular enclosure visible in aerial photographs. The hoard of 61 coins to *c.* AD 315–17 from the Olympus Business Park site at Quedgeley, Gloucester (IARCH-368660) was found scattered in plough-soil but was associated with a wooden container in or near a Roman field boundary ditch. The site had only partial excavation in advance of development, but appears to be part of an area of substantial rural settlement alongside the Roman road to the south of Gloucester.

As with all hoards, it is difficult to generalise about depositional context and few hoards of this period have been found through archaeological excavation. The broad category of rural settlement is a convenient term for areas of Roman period occupation that may include domestic, agricultural, commercial, industrial, funerary and religious activity, for example, and such sites are rarely subject to extensive or complete excavation.

A small hoard from Barking, Suffolk was deposited in an organic container in a ditch flanking a roadside trackway.[59] This was believed to be at the point where it deviated to avoid a Bronze Age barrow.[60] The hoard at Preshaw, Hampshire was also associated with a round barrow, as was the temple complex at Haddenham, Upper Delphs II (IARCH-6C74AC), which yielded a small hoard of eight *nummi* to AD 317.[61] As with Barking, the site at Langtoft[62] is also a roadside site, noted to be in relation to a linear earthwork and two probable Iron Age square barrows.[63]

The large hoard at Evenley, Northamptonshire was found less than 1km from the suggested site of a Roman road.[64] The account of the discovery in the *Gentleman's Magazine* reports that it was in a vessel on a rock 'surrounded by bones'.[65] Another account[66] mentions a bracelet as well as bones and pottery, so it is perhaps possible that there was a burial context, but details are scant for this early excavation. Although two reports of hoards from this parish are often conflated, description of the discovery of this find puts it some distance from the possible temple site associated with the earlier hoard from the parish.[67]

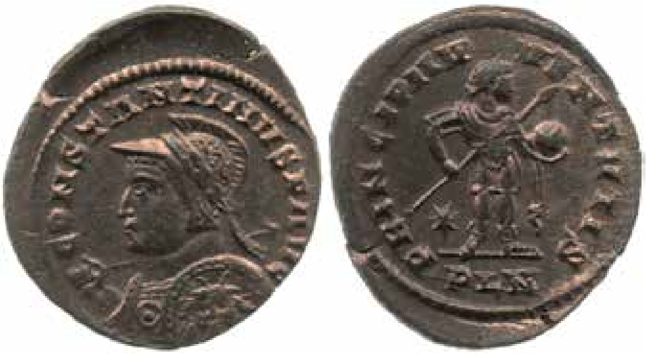


Figure 10.6 ***Nummus*** **of Constantine I from the Waddington hoard. British Museum, 1977,1005.40**

Certainly, Tetrarchic coin hoards are known from temple contexts. At Springhead temple complex in Kent, a hoard of 653 coins was deposited in the fill of a pit within the temple temenos. It was placed in a bag, perhaps concealed under or weighed down by a large flint.[68] The Upavon hoard from Wiltshire (IARCH-A7B705) has also been suggested to be from a temple site on the basis of the presence of a model axe (from the general area), but the site is not well understood and has a history of deposition over a relatively wide area of upland settlement dating from the Iron Age to the Roman period. Ritualised deposition of coinage (that is, when the act of deposition is marked out as being socially and culturally meaningful by those involved in the act of deposition)[69] continued to occur in the early 4th century; the small hoard of nine coins cut through the floor of Bradley Hill Roman villa can be considered to be a special deposit owing to its burial with a sheep's skull.[70] The hoard contains six earlier radiates, suggesting that these coins continued in circulation at that date (or alternatively were selected for deposition, being out of circulation).

Mention should be made of the very large hoard from Waddington, Lincolnshire,[71] which dates just later than the period discussed here, with a deposition date after *c.* AD 318, but with a relatively large earlier component (**Fig. 10.6**). The hoard also has a roadside context near Ermine Street south of Lincoln, with known settlement evidence and (as for Rauceby) a small group or scattered hoard of radiates was found at the same time, as well as an Antonine *denarius* hoard about 200m away. The hoard from Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire,[72] with a similar *tpq* to Waddington, was also found at a roadside settlement on the Fosse Way. Here the coins were contained in one or more woollen textile bags under a paved yard area.

The hoard record is still largely made up of unstratified finds or finds not excavated to a good archaeological standard that have mainly been studied from the numismatic point of view and not for their context. In the absence of contextual information, it is likely that the hoard record also conceals the presence of hoards made up of multiple deposits (that is, separate groups or containers of coins deposited in one location with a period of time elapsed between the deposits) or hoards consisting of different parcels of sorted coinage deposited together (as in the case of the 3rd-century Beau Street hoard from Bath). It is in some cases possible to detect where this may have occurred. For example, the latest coins in the Llangarren, Herefordshire hoard were dated to AD 326–8.[73] However, around one-fifth of the surviving coins were dated up to AD 307 (with the bulk of the hoard dating up to AD 318) and were unlikely to have been circulating in AD 328 owing to their larger module. The contents of the ceramic container were scattered by the plough prior to discovery and other vessels were noted as being present. The presence of metal-working waste in the area[74] could suggest that this was metal destined for recycling.

The recent discoveries published in this volume offered an opportunity to augment the relatively poor contextual evidence to date from most of the historic finds listed above. The case-studies from Tomares and Juillac in particular show what can be achieved from excavation of hoards in laboratory conditions. The layering visible in the Wold Newton hoard would also not have been observed had the hoard not been recovered within its container. However, it remains difficult to accurately assess the context of most metal-detected and plough-soil finds. Even when left *in situ* by finders, the necessary resources for larger-scale geophysical survey and excavation cannot always be found.

The London mint and continental comparanda

The mint of London had its origins in the reign of Carausius and was retained by the Tetrarchy as an official mint of the Roman empire.[75] It would have been convenient to have a local supply of new coinage in the province. Famously, the Arras Medallion of Constantius I (see p. iv)[76] builds on the iconography of the usurpers, emphasising the emperor's presence in London and his naval power. The mint of London was once thought to have benefitted directly from the expertise of continental mint workers during the phase of reconquest; however, it seems likely that existing expertise was also used and artistic inspiration came, rather, from a variety of sources.[77] Preliminary results on the metallurgy of the Britannic empire coinage would suggest that consistency with the wider empire was maintained during this period and the rebel status of the mint perhaps conceals the high level of control achieved.[78]

The location of the mint of London has not yet been discovered. This is perhaps unsurprising given that Roman mint sites have proved elusive generally;[79] in Rome, the site of a mint dating from the reign of Domitian has been tentatively identified beneath the basilica of San Clemente,[80] but this identification was aided by the presence of inscriptions near the site and the excavated site itself is a large building with few distinctive features. Fourth-century London is relatively poorly understood due to the truncation of later levels of occupation, difficulties of dating and perhaps an assumption that it represented a period of decline.[81] However, recent work on the later 4th century has begun to show a more nuanced picture.[82] To a certain extent, patterns of occupation in development appear to echo processes taking place elsewhere in Britain, with early 3rd-century walls, a later 3rd-century rebuilding of the river wall, including a monumental gate,[83] more centralised industrial activities and a general trend towards fewer, larger domestic properties (perhaps a reflection of rising economic inequality at that time). A substantial, possibly civic building in the south-west of the city at Peter's Hill has been dated to the reign of Allectus from the timbers used;[84] the author suggests this as a plausible location for the mint under Allectus but this cannot be proven. Further evidence for significant late 3rd-century occupation outside the city walls at the site of The Highway in Shadwell[85] shows that the patchy evidence from the city does not necessarily suggest decline in the area. The demolition of existing public buildings around this time could be emblematic of a fresh administrative regime rather than a symptom of decline.

An important question raised by this study is whether the deposition of coinage of this period sheds any light on the function of the London mint. The high degree of standardisation of coinage after the introduction of the *nummus* (both in terms of style and metal content) suggests that the mint should first and foremost be seen as part of an empire-wide system. The hoards of Rauceby, Wold Newton and Fyfield arguably have given us a fairly clear picture of what was in circulation *c.* AD 307, with a notably similar date profile to their London constituents. The proportion of London mint coins increases compared to continental mints from AD 305, suggesting an increased self-sufficiency in the British coin supply at this point; whether this is through an increased output of the London mint or a reduced importation from the continent is not so easy to determine.

If the output of the London mint was driven by local economic, administrative or military demand for coinage in the absence of a fully functioning supply, one might expect these coins not to be exported from Britain in large numbers, unless production was surplus to demand. The transport of parcels of large-value coinage to areas closer to other production sources would seem inefficient. However, if a fully integrated monetary system involving movement of coinage to and from the continent had been established by the early 4th century, regional patterns might be quickly obscured.

The output of Trier dominates the hoards from eastern Gaul and Germany (such as Seltz and Meckel)[86] as would be expected (though it is also well represented in British hoards such as Fyfield). However, London mint coins are well represented in coins from northern France, such as the hoards from Boursies (Nord)[87] with a large percentage of London mint coins, though these primarily date from the period AD 309/10 onwards (1/72*l.*). The hoard from Domqueur[88] shows a similar pattern and has the same *tpq*, *c.* AD 313. This seems to reflect the predominance of the London mint in the first half of the AD 310s noted by Drost.[89] The hoard from Montbouy (Loiret)[90] is atypical, containing a large proportion of radiates. The hoard was found in more than one container and may, therefore, represent a longer sequence of deposition, possibly due to its presence in a temple context.

An outward circulation of London mint coins can also perhaps be seen in the PAS record for unreduced *nummi*, where London is less predominant when compared to the earlier British hoard assemblages, though not the later ones.[91] However, this is perhaps best explained in terms of the gradual removal of the heaviest *nummi* from circulation, whether by hoarding or other means. Clearly, it makes sense for the output of the London mint to be more readily available in Britain in a period of heavy base metal coinage.

By the time of the issue period 310–17, there is less observable difference between PAS finds and hoard contents in terms of the mint distribution.

The discovery of the Juillac hoard of over 23,000 coins to AD 313[92] shows a large proportion of 1/32*l. nummi* hoarded with later reduced coinage. It remains to be seen whether this reflects circulation at the point of deposition or a gradual removal of coinage from circulation over an extended period of time (perhaps suggested by the fact that one of the containers was not complete and seemed to contain more of the later coins). Here, the London mint is relatively poorly represented (about 9%) compared to hoards from northern France and Britain, as is to be expected from its location in the southwest of France.[93] The exceptional size of this hoard, storage in amphorae and rural settlement context make it comparable to the Tomares hoard from Spain,[94] though the latter is approximately twice the size. The sample of the Tomares hoard studied so far is primarily made up of coins of the first reduction, as is the case with Rauceby and Wold Newton, and similarly has a relatively low percentage of coins of western mints (London (over 7%), Trier and Lyon) compared to Italy and Carthage, reflecting its Mediterranean profile.[95] The authors suggest that this hoard was deposited in a single event after *c.* AD 310–12. These hoards therefore provide important context for the reach of the London mint.

The Juillac hoard dates to the third reduction but has a high volume of pre-reduction *nummi* (*c.* 50%) and it is assumed by the authors (p. 148) to have been imported into the region, with a distinctive character. It is also suggested in this volume (p. 158) that the slightly earlier Tomares assemblage may have been deposited in a single event after *c.* AD 310–12, rather than gradually accumulated; perhaps the use of amphorae as containers in both cases attest to this being evidence for transportation of money. This potential movement of money in set quantities (as discussed by Abdy in Chapter 1) could point to official supply into an area for redistribution outwards rather than a locally collected accumulation. On the other hand, we could also see collection of taxes, for example, gathered from multiple sources being prepared for export (for example as tax payment or back to the mint for recoinage). This may better explain the slightly older profile of the contents both hoards. The key to understanding the reason for the deposition of these hoards is perhaps the function of their rural setting, with evidence for agricultural production in the case of Tomares. It seems likely that collection of taxes in coin or kind and supply of grain to the military would have been organised via large local estates in rural areas. Although the assemblages are very different in character, a similar process may explain the presence of large hoards in the areas of Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Wiltshire.[96]

The economy in 4th-century Britain

The period of transition between a supposed late 3rd-century crisis[97] and the rural expansion of the mid-4th century has received little attention in general historical narratives, which have tended to focus on both the early period of Roman conquest and subsequent cultural change, and the final years of Roman Britain.[98] By contrast, trends in numismatic data for this period are relatively well understood, thanks to high numbers of hoards and site finds. An ongoing challenge for those working in the discipline is to integrate work on coin finds with these broader narratives. While the use of base metal coinage seems to have expanded from the 3rd century onwards in numerical terms, this must be seen against a background of inflation, and the interpretation of coinage from rural sites remains a subject of debate.[99]

The study of coin finds from Roman Britain shows a reduction in overall numbers of coins of early 4th-century date (the period *c.* 296–330) compared to those of the late 3rd century and mid-Constantinian periods. A survey of coin finds from various categories of rural settlement in Reece Period C (AD 296–330) showed coin finds below 8% for most categories of settlement compared to between 20% and 30% on average for Period B (later 3rd century, AD 260–96).[100] This might suggest a period of reduced coin use in the early 4th century, though such a conclusion should be treated with caution, given the dangers of extrapolating economic activity from coin finds and differences in the relative value of denominations.[101] This reduction in finds makes the period difficult to place in longer-term trends; in particular, the degree to which the old radiate coinage continued in use should not be underestimated (see above). Reduced coin loss and/or non-recovery can also be a sign of increased confidence in the coinage and the higher purchasing power of coins, making them less likely to be discarded. The early phase of monetisation in Britain from the 1st to the mid-3rd century was driven by the military, with coin use mainly restricted to contexts such as military *vici*.[102] Coins occur in greater numbers on rural settlements in the later 3rd century, a period of plentiful debased coinage. Whether or not the reduced number of coin finds following the coin reforms of Diocletian is a genuine reflection of a reduction in the supply of base metal coinage on most rural sites, it was once again readily available in the mid 4th-century.

During the early 4th century, coins are most commonly recovered from roadside settlements and villas. The 4th century is characterised by a general decrease in the rural population and increasing nucleation of settlement.[103] The increase in the number of villas may, therefore, reflect rising inequality in the distribution of wealth, with more individuals working for larger estates rather than holding land of their own. The pattern of hoarding does not appear to indicate a particular crisis point, as has in the past been postulated for the late 3rd century.[104] However, it should be set against the background pattern of reduced numbers of single finds discussed above. The tendency for hoards to be found at roadside settlements suggests the importance of these axes for the movement of goods and people (as well as being a typical location for temples and shrines). It may also indicate that coinage was not moving far beyond these regional networks into the rural interior.

The location of Rauceby might fit into this picture of a roadside settlement not far from Ermine Street, with easy access to towns at Ancaster, Lincoln and Sleaford. In their survey of coins from Roman sites in and around Lincoln, Mann and Reece[105] build a picture of relative 4th-century prosperity in Lincoln compared to other British towns. If fresh coinage was reaching Lincoln in this period, it may suggest a town well integrated into supply networks, as is potentially likely from its strategic position on the route to the northern frontier and between London and York. It may also attest to its administrative importance and a possible role in the collection of taxation or redistribution of coinage. However, the picture should perhaps be treated with caution as the presence of coins can also point to their being discarded in layers of rubbish rather than an active economy, which could be the case for Sleaford.[106] A degree of centralisation is suggested by the lack of signs of economic activity at sites such as Brough in the 4th century AD.[107]

This background of apparent low coin supply to Britain from the central empire in the period following AD 274 necessitates caution when studying coin finds from this period. The hoard evidence outlined below and the evidence of closed deposits on archaeological sites suggest that radiate coinage is likely to have persisted in use for much longer than its period of issue. The epidemic of forgery from the AD 260s (and notably post-AD 274) and the presence of large numbers of radiates from the period AD 260–74 in hoards dating up to AD 296 (the Frome hoard, for example) seem to show that these coins made up a much more significant part of the circulation pool in the period than the reformed radiates post-dating AD 274. Unless, of course, hoards are to be seen as discard rather than a reflection of coins in use; higher silver content coins would have been more acceptable for official purposes and are likely to have returned to the coin circulation pool rather than being overlooked in hoards.

Andrew Brown (this volume) is able to give a detailed assessment of the pattern of coin finds from the Tetrarchic period in Britain from the data compiled by the British Museum's Portable Antiquities Scheme. As ever, there is the tension between presumed official monetary policy and the realities of coin use in daily life but Brown's discussion of the PAS finds is important as a counterpoint to the hoard record, showing geographical and chronological patterning in the single finds from the first decades of the 4th century. While the biases of the PAS dataset caused by processes of retention, loss, discard, recycling and retrieval need to be taken into account,[108] these data are valuable in providing a point of comparison between coins of different issue date. The number of single finds is strikingly low compared to those from hoards, which might suggest, variously, a tendency to hoard the coinage, recycling or official removal due to rapid devaluation, the relative ease of retrieving larger coins when lost or low availability of the coinage in general circulation (as opposed to, say, the movement of bagged money for official payments). Even taking into account the relative value of the coinage, when compared to that of the preceding period, it still seems to point to reduced production and/or reduced circulation perhaps compensated for by the ongoing use of the third century coinage (or other means of payment).

In terms of numbers, *nummi* from hoards in fact outweigh those occurring as single finds from the Tetrarchic period until the late Constantinian period (based on data compiled for the IARCH project in 2016). This pattern is difficult to interpret but may suggest that these coins continued to circulate as the supply of base metal coinage diminished in the later 4th century, eventually ending up in unrecovered hoards. Alternatively, we should perhaps acknowledge the fact that the mid 4th-century *nummi* are likely to be under-reported as finds by metal detectorists, being nevertheless common and often poorly preserved (although the same bias of non-reporting is surely true for Theodosian bronze, so we may be seeing a genuine pattern).

As can be seen from Brown's study of the single find assemblage in Britain (see **Table 2.2**), the period of the First Tetrarchy up to AD 307 (that is, including the second reduction) accounts for 23% of the total assemblage of *nummi* up to AD 317, just 1,497 coins. Of these, the main four western mints of London, Trier, Lyon and Arles account for 88% of the *nummi* with identifiable mints. The proportion of coins from different mints in the PAS assemblage seems to be broadly replicated in the hoard assemblages (if coins without an assigned mint are excluded; this category is likely to include many unmarked coins and would perhaps therefore lead to an increased proportion of London mint coins in the single find assemblage compared to the hoards). This leads Brown to conclude that the single find and hoard datasets are both representative of the circulating currency pool, with some key differences.

The lack of fractional *nummi* in the hoard dataset (both from Britain and the continent) and the differences in distribution of these compared to the hoard data highlighted by Brown might suggest that these coins had more usefulness in daily transactions than the larger *nummi*, the hoarding of which may be evidence for movement of money in bulk, stores of wealth or value for metal. Their distribution in the south-west rather than the north-east may also support this, if the south-west is seen more as a locus for commercial/civilian activity rather than an official/military context. It could, of course, relate to later reuse as *nummi* at a time when coinage was of smaller module; this process can be seen in other periods (for example earlier smaller module coins of the House of Constantine found in Theodosian bronze hoards).[109] However, the fractional *nummi* tend also not to be found in later hoards. The area in which they are found does fit better with the distribution of later 4th-century hoards, however.[110]

Brown puts forward the argument that the fractional *nummi* may be donatives but it is possible to argue that smaller denominations were required in daily life but not preferred by hoarders (perhaps due to a perceived lower silver content at that time, or possibly because they were able to be used for a longer period due to their smaller size). The lack of post-reform radiates in the coin record (particularly in the north) may point to the slow adoption of these relatively short-lived coins.[111] A perhaps less surprising absence of precious metal coinage in the finds record is also reflected in the hoard record, with the exception of the Sully I find.[112]

Conclusions and future perspectives

Discussion of the London mint has tended to focus on the finer details of its output[113] and its place within wider historiography of the Roman Empire.[114] There are, however, many questions still to be answered about its function. What may have started as a fairly ad hoc production by necessity in an outpost cut off from Rome under usurper rule (and as part of the process of legitimation of the coinage of the usurpers), seems to have transformed into a significant part of a dispersed yet unified imperial mint under the Tetrarchy. Clearly, the decision to invest in such a facility was a recognition of the need for coin for the administration of Britain, but its role may have again been partly symbolic and partly pragmatic (given the high weight of the new coinage). It may also lie in the changes in the administration of taxes in the 4th century.

It has been argued that by the 4th century taxes were likely to have been collected in kind.[115] This seems likely at a local level at least, under the authority of the local administration, perhaps at villa estates. The increased imperial focus on the province of Britain could be seen as an attempt to facilitate and streamline the administration of this process. The 4th-century expansion of rural villas has traditionally been seen as evidence of a sort of 'golden age' of Roman prosperity but could equally be seen as a sign of rising inequality and increasing control of the rural population, albeit within a decentralised structure of power.[116]

There are, however, strong arguments for an alternative view,[117] that the payment of taxes in bullion was encouraged during the first two decades of the 4th century. While there is no direct evidence for this in Britain, it is possible to see the presence of a Tetrarchic mint in London facilitating this process, with the return of silver to the mint and its redistribution in smaller quantities within the lower denomination coinage. The mint may also have been part of the solution to the large amount of debased coinage of the Gallic and Britannic empires remaining in circulation. If these, and the successively debased new coinages, were being recalled during the early 4th century, this would also account for the apparent reduction in single finds of coinage during this time compared to the preceding and later periods.

The hoarding of radiates in great numbers suggests a poorly functioning monetary economy and it is reasonable to suggest that the presence of the mint of London was an attempt to boost confidence in the coinage. The success of this is likely to have been undermined by the successive coinage reductions in the Tetrarchic period. Arguably, it was not until after the mint was eventually closed in AD 325[118] that coin use in Britain reached its peak, judging from the prevalence of low-value coinage on most categories of archaeological site.[119]

It is clear that there is still much to understand about the workings of the London mint. Indeed, it is possible that in certain early periods its output came from travelling mint(s) rather than a workshop producing a regular coin supply.[120] However, the study of large assemblages of the coinage (aided by the hoard record in particular) allows us to see development and standardisation of designs and an accompanying standardisation of metal content.[121] There is much future potential for this work.

Some key questions remain in terms of the function of the London mint, its organisation and supply network. Imperial policy can be discerned from the standardisation of the coinage, but it is harder to see what impact the transition from the period of the usurpers to a period of reintegration had on ordinary lives. It is clear that the abundant 3rd-century coinage remained accessible to people; the mechanism for the removal of earlier coinages in times of successive reforms is not well understood. The dominance of the coins in the hoard record compared to that for single finds continues until the later Constantinian period[122] and uptake of the early *nummi* appears to be generally low, suggesting that other economic mechanisms were more important at a local level. The evidence for money bags hints at a system of movement of bulk units of money. An apparent clustering of hoards in the Lincolnshire / Yorkshire area may hint at official supply or networks of redistribution, but our understanding of this is still relatively opaque.

Clearly, it is imperative that hoards be published for future research. However, in attempting to draw wider conclusions from their study there is always the difficulty of reconciling historic and numismatic approaches. Approaches to the subject have generally been carried out from a primarily numismatic standpoint, perhaps with the ultimate aims of using patterns of coin circulation to discern imperial economic policy, what may be termed a 'top-down' approach. Wider advances in the study of large finds with (comparatively) good archaeological context show the impact of local factors of deposition and recovery on the hoard record and the dangers of extrapolation from a small sample of incomplete finds. The increasing reporting of metal-detected finds, and frequent additions to the hoard record in Britain as a result of the implementation of the Treasure Act 1996, has begun to elucidate regional and local patterning in the hoard record, which, when combined with archaeological evidence for settlement and the wider economy, can perhaps facilitate a more 'bottom-up' approach, demonstrating the role that money played in everyday lives in the province.

Notes

[1] See Bland *et al.* 2020 for details.
[2] Robertson 2000.
[3] Bland 2018.
[4] For example, Cloke and Toone 2005, 19–20; Bland 2018; Selke 2021. The latter was unavailable when the text was being prepared.
[5] See note in Andrews and Ghey 2021, 217.
[6] See for example hoards from Chaddesley Corbett, Balkerne Gardens hoard B and Waddington.
[7] Arguments outlined by Yarrow 2009, 237.
[8] King 1992.
[9] Yarrow 2009.
[10] Yarrow 2009, 241.
[11] Besly 1981, 210.
[12] Curteis 1996, 33.
[13] This volume, p. 9ff.
[14] For Langtoft II, Barclay *et al.* 2009.
[15] Bland *et al.* 2020, 194.
[16] Ibid. 112–13.
[17] Drost and Woods, this volume, p. 93.
[18] IARCH-23D743, Yarrow 2009.
[19] Mossop 1958.

20 Stewartby 1998, 90.

21 Mann and Reece 1983, 70, quoted in Robertson 2000, 236 no. 978.

22 Leeds 1946, 7.

23 See for example Hall (2014) for coin moulds from London and Tilley (2021) on the Lingwell Gate moulds.

24 Boon 1988; Lallemand 1994; Aubin 2003.

25 See PAS IARCH-E4F519, BM 2008,4155.1-25.

26 'Casting doubt on coinage: Ceramic coin counterfeiting moulds from Lincolnshire', *Roman Lincolnshire Revealed*, https://romanlincolnshire.wordpress.com/2017/05/28/casting-doubt-on-coinage/ and HER PRN 62955.

27 Sharp 1871; Boon 1988, 136–7; Chameroy *et al.* 2014, 182–3.

28 See Bland *et al.* 2000, 232.

29 RCHM 1985.

30 Boon 1988; Lallemand 1994; Aubin 2003.

31 Weir 2009.

32 The presence of moulds for the preparation of blanks at *Thessalonica* and blanks at *Serdica* have also been used as an argument for the location of official mints sites (Morrison 2001), though these could equally be seen as forgers mints (Burnett 2001).

33 Chameroy *et al.* 2014.

34 *Op. cit.* 157.

35 Sharp 1871.

36 2014, 184.

37 Bland and Burnett 1988b, 114–18. For example, the Gloucester hoard of 15,544 radiates to AD 293–6 contained mainly reformed radiates, 38 coins of Carausius and Allectus and just one Gallic empire radiate (Abdy *et al.* 2010).

38 Bland 2018, 101 lists 21 out of 85 hoards of Reece period 15 (that is, AD 296 to 317, the main period of the hoards in this volume) containing 5,854 radiates from a total of 29806 coins. For the following period, 18 hoards have 578 radiates from a total of 40,576 coins.

39 Based on the dataset from the AHRC-funded research project published in Bland *et al.* 2020 for hoards discovered up to 2014, a total of 555,213 radiates.

40 Published as Bland *et al.* 2020.

41 Excluding the PAS single find data for Wales compiled for the IARCW project, which still includes many hoard coins at the time of writing.

42 Estiot 2012, 551–2.

43 Robertson 1949, 251.

44 Abdy *et al.* 2010.

45 Anthony *et al.* 2019.

46 Besly and Bland 1983, 175.

47 Bland *et al.* 2020, 268–70.

48 Barclay *et al.* 2009.

49 Robertson 2000, 239 no. 990; Stuart Poole 1855 and Beesley 1856.

50 For Richborough: Robertson 2000, 381–2 no. 1551A;PAS: IARCH-C35429; Winterslow: 2019 T777 unpublished catalogue by E. Ghey, PAS DOR-1095D4.

51 Estiot 1998, buried in two containers.

52 Estiot 1998; Fabre and Mainjonet 1958; Bastien and Vasselle 1971

53 Barclay *et al.* 2009.

54 Stewartby 2011.

55 Robertson 2000, 213–14 no. 871

56 See for example Bland *et al.* 2020.

57 Bland *et al.* 2020, 49.

58 IARCH-9E92C4, Abdy *et al.* 2010.

59 Barlow 2013.

60 M. Sommers, unpublished BM file report.

61 Evans and Hodder 2006, 352–63.

62 IARCH-1DA746; Barclay *et al.* 2009.

63 Bland *et al.* 2000, 112–13.

64 Margary 1973, no. 56a.

65 *Gentleman's Magazine* 1854, I, 55; IARCH-DBBBBC.

66 Beesley 1856, 22.

67 IARCH-DDEF65; and see Curteis 1996, 33.

68 Green 1987, 1.

69 Following the definition outlined by Bell (1992, 74).

70 IARCH-FAEFB5, Leech 1981.

71 Waddington IARCH-728C23, Carson and Burnett 1979.

72 Burge 1973, IARCH-C3BF3A.

73 Carson and Kent 1956.

74 See account in the *Flintshire Observer*, 9 April 1914.

75 The suggestion that the mint of London operated during the reign of Magnus Maximus (first proposed by Evans 1867) is no longer widely accepted; it is based on interpretation of the use of the inscription 'AVG OB' as referring to London (*Augusta*) but a reference to a travelling mint under the personal control of the emperor seems more likely. A similar interpretation has been put forward for the much-debated C mint of the reigns of Carausius and Allectus (Moorhead 2015a).

76 From the Beaurains hoard, see electrotype in the British Museum B.11477.

77 Drost 2014a, 305 argues against the transfer of mint workers from Lyon to London proposed by Bastien.

78 Peter Bray, pers. comm.

79 Burnett 2001.

80 Coarelli 1994; Melville Jones 2015.

81 Rogers (2011) critiques this approach.

82 Gerrard 2011.

83 Hill *et al.* 1980.

84 Williams 1993, 27.

85 Douglas *et al.* 2011.

86 Meckel (Selke 2021) and Seltz (Lewis 1937; Drost and Amandry 2007–8).

87 Stewartby 1994.

88 Bastien 1971.

89 Drost 2011–12.

90 Fabre and Mainjonet 1958.

91 Brown, this volume, p. 29.

92 Dieulafait and Geneviève, this volume, pp. 136–48.

93 Dieulafait and Geneviève, this volume, p. 147.

94 Pliego and Garcia-Vargas, this volume, pp. 149–159.

95 Although it is high compared to the small London mint portion from the maritime hoard found at Gruissan, Aude, dominated by coins from Rome and Ostia, even more likely to be the result of a direct shipment of coin (Bouscaras 1981).

96 For Wiltshire see Henry and Moorhead 2022.

97 However, see Bland *et al.* 2020.

98 For example Millett *et al.* 2016.

99 Walton and Moorhead 2016, 843.

100 Brindle 2017, 241.

101 Howgego 1992, 3.

102 Brindle 2017, 241ff.

103 Smith *et al.* 2016, 416–17.

104 For detailed discussion of this interpretation see Bland *et al.* 2020.

105 Mann and Reece 1983, 70.

106 For the presence of dark earth deposits in Sleaford and Lincoln see Anon. 2006. and Vince 1990.

107 Hunter-Mann 2000.

108 See Robbins 2012, 2013.

109 See for example Bishops Cannings, Wiltshire (Guest *et al.* 1997), the 1932 Richborough, Kent hoard (Robertson 2000, 381–2 no. 1551A and IARCH-C35429 for ongoing cataloguing by D. Holman) and unpublished British Museum coin reports on hoards from Shiptonthorpe II, East Riding of Yorkshire (R. Abdy) and Winterslow, Wiltshire (E. Ghey).

110 As outlined in Bland *et al.* 2020.

111 The Little Cressingham, Norfolk forgers hoard of gilded post-reform radiates deposited after *c.* AD 319 may show the removal of these coins from circulation (Brown 1988).

112 Grueber 1900.

113 See the work of Stewartby, and Cloke and Toone.

114 For example, Casey 1978.

115 See for example Hopkins 1980, Duncan Jones 1990. The extent to which soldiers were paid in kind is also debated (see for example Bransbourg 2020, 171–2).

116 For a more nuanced picture of the social outcomes of decentralised tax collection in Spain see Bowes 2013.

117 Bransbourg 2020, 180–3.

118 Cloke and Toone 2015, 12.

119 Brindle 2017, 246, with the important caveat that farmsteads do not see such an increase, reflecting wider settlement trends. Again, loss is being equated with use on comparison with other periods but complex factors are involved in the creation of this archaeological record.

120 Cloke and Toone 2015, 13 and this volume, p. 84.

121 P. Bray, pers. comm.

122 Bland *et al.* 2020, 272 fig. 7.41.

Part 3: The Catalogues

Chapter 11

Introduction to the Catalogues

Eleanor Ghey

The catalogues here follow the standard *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* (*CHRB*) format used by the British Museum when cataloguing coin hoards for the Treasure process. Catalogue numbers are usually of the type rather than the individual coin, with weights of individual coins listed in the weight column for each type. Where the weight is in bold, it indicates a coin illustrated in the plate section for each catalogue. In addition, in the Rauceby catalogue, an italicised weight indicates the coin acquired by the British Museum. In the catalogues, unlisted types are indicated by the symbol –. Unlisted *officina* is pointed out by the same symbol between brackets following the corresponding *RIC* number. Where die-axes are referred to, they are expressed as digits on the 12-hour clock face (i.e. 6 is 6 o'clock).

List of abbreviations used in the catalogues

Bust	bust type (see list below)
Cat. no.	catalogue number
l.	*libra* (Roman pound)
L.	layer, followed by layer number (Wold Newton hoard)
M.-m.	mint-mark
Off.	*officina*
Qty	quantity
Rev.	reverse
Wt	Weight (in grammes)

The following works of reference are cited in the hoard catalogues:

Bastien	P. Bastien, *Le monnayage de l'atelier de Lyon de la réouverture de l'atelier par Aurélien à la mort de Carin (274–285)*, Wetteren, 1976 P. Bastien, *Le monnayage de l'atelier de Lyon. Dioclétien et ses corégents avant la réforme monétaire (285–294)*, Wetteren, 1972 P. Bastien, *Le Monnayage de l'atelier de Lyon: de la Réforme Monétaire de Dioclétien À la Fermenture Temporaire de L'Atelier en 316 (294–316),* Wetteren, 1980
Cunetio	E.M. Besly and R.F. Bland, *The Cunetio Treasure*, London, 1983
Leeds	E.T. Leeds, *A Hoard of Roman Folles from Diocletian's Reform (A.D. 296) to Constantine Caesar Found at Fyfield, Berks.*, Oxford, 1946
LMCC	H. Cloke and L. Toone, *The London Mint of Constantius and Constantine*, London, 2015
Nby	R.F. Bland and A.M. Burnett, 'Normanby, Lincs' in *CHRB* VIII, London, 1988, pp. 114–215
RIC	H. Mattingly *et al.*, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, I–X, London, 1923–95 (esp. Sutherland 1967 for Tetrarchic *nummi*)

Some new *LMCC* numbers have been allocated based on examination by the authors of *LMCC* in advance of a forthcoming new edition of that work.

As Fyfield is a re-publication of an earlier find, the originally assigned *RIC* numbers (as recorded at the Ashmolean) are given by the authors (see discussion in Ch. 6), except where this has been corrected subsequently. Sutherland's distinctions between small and large head varieties, and between modius and tower crowns, are thus retained, whereas they are conflated in Wold Newton and Rauceby. A concordance to the catalogue and plate numbers in Leeds' original (1946) catalogue for the hoard is also given in the final column, with revised bust types. For the London mint, where part numbers are given in the headers, these relate to the divisions in *LMCC*.

Mint-marks

The following convention is used to denote the marks used on the reverses: – –//–, where the first – refers to the left field, the second to the right field and the third, after the //, to the exergue. Marks in the centre field are indicated as follows: A //XXI, and where marks in the field are on more than one level they are shown as follows: R –/A F//BSISC. Thus:

S | P
MLXXI
becomes S P//MLXXI;
A
XXI
becomes A //XXI; and
R|
A | F
BSISC
becomes R –/A F//BSISC.

Symbols

The following conventions are used for commonly occurring symbols: *star*: *; *crescent*: ∪; dot •. Other symbols are normally described verbally, as: *altar, branch* (normally abbreviated to *br.*); *club* and *thunderbolt*.

List of bust varieties

Standard abbreviations used for bust types in the catalogues follow the conventions of the *CHRB* series, where they have been developed mainly for use in 3rd-century hoards, for example the hoard from *Cunetio*.

Thus bust descriptions refer to heads with radiate crowns (emperors) or busts on crescent (empresses), with the effigy facing to the right. Left-facing busts are indicated by the suffix l. (e.g. A1l, G1l).

For the busts on other denominations, the descriptions are modified as follows:

suffix * : head laureate (emperors); no crescent below bust (empresses);
suffix + : head bare (Caesars).

Further details such as decoration on shields are given in endnotes. Where the bust type cannot be determined, the letter Z is used.

Some use of *RIC* bust types has been made in the adaptation of these abbreviations to the 4th-century series. For the Trier series only, the presence of H below the bust is indicated by (H) after the bust type.

In some cases, it is not always possible to distinguish between the presence of a spear or sceptre and the term is used interchangeably here.

Note that differing schema are used in *LMCC* and Bastien and these may be referenced in the endnotes.

A:	*heads*
A1	head.
A2	head, with traces of drapery to front of truncation.
A3	head, with traces of drapery to front and rear of truncation.
B:	*cuirassed busts*
B1	cuirassed bust, viewed from front.
B2	cuirassed bust, viewed from rear.
C:	*draped busts*
C1	draped bust, viewed from front.
C2	draped bust, viewed from rear.
D:	*draped and cuirassed busts*. These are usually distinguished from C by the presence of *pteryges* at the shoulder.
D1	draped and cuirassed bust, viewed from front.
D2	draped and cuirassed bust, viewed from rear.
E:	*busts of Empresses*, distinguished by headdress
E1	Empress bareheaded, bust draped viewed from front; crescent behind.
E2	Empress diademed, bust draped viewed from front; crescent behind.
E2a	Empress diademed, bust draped viewed from front; crescent below.
E3	Empress veiled, bust draped viewed from front; crescent behind.
E4	Empress diademed and veiled, bust draped viewed from front; crescent behind.
F:	*busts with spear*
F1	cuirassed bust, viewed from front, holding spear over l. shoulder.
F2	cuirassed bust, viewed from front, holding spear over r. shoulder.
F3	draped bust, viewed from front, holding spear over l. shoulder.
F4	draped and cuirassed bust, viewed from front, holding spear over l. shoulder.
F5	head r., traces of drapery at front and rear, spear over l. shoulder.
G:	*busts with spear and shield*
G1	cuirassed bust, from front, spear over r. shoulder, shield on l. shoulder.
G1bis	ditto, but draped and cuirassed.
G2	cuirassed bust, from rear, spear pointing forward, shield on l. shoulder.
G3	as G2 but cuirass engraved as though viewed from front (Probus).
G4	draped and cuirassed bust, from front; r. hand holds spear forward, shield on l. shoulder.
G5	draped and cuirassed bust, from rear, spear pointing forward, shield on l. shoulder.
H:	*busts with helmeted heads*
H1	head helmeted; cuirassed bust, viewed from front.
H2	head helmeted: cuirassed bust, viewed from rear.
H3	head helmeted; cuirassed bust, from front, spear over l. shoulder.
H3bis	ditto, but spear over r. shoulder.
H4	head helmeted; cuirassed bust, from front, spear over r. shoulder, shield on l. shoulder.
H5	head helmeted, cuirassed bust, from rear, spear forward, shield on l. shoulder.

H6	head helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust from front, r. hand holds spear forward, shield on l. shoulder.
H7	head helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust from rear, spear forward, shield on l. shoulder.
H8	head helmeted, cuirassed bust from front, r. hand raised, l. hand holds Victory on globe (Victoriola).
H9	head helmeted, draped bust, from front, spear over r. shoulder, shield on l. shoulder, horse head behind r. shoulder.
J:	*busts with miscellaneous attributes*
J1	cuirassed bust, from front; r. hand holds globe; l. hand holds sceptre in crook of elbow.
J2	cuirassed bust, from front; r. hand holds Victoriola; l. hand holds sceptre in crook of elbow.
J3	draped and cuirassed bust, from front; r. hand raised.
J4	draped and cuirassed bust, from front; r. hand raised, shield on l. shoulder.
J4bis	Ditto, but only cuirassed.
J5	draped bust from front; l. hand holds caduceus over l. shoulder.
J6	draped and cuirassed bust from front; r. hand raised (holding) horse head behind r. shoulder; l. hand holds globe.
J7	cuirassed bust, from front; r. hand holds *mappa*; l. hand holds globe.
K:	*consular busts*
K1	bust in consular robes; viewed from front.
K2	bust in consular robes; viewed from rear.
K3	bust in consular robes; from front; r. hand raised.
K4	bust in consular robes; from front; r. hand holds eagle-tipped sceptre.
K5	bust in consular robes; from front; r. hand holds globe.
K6	bust in consular robes; from front; r. hand holds Victoriola.
K7	bust in consular robes; from front; r. hand holds globe; l. hand holds eagle-tipped sceptre.
K8	bust in consular robes; from front; r. hand holds olive branch; l. hand holds *mappa*.
L:	*nude busts with attributes*
L1	nude bust viewed from rear; spear forward, shield on l. shoulder.
L2	as L1 but aegis on l. shoulder.
L3	nude bust viewed from front; club over r. shoulder, lionskin on l. shoulder.
M:	*two jugate busts*
M1	two jugate cuirassed busts, viewed from front.
M2	two jugate draped and cuirassed busts, viewed from front.
N:	*three jugate busts*
N1	three jugate cuirassed busts, viewed from front.
N2	As N1, but each has r. hand raised.
P:	*plural busts*
P1	bust of Sol, draped viewed from rear, r.; bust of emperor, cuirassed viewed from front, l.

Reverse types

For the radiates, the reverse types codes used in *CHRB* have been replaced by full descriptions as there are few examples listed in the hoards in this volume. Abbreviations used in these include: l., left; r., right; std., seated; stg., standing. For *nummi*, reverse inscriptions are given but the reverse types are not usually described in the catalogues. These correspond to the relevant types as described in *RIC* or alternative references given.

Chapter 12
Wold Newton Hoard Catalogue

Vincent Drost

RADIATE (1)

CLAUDIUS II (268–70) (1)

Rome (1)

Series II & III (1): IMP [C] CLAVDIVS AVG

Cat. no.	Rev. legend	Rev. type	M.–m.	Bust	*RIC*	Nby	Qty	Wt
1.	VIRTVS AVG	Virtus standing left, holding branch and spear; shield by feet.	– –//–	B1	109/10	742	1	L3: **3.09**

NUMMI (1,860)

London (500)

– –//LON (*c.* 297), 1/32*l.* (12)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
2.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	1a	1.01.001	4	L3: **10.88**; L7: 10.64, 10.13, 9.81

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
3.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	1b	1.01.002	2	L5: **9.22**; L6: 10.46

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS PIVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
4.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	3	1.01.006	1	L7: **10.69**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
5.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	4a	1.01.008	3	L6: 11.25, 9.37; L8: **9.76**
6.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	4a	1.01.008	1	L7: **9.14**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
7.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	5	1.01.011	1	L7: **10.24**

– –//–, intermediary group, heads (*c.* 297), 1/32*l.* (2)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
8.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	–	1.02.002	1	L9: **10.47**

Obv.: G VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
9.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	–	1.02.004	1	L7: **9.84**

– –//–, intermediary group, busts (*c.* 297), 1/32*l.* (24)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
10.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	Cf. 1a	1.03.001/004	6	L6: 10.35, 9.78; L7: **11.95**, 9.67, 9.63; L8: 8.00
11.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–	1.03.002	1	L7: **10.52**
12.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	–	1.03.003	1	L6: **10.59**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
13.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	Cf. 6b	1.03.006/007	7	L3: 10.63; L5: 10.36; L6: 10.49; L7: 11.09, 10.42; L8: 9.93; L9: **9.87**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
14.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	Cf. 14a	1.03.009	5	L2: 9.68; L3: 12.02; L6: **10.34**, 9.21; L9: 10.56

Obv.: G VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
15.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	Cf. 14b	1.03.010	4	L6: **12.45**; L7: 10.84; L9: 10.75, 9.97

– –//–, group IIa (*c.* 300–3), 1/32*l.* (146)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
16.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	6a	2.01.003	36	L1: **10.08**; L2: 9.25; L3: 10.56, 10.24, 10.13; L4: 9.53; L5: 10.69, 10.47; L6: 11.01, 10.76, 9.49, 8.98, 8.63, 8.48, 7.93; L7: 11.27, 11.27, 11.22, 10.91, 10.69, 10.23, 10.21, 10.02, 9.87, 9.50, 9.35, 9.23, 8.60; L8: 11.89, 11.88, 11.37, 10.27, 9.24, 7.74; L9: 9.95, 9.60
17.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	6a	2.01.003	2	L2: **8.59**; L7: 9.48

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
18.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	6b	2.01.007	24	L1: **11.24**; L3: 10.54, 8.84; L5: 10.78, 10.51, 10.31, 10.29, 8.71; L6: 11.07, 8.35; L7: 12.94, 12.08, 11.09, 10.57, 10.50, 10.13, 10.00, 10.00, 9.12, 8.40; L8: 10.66, 10.14; L9: 9.69, 9.18
19.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	6b	2.01.007	1	L5: 8.24

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
20.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	14a	2.01.010	21	L3: **10.88**; L4: 10.03; L5: 11.13, 9.85; L6: 10.82, 9.47; L7: 11.75, 11.49, 11.34, 11.31, 10.85, 10.49, 10.46, 10.39, 9.50, 9.26, 9.18, 8.72; L8: 9.85; L9: 10.09, 9.60

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
21.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	16	2.01.013	9	L5: 9.61, 9.27; L6: 9.57; L7: **11.26**, 10.75, 9.51, 8.60; L8: 11.16; L9: 9.33
22.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	38 corr.	2.01.025	1	L6: **11.15**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
23.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	15	2.01.015	52	L1: **9.32**; L2: 10.48; L3: 11.80, 9.34; L5: 11.62, 9.85, 9.84, 9.63, 7.68; L6: 12.64, 11.82, 11.31, 10.70, 10.64, 10.59, 10.02, 9.89, 9.80, 9.61, 9.28, 9.28; L7: 11.01, 11.50, 11.47, 10.55, 10.51, 10.48, 10.40, 10.21, 10.20, 10.19, 10.06, 9.85, 9.63, 9.58, 9.41, 9.31, 9.26, 9.21, 8.76, 8.63; L8: 11.13, 11.02, 10.24, 10.16, 9.78, 9.27; L9: 13.13, 11.00, 10.55, 10.11, 9.29

– –//–, group IIb (*c.* 300–3), 1/32*l.* (20)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
24.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	Cf. 6a	2.01.003	2	L6: **8.88**; L8: 10.74

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
25.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	17	2.01.007	11	L1: 8.24; L2: 8.81; L3: 9.70; L5: 9.06; L6: 11.93; L7: 10.86, **10.46**, 10.42, 10.05, 9.38, 8.80

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
26.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	22	2.01.013	7	L1: **10.92**; L4: 11.20; L7: 9.18, 8.98; L8: 9.58; L9: 10.69, 9.88

– –//–, group III (*c.* 303–May 305), 1/32*l.* (94)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
27.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	23a	3.01.003	5	L5: **9.25**; L6: 9.43; L9: 9.73, 9.58, 9.06

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
28.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	26a	3.01.004	1	L5: **9.62**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
29.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	28a	3.01.005	24	L3: **10.79**, 10.09, 9.70, 9.56, 8.10; L5: 11.00, 10.55, 9.24; L6: 11.00, 10.15; L7: 10.67, 10.49, 10.14, 10.06, 9.66, 9.43, 9.35, 9.33, 9.21, 8.17; L8: 9.85; L9: 11.03, 10.48, 7.76

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
30.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	23b	3.01.012	14	L2: **10.24**, 9.49, 9.00; L3: 9.17; L5: 8.64, 8.48; L6: 10.10, 9.38; L7: 10.15, 9.11; L8: 10.21, 9.63; L9: 10.17, 9.12
31.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	25	3.01.013	2	L1: 9.93; L7: 10.22

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
32.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	26b	3.01.015	1	L9: 10.78

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
33.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	32 corr.	3.01.022	6	L3: 11.72; L5: 9.43; L7: 10.82, **10.32**, 9.73, 9.50

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
34.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	37a	3.01.024	16	L3: 10.56, 8.83; L5: 10.59; L6: 9.69; L7: 12.08, **10.07**, 10.00, 9.95, 9.67; L8: 10.36, 10.19, 10.16, 8.84; L9: 11.78, 11.37, 9.12
35.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l.*	39	3.01.026	1	L5: 10.45

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
36.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	33	3.01.031	14	L3: 11.19, 10.17, 10.08; L4: 9.89, **9.54**; L5: 10.43, 9.08; L6: 11.92, 10.74, 9.26, 8.13; L7: 10.89, 9.06; L9: 11.14
37.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	34	3.01.032	6	L6: 10.20, 9.78; L7: 11.50, 11.41, 9.93; L8: 9.28

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
38.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	35	3.01.033	3	L1: 10.04; L7: 8.85; L9: 8.34
39.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	–	3.01.035	1	L9: **11.02**

– –//– (*c*. May 305–early 307), 1/32*l*. (105)

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS PIVS FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
40.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	47	4.02.003	2	L3: **10.65**; L5: 9.20

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS PIVS F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
41.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	48	4.02.004	1	L2: 10.96

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS P FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
42.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	49A	4.02.008	3	L3: 10.10; L5: 10.25, 8.57

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
43.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	52a	4.02.010	13	L1: 10.09; L3: 10.82, 10.77, 10.73, 10.51, 10.14, 9.92, 9.39: L4: 10.80; L5: 9.60; L6: 7.70; L7: 9.37; L8: 10.22

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
44.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	53	4.02.011	4	L3: 10.99; L5: 10.93; L9: **10.44**, 9.24

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P FELIX AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
45.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–	4.03.001.5 (add.)	1	L5: **7.80**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P FEL AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
46.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	41	4.03.002	2	L3: 10.27; L6: 7.94

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
47.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	42	4.03.004	11	L1: 10.02, 9.72; L3: 10.79, 9.80; L4: 8.86; L5: 11.62, 10.98, 10.75, 10.15; L6: 10.14; L7: 10.21

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS PIVS F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
48.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	–	4.03.011	1	L3: **10.50**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
49.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	52b	4.03.013	4	L3: **11.35**; L4: 11.88; L5: 9.91; L6: 10.15

Obv.: SEVERVS NOBILISSIMVS CAESAR

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
50.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	58a	4.02.014	2	L3: 10.78; L5: 8.78

Obv.: SEVERVS NOBILISSIMVS CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
51.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	59a	4.02.016	8	L2: 9.67; L3: 11.87, 10.64; L5: **9.91**; L7: 11.93, 11.28, 10.65, 9.63

Obv.: SEVERVS NOBILIS C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
52.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	63a	4.02.019	4	L3: 9.90, 9.20; L4: 11.92; L6: **9.85**

Obv.: IMP C SEVERVS PIVS FEL AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
53.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–	4.04.002	1	L3: **10.33**

Obv.: IMP SEVERVS PIVS FEL AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
54.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–	4.04.004	1	L3: **7.97**

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
55.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	56	4.03.020	1	L2: 11.02
56.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	57	4.03.021	4	L5: 9.33; L7: 9.81, 9.50, 9.07

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILISSIMVS CAESAR

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
57.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	J7*	–	4.03.022.5 (add.)	1	L3: **9.09**
58.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	58b	4.03.022	1	L4: **10.29**

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILISSIMVS CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
59.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	59b	4.03.024	3	L4: 11.64, 8.62; L5: 10.05

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILISSIMVS C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
60.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	–	4.03.024.5 (add.)	1	L5: **10.50**
61.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–	4.03.025	1	L6: **9.92**

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILIS C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
62.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	63b	4.03.028	1	L7: 11.71

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILI CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
63.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	64	4.03.030	2	L1: 10.01; L3: 10.64
64.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	65	4.03.031	3	L5: 9.01; L6: 9.44; L7: 10.91

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILS C (*sic*)

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
65.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–	4.03.029	1	L3: **9.77**

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
66.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	70	4.03.035	1	L5: 10.25

Obv.: CONSTANTINVS NOBILI C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
67.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	66	4.04.009	3	L3: 9.77, 8.36, 6.84

Obv.: CONSTANTINVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
68.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	67b	4.04.011	2	L3: 11.62; L4: **9.65**

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO BAEATISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
69.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	76a	4.01.001	1	L1: **11.00**

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO FELICISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
70.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	77a	4.01.002	8	L0: 8.68; L2: 11.09; L3: 10.18, 10.03; L4: 11.26, 10.72, 9.33; L6: 10.13

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO […] SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
71.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	76a/77a	4.01.001/002	3	L3: 10.84, 10.71; L5: 10.07

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO BAEATISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
72.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	76b	4.01.003	2	L1: **10.36**; L5: 9.20

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO FELICISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
73.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	77b	4.01.004	8	L0: 8.20; L3: 12.14, 11.33, 9.57, 9.41, 9.41, 8.67; L4: **8.80**

– –//PLN (*c.* spring–autumn 307), 1/40*l.*, 24mm (39)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
74.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	86	5.01.002	1	L4: **6.96**

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
75.	GENIO-POP ROM	D1*	89a	5.01.005	4	L1: 7.94, 7.17; L3: 7.27; L5: 7.77

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
76.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	88b	5.01.008	9	L2: **8.62**; L3: 8.14, 7.60, 7.45, 7.37; L5: 8.84, 8.28, 7.84, 7.41
77.	GENIO-POP ROM	D1*	89b	5.01.009	4	L3: 9.16; L4: 8.42, 6.98; L5: 7.29

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
78.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	85	5.01.003	15	L1: 9.17, **8.30**; L2: 8.69, 8.68; L3: 9.06, 8.86, 8.47, 8.40, 7.83, 7.08; L4: 8.32, 7.78, 7.49; L5: 8.88, 7.44

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
79.	QVIES-AVGG	K8*	98	5.01.010	6	L1: 7.60; L3: **7.85**; L4: 6.78; L5: 9.79, 8.25, 7.36

– –//– (autumn 307), 1/48*l.*, 23mm (4)

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
80.	GENIO-POP ROM	D1*	79	5.02.003	1	L3: 8.40

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
81.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	80	5.02.004	2	L4: 8.23, 6.63

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
82.	QVIES-AVGG	K8*	81	5.02.005	1	L4: 6.38

– –//PLN (end 307–309/310), 1/48*l*., 23mm (54)

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
83.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	88b	5.03.003	9	L3: **6.59**, 6.47, 6.43, 6.34, 6.28; L4: 6.36, 6.25; L5: 8.13, 6.13
84.	ADVEN-TVS AVGG	B1*	82	5.03.005	1	L4: **7.61**
85.	MART-I-P-ACIF	B1*	94	5.03.008	1	L4: **6.68**
86.	MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI	B1*	95	5.03.010	1	L4: **7.27**
87.	ROMAE-AETER	B1*	99	5.05.015	2	L5: **7.13**, 6.36

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
88.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	103	5.04.003	2	L3: **7.45**, 6.78

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
89.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	85	5.04.001	32	L2: **6.45**, 6.42, 5.18; L3: 8.09, 7.72, 7.21, 6.95, 6.87, 6.77, 6.59, 6.38, 6.34, 6.31, 6.19; L4: 7.55, 7.52, 6.98, 6.67, 6.34, 6.30; L5: 8.08, 7.61, 7.59, 7.32, 7.31, 6.99, 6.75, 6.71, 6.62, 6.54, 6.39, 5.61
90.	HERCVLI CONSERVATORI	B1*	91	5.04.006	2	L1: **7.44**, 7.19
91.	MART-I-P-ACIF	B1*	–	5.03.009	1	L5: **7.07**

Obv.: DIVO CONSTANTIO PIO

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
92.	MEMORIA FELIX	B1* (veiled)	110	5.04.010	3	L3: **7.04**, 6.12; L4: 6.63

Trier (870)

– –//TR (*c.* 294), 1/32*l*. (12)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
93.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	142b	1	L7: 10.16
94.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	142b	1	L7: 8.97

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
95.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	146a	4	L5: 11.41; L6: 10.63; L7: 9.97, 8.34
96.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	147a	2	L7: 10.90; L8: 12.49

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
97.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	145	3	L3: 9.76; L5: 8.44; L8: 9.44
98.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	147b	1	L9: 11.74

A-C –//TR (*c.* 295), 1/32*l.* (52)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
99.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	151a	1	L5: 12.88

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
100.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	152a	1	L7: 7.20
101.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	152a	1	L7: 8.93
102.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	152a	1	L7: 10.07
103.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	152a	1	L7: 10.70

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
104.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	154a	1	L7: 11.16
105.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	154a	1	L7: 10.56
106.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	155a (–)	1	L6: **9.69**
107.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	154a	2	L7: 8.94, 8.70

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS […]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
108.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	?	1	L6: 8.00

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
109.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	–	1	L8: **10.14**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
110.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	151b	1	L7: 8.87

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
111.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	152b	4	L5: 10.56; L6: 9.96; L7: 10.27; L8: 8.08
112.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	152b	2	L4: 9.87; L7: 10.34
113.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	152b	1	L6: 8.86
114.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	152b	2	L6: 8.70; L7: 9.11

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
115.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	154b	1	L7: 11.76

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
116.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	158a	4	L2: 11.42; L7: 12.67, 11.69, 10.16
117.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	158a	1	L1: 8.23
118.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	158a	7	L4: 10.28; L5: 11.65; L6: 11.63, 8.81; L7: 11.20, 9.93; L8: 7.20
119.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	158a	1	L4: 9.29
120.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	160a	1	L7: 9.67
121.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	158a	2	L7: 11.36; L8: 9.22
122.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	C	160a	1	L7: 10.22

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
123.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	158b	2	L6: 8.75; L7: 10.13
124.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	158b	6	L5: 7.80; L6: 9.77; L7: 10.44, 9.26, 9.03, 7.80
125.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	158b	1	L7: 9.38
126.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	158b	3	L6: 9.23; L7: 10.24; L8: 9.34

A-C Γ//TR (*c.* 296–7), 1/32*l*. (188)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P FE AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
127.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	B	169	1	L7: 11.94

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
128.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	170a	4	L7: 13.29, 10.83, 10.31; L8: 8.47
129.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	170a	18	L3: 10.09, 8.80; L4: 10.53, 10.10, 9.28, 8.12; L6: 9.27; L7: 11.56, 11.00, 10.73, 10.06, 9.83, 9.74, 8.62, 8.48; L8: 9.51; L9: 9.82, 8.35
130.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	B	171a	1	L9: 9.60
131.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	176a	2	L7: 10.45, 9.59
132.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	170a	2	L3: 9.51; L6: 9.90
133.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	C	170a	1	L3: 10.34

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
134.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	181a	11	L3: 9.76; L6: 11.15, 10.75, 9.50, 9.24, 7.84; L7: 10.19, 9.29, 8.79, 8.53, 8.42
135.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	181a	2	L7: 10.98, 10.04
136.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	181a	1	L7: 8.97
137.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A3*	C	181a var	1	L7: 7.62
138.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	C	185a (–)	1	L9: **9.74**
139.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	181a	1	L7: 9.63

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
140.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	187a	8	L4: 9.34; L5: 10.23; L6: 10.96; L7: 9.69, 9.64, 9.56; L8: 8.49; L9: 10.98
141.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	187a	5	L3: 11.28; L6: 11.82, 8.74; L9: 8.08, 7.22
142.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	188a	1	L2: 9.59
143.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	187a	2	L4: 11.77; L7: 10.68
144.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	C	187a	1	L6: 8.13
145.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	C	187a	1	L7: 8.76

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
146.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	170b	2	L7: 9.77; L9: 8.17
147.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	170b	13	L3: 10.14, 9.13; L6: 11.90, 11.70, 10.43, 9.74, 8.56; L8: 10.57, 8.84, 7.51; L9: 9.73, 8.68, 8.36
148.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	B	171b	1	L6: 8.20
149.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	170b	2	L1: 11.97; L6: 10.92

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
150.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	181b	4	L7: 11.87, 11.22, 9.48, 8.76
151.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	181b	3	L3: 11.50; L6: 10.13; L7: 7.94

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
152.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	187b	2	L1: 9.59; L6: 10.49
153.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	187b	1	L6: 9.60
154.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	187b	1	L6: 10.54
155.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	187b	1	L7: 8.54

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS […] AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
156.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	?	1	L7: 11.55

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
157.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	195	2	L5: 9.04; L7: 10.67

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
158.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	198a	3	L3: 9.05, 8.24; L5: 9.75
159.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	198a	1	L3: 9.98

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
160.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	203a	2	L3: 10.81; L5: 8.92
161.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l.*	C	211 (–)	2	L1: **9.22**; L5: 9.31

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
162.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	213a	27	L3: 10.23, 10.17, 9.53, 9.24; L4: 9.02; L5: 9.38, 9.36, 8.72, 8.58; L6: 9.94; L7: 12.40, 11.42, 10.09, 9.94, 9.71, 9.60, 9.55, 8.72; L8: 9.77; L9: 11.15, 10.94, 9.87, 9.68, 8.98, 8.65, 8.64, 7.43
163.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	213a	1	L6: 13.03
164.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	A	214a	3	L5: **9.87**; L6: 8.76; L7: 9.14
165.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	220a	2	L6: 10.19; L7: 8.76
166.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	213a	16	L3: 10.22; L4: 10.02, 8.99; L5: 11.79, 9.86, 8.47; L6: 8.91, 8.69; L7: 10.88, 10.86, 10.41, 9.23, 10.78, 9.62, 8.59; L8: 9.01
167.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	220a	1	L6: 9.35
168.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	215a	1	L6: 10.95
169.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1l.*	B	–	1	L7: **10.90**
170.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	213a	5	L5: 9.56; L6: 8.38; L7: 8.34; L8: 9.28; L9: 8.68
171.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	213a	1	L6: 7.59

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
172.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	198b	2	L4: 9.10; L7: 7.11

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
173.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	203b	1	L7: 11.35

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
174.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	213b	16	L1: 9.03; L3: 10.89, 8.75; L6: 10.83; L7: 11.65, 10.96, 10.94, 10.80, 10.76, 10.72, 10.31, 9.32, 8.56; L8: 11.47, 10.67, 9.23
175.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	215b	1	L8: 8.02
176.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	213b	1	L7: 11.21
177.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	220b	2	L4: 13.63; L9: 8.48
178.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	215b	1	L6: 9.06
179.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	C	213b	1	L7: 8.75

A-B *//TR (*c.* 298–9), 1/32*l.* (182)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
180.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	277a	15	L5: 9.20, 8.32; L6: 9.23, 8.20, 8.10; L7: 10.68, 10.60, 10.60, 10.10, 9.67, 9.21; L8: 10.14, 9.62; L9: 11.42, 10.23
181.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	277a	1	L6: 9.55
182.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	278a	1	L8: 9.74
183.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	278a	3	L6: 10.55; L7: 8.40; L9: 11.59
184.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	277a	10	L3: 10.35, 9.38; L5: 10.02; L6: 11.34, 9.47, 9.08; L7: 10.61, 10.30, 9.31, 8.53
185.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	282a	2	L2: 8.58; L3: 9.13
186.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	278a	5	L3: 10.72; L7: 10.98, 9.91; L9: 11.14, 9.59
187.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	B	–	1	L3: **10.57**
188.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l.*	B	Cf. 286	1	L7: 9.17
189.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H1*	B	281a	1	L6: **8.74**

190.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H4l.* (sceptre)	B	–	1	L9: 8.58
191.	FORTVNAE RE-DVCI AVGG NN	A1*	A	230a	1	L9: **10.44**
192.	FORTVNAE RE-DVCI CAESS NN	A1*	A	251	2	L2: 8.01; L6: 9.99
193.	FORTVNAE RE-DVCI AVGG NN	A1*	B	230a	1	L5: 13.22
194.	FORTVNAE RE-DVCI CAESS NN	A1*	B	251	1	L8: 9.69

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS PIVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
195.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	290	1	L7: 9.17

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
196.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	291a	4	L3: 10.38; L6: 8.82; L7: 8.93; L8: 9.73
197.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	292a	3	L6: 11.15; L7: 9.27; L8: 13.52
198.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	291a	5	L4: 10.48; L5: 11.40; L7: 11.84, 11.42; 10.04
199.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	299	1	L7: 10.70
200.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	292a	2	L7: 10.25, 8.52
201.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H4l.*	B	–	1	L7: **8.06**
202.	FORTVNAE RE-DVCI AVGG NN	A1*	B	–	1	L7: **8.84**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
203.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	305a	3	L4: 9.70; L9: **11.01**, 9.32
204.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	305a	2	L3: 8.66; L7: 9.99

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS […]

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
205.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	?	1	L8: 10.00

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS PIVS F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
206.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	–	1	L7: 11.30

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
207.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	277b	3	L1: 10.03; L6: 9.71, 9.14
208.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	278b	2	L5: 11.51, 10.88
209.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	277b	4	L7: 13.99, 11.17, 9.38; L8: 6.83
210.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	282b	2	L3: 10.44; L5: 9.83
211.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	278b	1	L3: 10.34
212.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H1*	B	281b	1	L7: 9.63

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
213.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	291b	1	L5: 9.51
214.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	291b	2	L6: 9.04; L7: 9.14

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
215.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	305b	1	L7: 9.58
216.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	B	–	1	L6: **9.41**
217.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l.* (sceptre)	B	–	2	L5: 9.51; L8: **7.24**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
218.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	320	1	L3: 9.75
219.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	B	322	1	L7: 11.40
220.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	?	321	1	L3: **12.93**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
221.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	328	2	L6: 7.98; L7: 10.28
222.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	329	4	L6: 9.70; L7: 14.90, 9.91; L9: 9.83
223.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	328	1	L9: 11.38
224.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	334	2	L5: 9.92; L8: 10.65
225.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	329	3	L7: 10.13, 9.71; L9: 10.01
226.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	B	330	1	L5: 10.40
227.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H4l.* (sceptre)	B	337A	1	L8: 10.40

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS N C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
228.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l.* (sceptre)	B	341	1	L7: 8.75

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
229.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	343a	1	L6: 10.24
230.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI (himation round loins)	A1*	A	–	1	L5: **10.19**
231.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	343a	1	L7: **11.00**
232.	FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN	A1*	B	237a (–)	1	L7: **8.28**
233.	FORTVNAE RE-DVCI AVGG NN	A1*	B	237a (–)	1	L8: **10.84**
234.	FORTVNAE RE-DVCI CAESS NN	A1*	A	259a (–)	1	L7: 8.34

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
235.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	348a	5	L1: 8.94; L7: 11.66, 10.03, 8.97, 8.62
236.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	348a	3	L5: 12.68; L7: 9.50; L9: 10.03
237.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	349a	2	L7: 11.85; L8: 7.68

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
238.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	357a	2	L2: 9.07; L7: 10.57
239.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	357a	4	L2: 11.71; L6: 11.05, 9.30; L9: 9.94

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
240.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	–	1	L7: **9.35**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
241.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	343b	4	L3: 9.60; L6: 9.57; L7: 11.05, 9.05
242.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	344b	1	L9: 8.84
243.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	343b	5	L1: 7.94; L3: 8.82; L7: 9.95, 9.90, 9.13
244.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI (himation round loins)	A1*	B	–	2	L4: **9.42**; L6: 10.05
245.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	344b	1	L5: 11.80

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
246.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	348b	2	L5: 9.29; L7: 8.98
247.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	349b	2	L7: 9.84, 9.19
248.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	348b	1	L3: 9.97
249.	FORTVNAE RE-DVCI CAESS NN	A1*	A	262	1	L6: 10.69

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAESAR

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
250.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	–	1	L6: **9.72**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
251.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	357b	2	L3: 9.40; L8: 10.36
252.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	362b	1	L7: 9.01
253.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	358b	3	L3: 9.56; L7: 9.35; L9: 10.84
254.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	357b	7	L3: 9.97; L5: 10.30; L6: 9.63, 8.58; L7: 10.74, 10.32, 9.46
255.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	357b	1	L1/2: 8.50
256.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI (himation round loins)	A1*	B	377	1	L6: 9.88
257.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	362b	5	L3: 9.61; L5: 9.68; L7: 11.64, 11.54; L8: 8.86
258.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	358b	6	L3: 8.74; L6: 10.49; L7: 10.81, 9.81, 8.61; L9: 9.64
259.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	B	360	1	L6: 9.72
260.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	A	359b	1	L9: **9.88**
261.	FORTVNAE RE-DVCI AVGG NN	A1*	B	238	1	L9: 12.22

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
262.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	–	1	L7: **10.08**

A-B [ ]//TR (*c.* 294–9), 1/32*l.* (2)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
263.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	?	1	L7: 8.38

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
264.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	?	1	L6: 10.21

– –//A-BTR (*c.* late 299), 1/32*l.* (1)

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
265.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D2*	A	–	1	L7: **10.36**

– *//A-BTR (*c.* 300–1), 1/32*l.* (72)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS PIVS F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
266.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	A	456 conf.	1	L7: **10.39**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
267.	FORTVNAE R-EDVCI CAESS NN	B1*	B	–	1	L8: **11.17**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
268.	MONETA SACRA-AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	419a	3	L7: 10.24, 9.25; L8: 10.84
269.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	438a	1	L8: 9.61
270.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	438a	2	L6: 11.16; L8: 9.69
271.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	462a	2	L7: 10.40; L8: 10.01
272.	M•SACRA AVG-G ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	462a	2	L5: 11.19; L7: 9.22
273.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	D2*	A	463	1	L6: 8.02
274.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	462a	5	L3: 8.44; L6: 8.86; L7: 11.42, 9.79; L9: 10.31
275.	M•SACRA AVG-G ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	462a	3	L6: 8.96, 8.32; L7: 11.19
276.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	?	462a	3	L7: 10.97, 9.61; L9: 9.90

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
277.	MONETA SACRA-AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	423a	1	L7: 10.04
278.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	442a	2	L6: 9.85; L7: 9.31
279.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	442a	2	L5: 8.66; L7: 9.43
280.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	B	443	1	L7: 7.72
281.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	468a	3	L3: 8.37; L8: 9.79; L9: 9.62
282.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	D2*	A	470	1	L5: 11.16

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
283.	MONETA SACRA A-VGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	424	1	L6: 9.78

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS [. . .]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
284.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	?	1	L6: 9.24

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
285.	MONETA SACRA-AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	419b	1	L3: 9.38
286.	MONETA SACRA-AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	?	420	1	L7: **9.21**
287.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	438b	1	L7: 10.22
288.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	438b	2	L3: 10.06; L7: 8.47
289.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	468b	2	L7: 10.79, 9.52
290.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	468b	2	L6: 12.20; L7: 12.48

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS PIVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
291.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	–	1	L6: **8.43**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
292.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	476a	1	L6: 11.20

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
293.	MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	428	1	L5: 11.03

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
294.	MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	429 (–)	1	L9: **11.73**
295.	MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	429	1	L8: 9.79
296.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	445	2	L7: 8.98, 8.79
297.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	B	479	1	L7: 11.80
298.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	480a	1	L8: 8.72
299.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	?	480a	1	L5: 8.86

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS N C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
300.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	481a	1	L7: 8.36
301.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	481a	2	L7: 8.28; L8: 9.92

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS N C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
302.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	–	2	L3: **13.37**, 9.16

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
303.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	?	451	1	L3: 9.47
304.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	484	1	L8: 11.39

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
305.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	454b	2	L3: 10.18; L9: 9.79
306.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	454b	1	L3: 11.11
307.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	488b	2	L1: 9.72; L5: 9.44
308.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	488b	3	L3: 6.28; L5: 8.09, 7.54
309.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	B	489	1	L7: 9.08

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
310.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	493 (–)	1	L9: **9.34**

S F//TR (*c.* 301), 1/32*l.* (1)

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
311.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	–	1	L0: **10.90**

S F//I-IITR (*c.* 302–3), 1/32*l.* (187)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
312.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	515a	1	L7: 9.74
313.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	II	516a	1	L7: 10.83
314.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	II	517	1	L8: 12.31
315.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	I	544a	1	L8: 9.68
316.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	II	544a	1	L7: 10.23
317.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	?	544a	1	L7: 10.24

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
318.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	505/519a	5	L6: 10.39, 9.73, 9.50; L7: 10.55; L8: 11.52
319.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	505/519a	13	L3: 9.52; L5: 10.12, 9.41; L6: 9.64, 9.51, 7.93; L7: 13.09, 11.18, 11.00, 10.92, 10.87, 9.94; L9: 10.12
320.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	II	505/519a	1	L8: 8.97
321.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	I	–	1	L4: **8.90**
322.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D2*	I	548	1	L9: 9.11

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
323.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	524a	20	L0: 9.46; L1: 9.41; L2: 11.09; L3: 9.26; L5: 9.30, 8.71; L6: 10.66, 10.54, 10.17, 10.10, 9.67; L7: 13.50, 11.22, 11.19, 11.06, 11.03, 10.79, 7.92, 7.61; L8: 9.59
324.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	I	525a (–)	1	L7: **10.72**
325.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	524a	16	L1: 10.61, 9.59; L3: 10.85, 10.54; L4: 10.56, 10.15, 9.86; L6: 10.66, 9.77; L7: 10.93, 10.08, 9.60, 8.95, 8.33; L8: 9.32; L9: 10.28
326.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	II	525a	1	L7: 8.44
327.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D2*	II	–	1	L9: **9.68**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
328.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	515b	2	L7: 10.25; L9: 9.61
329.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1l.*	II	–	1	L5: **8.39**
330.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	II	516b	2	L3: 9.74; L7: 10.03
331.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	I	544b	3	L7: 10.89, 10.01; L8: 11.33
332.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	I	545 (–)	1	L5: **10.29**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
333.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	519b	8	L3: 10.52; L7: 11.71, 10.99, 10.51, 9.41, 9.38, 8.72; L9: 10.20
334.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	519b	2	L3: 10.45; L8: 9.80

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
335.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	524b	6	L3: 10.35; L5: 9.23; L6: 10.64, 9.64; L7: 11.33, 9.51
336.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	524b	3	L7: 10.51, 10.42; L8: 10.58
337.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1l.*	II	–	1	L8: **10.43**
338.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	I	549b	1	L7: 8.66

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
339.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	II	550	1	L9: 9.87

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
340.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	II	553a	1	L7: 9.11

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS N C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
341.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	II	554a (–)	1	L7: 11.57

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
342.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	508a/530a	15	L3: 9.62; L5: 11.06, 9.70; L6: 11.65, 10.01, 9.06, 8.58; L7: 12.21, 10.65, 10.05, 9.40, 8.70; L8: 10.85; L9: 11.29, 8.53
343.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	I	531	2	L7: 10.64; L9: 10.39
344.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	508a/530a	11	L5: 12.40; L6: 9.22, 8.81; L7: 12.42, 10.69, 10.34, 9.26; L9: 11.43, 10.61, 10.35, 10.08
345.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	I	558a	1	L4: 10.63

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
346.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	539a	3	L3: 8.95; L7: 10.98, 9.64
347.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	539a	3	L5: 11.90, 9.18; L6: 12.12
348.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	II	540	1	L5: 10.83

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
349.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	527b	1	L9: 10.83

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS N C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
350.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	–	1	L9: **10.86**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
351.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	508b/530b	12	L3: 11.04; L5: 10.07; L6: 11.37, 10.65, 10.41, 10.16, 9.56; L7: 10.36, 9.95, 9.65, 9.38, 8.95
352.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	I	532	1	L7: 10.47
353.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	I	533	2	L6: 9.09; L7: 10.41
354.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	508b/530b	14	L5: 11.69, 10.81, 8.79; L6: 12.10, 9.23; L7: 11.30, 10.74, 10.13, 10.08, 10.05, 9.59, 9.31, 8.69; L8: 10.53
355.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	II	532	3	L5: 8.89; L7: 10.13, 9.99
356.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D2*	I	559	1	L8: 12.10
357.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	II	558b (–)	1	L9: **9.82**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
358.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	535b	2	L6: 9.11; L7: 10.38
359.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	535b	3	L6: 10.19, 10.16; L7: 11.66
360.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	II	536b	1	L9: 9.88
361.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	II	537	2	L6: 8.69; L7: 9.65
362.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1	I	560	2	L6: 8.08; L7: 8.72
363.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	II	560	1	L7: 9.99

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
364.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	539b	4	L2: 9.08; L5: 10.95; L6: 11.03; L8: 10.07
365.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	II	539b	1	L6: 7.09

S F//PTR (*c.* 303–May 305), 1/32*l.* (140)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
366.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	576a	6	L4: 8.01; L5: 9.69; L6: 10.83, 10.62; L7: 10.48, 9.02

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
367.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	582a	33	L1: 9.62; L3: 11.19, 10.63, 9.85, 9.61, 9.38; L5: 10.78, 9.94, 9.33, 9.20; L6: 12.82, 11.32, 9.44, 9.21; L7: 12.13, 12.06, 11.28, 10.88, 10.64, 10.55, 10.38, 10.30, 10.26, 10.15, 10.15, 10.10, 9.88, 9.77, 9.10; L8: 10.16,7.77; L9: **9.66**, 8.72
368.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	583a	3	L6: 11.17, 9.36; L7: 9.76
369.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	581	3	L5: 10.70; L7: 10.81, 9.48

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
370.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	573	2	L1: 10.22; L4: 8.23

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
371.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	576b	5	L5: 11.25, 9.72; L6: 11.07, 8.24; L7: 10.08
372.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	–	1	L4: **10.29**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
373.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	582b	15	L5: 10.07; L6: 11.62, 10.51; L7: 11.73, 10.86, 10.68, 10.61, 10.58, 10.00, 9.79, 9.06; L9: 10.75, 9.94, 9.77, 7.71
374.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	583b	1	L6: 9.15

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
375.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	594a	12	L5: 9.33, 8.73; L6: 11.12, 10.45; L7: 11.00, 10.64, 10.14, 9.63, 9.27; L8: 10.46; L9: 11.07, 10.84
376.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	595a	2	L3: 10.11; L7: 8.98

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
377.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	602a	17	L3: 10.23; L5: 10.51, 10.19, 9.00, 8.98, 8.72; L6: 11.26, 10.54, 9.90, 9.26; L7: 11.05, 10.58, 9.55, 8.32, 7.31; L9: 10.73, 10.37
378.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	601	1	L7: 9.79

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
379.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	594b	25	L2: 12.25; L3: 10.88, 10.15; L4: 8.59; L5: 12.26, 11.45; L6: 12.10, 10.67, 8.49; L7: 12.41, 11.56; 11.13, 11.84, 10.94, 10.35, 10.23, 9.79, 9.52, 9.24, 7.46; L8: 11.08, 10.69; L9: 11.71, 10.77, 9.29
380.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	594b	1	L6: 10.80
381.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	595b	1	L7: 10.33
382.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	593b	1	L6: 11.06

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
383.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	599b	1	L5: 12.32

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
384.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	602b	8	L3: 11.26; L5: 11.25; L6: 7.46; L8: 11.20, 10.66; L9: 10.50, 9.67, 9.20
385.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–	1	L4: **9.54**
386.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H4l.*	606b	1	L7: 9.35

S F//[ ]TR (*c.* 302–May 305), 1/32*l.* (12)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
387.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	505/519a or 576a	1	L5: 10.52

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
388.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	524a or 582a	2	L5: 10.54; L8: 9.34

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
389.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	508a/530a or 594a	4	L5: 10.60; L6: 11.21; L7: 7.65; L9: 8.76

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
390.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	539a or 602a	2	L7: 10.84; L8: 8.99

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
391.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	508b/530b or 594b	1	L7: 10.46
392.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	533 or 593b	1	L6: 9.75

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
393.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	539b or 602b	1	L5: 10.60

S F//PTR (*c.* May 305–early 307), 1/32*l.* (9)

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
394.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	657a	1	L5: 10.50

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
395.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	652b	1	L3: 8.34

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
396.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	669a	1	L4: 8.06

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
397.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	663	1	L5: 10.48

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO BAEATISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
398.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	673a	1	L5: **10.96**

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO BAEATISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
399.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	673b	2	L3: **11.11**; L4: 10.06

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO FELICISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
400.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	676b	2	L3: **9.21**; L5: 9.73

S A//PTR (*c.* early 307), 1/32*l.* (2)

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
401.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	697	2	L5: 9.64; L6: 8.18

S A//PTR (*c.* spring/summer 307), 1/40*l.* (6)

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
402.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	719b	2	L3: 8.73; L5: 8.03
403.	MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI	B1*	725	1	L1: 7.82
404.	PRINCIPI-IVVE-NTVTIS	B1*	734	2	L3: 8.95, 8.60

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
405.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	721	1	L5: 8.79

S C//PTR (*c.* autumn 307), 1/48*l.* (3)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
406.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	700	1	L4: 7.35

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
407.	GENIO-POP ROM	D1*	703b	1	L5: **6.60**

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
408.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	704	1	L5: 6.84

– –//PTR (*c.* autumn 307–end 308), 1/48*l.* (1)

Obv.: DIVO CONSTANTIO PIO

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
409.	MEMORIA FELIX	B1* (veiled)	789 corr	1	L1: **7.08**

Lyon (273)

– –//– (*c.* 294–5), 1/32*l.* (15)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
410.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	14a	An1/6	1	L7: 12.33
411.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	14a	An1/6	2	L3: 9.51; L8: **9.63**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
412.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	14b	An3/7	3	L4: 8.46; L6: 10.03; L9: **10.46**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
413.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	17a	An4/8	5	L3: **9.68**, 7.70; L6: 8.68; L7: 10.13, 9.43
414.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	17a	An4/8	1	L8: 10.42

Obv.: G VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
415.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	17b	An5/9	2	L3: 9.05; L6: 8.92
416.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	17b	An5/9	1	L7: 9.80

– –//PLA-B (*c.* 295), 1/32*l.* (4)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
417.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	11a	2	1	L3: 9.69
418.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	11a (–)	5	1	L5: **10.90**

Obv.: G VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
419.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	13b	7	1	L3: 9.95
420.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	B	13b	7	1	L7: 10.12

– –//LA-B (*c.* 295), 1/32*l.* (42)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
421.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	A	2a	9	2	L6: 9.16, 8.25
422.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	2a	9	3	L3: 7.90; L5: 9.91; L7: 7.89
423.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	3a	10	1	L6: 9.74
424.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	2a	9/22	2	L5: **9.42**; L6: 10.05
425.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	?	2a	9/22	1	L5: **10.45**
426.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1l.*	?	3a	10/–	1	L9: **10.36**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
427.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	–	24	1	L7: **10.01**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
428.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	2b	13	4	L3: 10.08; L4: 9.86; L7: 11.43, 8.28
429.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	2b	13	1	L6: 10.72
430.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	A	2b	13	2	L4: 8.79; L6: 11.56
431.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	?	2b	13/25	2	L5: 10.12; L9: 9.84

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
432.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	4a	26	4	L5: 9.32; L6: 11.34; L8: 13.19, 9.69
433.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	4a	26	1	L7: 8.64

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
434.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	A	6	16	1	L7: 9.50
435.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	6	28	3	L7: 9.56; L9: 11.50, 10.41
436.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	B	6	28	1	L9: 13.07
437.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	6	16/28	1	L5: 10.62
438.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	?	6	16/28	1	L7: 9.53
439.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	?	6	16/28	2	L7: 10.06, 8.02

Obv.: G VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
440.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	4b	30	2	L6: 10.45; L7: 10.06
441.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	4b	30	2	L7: 9.97; L9: 9.78
442.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	4b	19/30	1	L7: 9.71
443.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	?	4b	19/30	1	L7: 13.41
444.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	?	5b	20/31	1	L7: 9.79

Obv.: G VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB (*sic*)

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	**Off.**	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
445.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	Cf. 4b	Cf. 30d	1	L7: **9.44**

– –//[…] (*c.* 294–5), 1/32*l*. (2)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
446.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	?	?	?	1	L8: 8.95

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
447.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	?	?	?	1	L6: 8.91

A-B –//PL (*c.* 296), 1/32*l*. (32)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
448.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	42a	42	1	L9: 9.45

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
449.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	44a	43	1	L6: 8.60
450.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	44a	60	1	L5: 13.39

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
451.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	47a	46	1	L8: 12.09

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS […]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
452.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	?	?	1	L7: 13.78

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
453.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	42b	48	1	L7: 12.77
454.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	42b	62	2	L6: 9.22; L9: 10.87

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
455.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	44b	64	1	L7: 7.51
456.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	44b	64	1	L7: 11.90
457.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	45b	65	1	L7: 11.32

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
458.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	46b	66	2	L4: 10.32; L5: 10.95
459.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	47b	67	3	L6: 9.16; L7: 9.93, 9.26

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
460.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	53a	54	2	L5: 7.43; L7: 11.11
461.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	54a	55	2	L3: 11.94; L8: 10.47
462.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	53a	68	5	L7: 9.84, 9.29, 8.88; L8: 9.31; L9: 9.91
463.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	54a	71	3	L6: 9.43; L7: 9.60; L9: 9.82

Obv.: G VAL MAXIMIANVS CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
464.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	52	56	1	L6: 11.65

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
465.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	53b	57	1	L7: 10.64
466.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	54b	59	1	L3: 8.60
467.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	53b	74	1	L7: 8.76

A-B –//LP (*c.* 297), 1/32*l.* (29)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
468.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	?	30a	85/106	1	L1: **10.22**

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
469.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	31a	86	1	L5: 8.61

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
470.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	B	27b	103	1	L8: 12.39

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
471.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	29b	92	1	L4: 9.31
472.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	29b	105	1	L6: 8.32

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
473.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	31b	107	2	L5: 7.92; L9: 9.12
474.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	32b	108	1	L9: 9.42

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
475.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	38a	95	3	L2: 9.91; L7: 10.57, 10.48
476.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	38a	95	1	L6: 9.22
477.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	38a	109	2	L5: 11.87; L7: 9.41
478.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	38a	109	2	L8: 10.45; L9: 10.47
479.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	B	38a	109	2	L7: 11.32, 10.78
480.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	39a	110	1	L7: 10.33
481.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	B	40a	– (cf. p. 170, n. 1)	1	L7: **8.49**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
482.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	38b	97	3	L7: 10.46; L8: 9.84, 7.48
483.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	38b	97	3	L1: 9.43; L5: 8.72; L7: 9.98
484.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	A	40b	98	1	L9: 12.44
485.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	38b	111	1	L7: 7.53
486.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	39b	112	1	L7: 10.44

A-B –//PL or A-B –//LP (*c.* 296–7), 1/32*l.* (7)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
487.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	27b/42b	48/90	1	L9: 8.57

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMANVS […]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
488.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	?	?	1	L7: 8.44

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
489.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	38a/53a	54/95	1	L7: 9.49
490.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	38a/53a	54/95	2	L6: 8.62; L8: 8.80
491.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	B	38a/53a	68/109	1	L8: 9.66
492.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	?	39a/54a	55/72/ 96/110	1	L4: 10.17

(Altar) A-B//LP (*c.* 299), 1/32*l.* (3)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
493.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	60b	117	1	L7: 9.92
494.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	B	–	–	1	L5: **11.05**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
495.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	65	121	1	L7: **9.51**

(Altar) A-B//PL (*c.* 300), 1/32*l.* (2)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
496.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	68	124	1	L6: **11.35**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
497.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	–	128	1	L6: **9.12**

(Altar) A-B//PLG (*c.* 300–mid 304), 1/32*l.* (116)

1st phase: small portraits (33)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
498.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	74a	246	1	L6: 9.18

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
499.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	F2l.*	A	84a	133	1	L7: 11.00
500.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	F2l.*	B	84a	184 var.	1	L8: **8.86**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
501.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H3bisl.*	B	–	–	1	L7: **7.73**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
502.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*	A	115a	140	1	L9: 10.92
503.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	K4l.*	A	117	141	1	L7: 10.74
504.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	H3bisl.*	B	125a	186	1	L7: 8.52

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
505.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	–	251	1	L4: **9.95**
506.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	B1*	B	–	251 var.	1	L8: **9.97**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
507.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	92b	237	1	L5: 8.92

Obv.: IMP MAXIMANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
508.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	98b	255	2	L3: 9.30; L8: 10.04
509.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	?	98b	238/255	1	L6: 9.69

Obv.: IMP MAXIMANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
510.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*	A	115b	154	1	L5: 8.20
511.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	108b	– (cf. 342)	1	L6: **9.94**
512.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*	B	115b	205	1	L3: 10.48

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
513.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	129a	241	1	L8: 9.77
514.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*	A	144a	161	1	L7: 7.47
515.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1bis*	A	135	162	1	L8: **9.04**
516.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	J3*	A	131	169	1	L5: 10.02
517.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	J4bisl.*	A	–	–	2	L7: **11.56**, 9.88
518.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	K4l.*	A	146a	167	1	L3: 9.42
519.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	L3*	A	147	165	1	L6: 10.28
520.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B*	B	129a	260	1	L6: 11.31
521.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B*	B	129a	260	4	L6: 9.02; L7: 10.88, 9.75; L9: 11.47
522.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	H3bisl.*	B	153	208	1	L6: 10.29
523.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	K4l.*	B	146a	216	1	L7: 8.17

Obv.: MAXIMANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
524.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*	A	144b	174	1	L7: 10.37
525.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	K4l.*	B	146b	231	1	L1: 9.88

2nd phase: larger portraits (83)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
526.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	108a	316	2	L3: 9.73; L7: 8.88
527.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	A	113a	317	2	L1: 9.09; L5: 8.61
528.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*	A	115a	287	1	L7: 8.16
529.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	108a	337	7	L1: 10.12; L3: 7.86; L6: 10.05, 9.23; L7: 10.12, 9.03; L9: 8.47
530.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	B	113a	338	3	L3: 10.29; L6: 10.76; L7: 12.76

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
531.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	98b	255	1	L9: 11.00

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
532.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	108b	322	3	L7: 10.18, 9.55; L9: 9.26
533.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	A	113b	323	1	L3: 8.08
534.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	108b	342	4	L3: 10.30; L6: 11.25; L7: 11.29, 9.51
535.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	B	113b	343	1	L5: 12.92
536.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	B	109b	341	2	L5: 8.89; L6: 9.98

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
537.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	164a	326	1	L8: 11.33
538.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	B1*	A	164a	326	1	L7: 8.61
539.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	A	166a	327	1	L7: 8.97
540.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*	A	167a	299	8	L5: 14.06; L6: 10.67, 9.33, 5.87; L7: 10.77, 9.64, 9.37, 7.84
541.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	164a	346	16	L3: 9.82, 9.28, 8.76; L4: 8.82; L5: 11.69, 9.23; L6: 11.06, 10.86, 10.13; L7: 11.11, 10.68, 10.40, 9.58, 8.81; L9: 11.51, 7.71
542.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	B1*	B	164a	346	1	L3: 10.52
543.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	F2l.*	B	167a	311	2	L7: 9.48, 8.68
544.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*	B	167a	311	4	L5: 7.16; L6: 10.51; L7: 10.78; L8: 9.97

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CS

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
545.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	161b	330	1	L5: 7.40

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
546.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	164b	332	5	L2: 9.33; L3: 10.54; L6: 9.77; L7: 11.38, 8.36
547.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*	A	167b	303	4	L2: 8.12; L5: 9.66, 9.45; L9: 7.32
548.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	164b	350	9	L3: 8.93; L6: 9.81; L7: 11.45, 11.42, 10.66, 9.38, 9.33; L9: 10.28, 9.09
549.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	B	166b	351	1	L1: 10.41
550.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*	B	167b	313	2	L6: 9.52; L7: 11.17

(Altar) *//PLG (*c*. 304–July 306), 1/32*l*. (17)

First Tetrarchy (11)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
551.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	175a	355	3	L7: 10.98, 10.53; L9: 8.80

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
552.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	175b	357	2	L3: 11.83; L5: 11.52
553.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	177b	358	1	L3: **9.69**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
554.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	178a	360	2	L6: 14.25; L8: 10.90
555.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	180a	361	2	L7: 10.96, 9.10

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
556.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	178b	362	1	L9: 10.45

Second Tetrarchy (6)

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
557.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	186a	368	1	L3: 9.31
558.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	186a	368	1	L7: 10.28
559.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	187a	369	1	L7: 9.56

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
560.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	186b	374	3	L4: 8.08; L7: 9.39; L8: 9.81

T F//PLG (May 305–July 306), 1/32*l*. (1)

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO FELICISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
561.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	201	367	1	L5: **10.20**

(Altar) N//PLG (*c.* April 307–November 307), 1/40*l*. (2)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
562.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	203	392	1	L3: 8.32
563.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	205	393	1	L5: 7.23

– –//PLG (*c.* April 307–November 307), 1/40*l*. (1)

Obv.: DIVO CONSTANTIO AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
564.	CONSECRATIO	A1*	Cf. 202	Cf. 387	1	L1: **6.70**

Ticinum (82)

– –//T (*c.* 294–5) (3)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
565.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	23a	2	L6: 8.54; L9: 9.72

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
566.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	24a	1	L6: **9.67**

– –//P-ST (*c.* 295–6) (4)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
567.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	29b	3	L7: 9.95, 9.56, 9.43

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
568.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	30b	1	L3: 9.88

* –//P-ST (*c.* 296–7) (16)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
569.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	31a	2	L4: 9.30; L7: 9.45
570.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	31a	4	L6: 8.17; L7: 10.77, 10.72; L8: 10.85

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
571.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	31b	1	L7: 10.12
572.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	31b	1	L7: 10.65
573.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	31b	1	L5: 10.80

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
574.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	32a	1	L8: 11.49
575.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	32a	4	L6: 11.15, 10.28, 9.76; L8: 9.41

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
576.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	32b	1	L7: 9.25
577.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	32b	1	L7: 10.61

* –//P-ST• (*c.* 298 –9) (12)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	Off.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
578.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	33a	1	L7: 8.82
579.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	33a	1	L6: 10.59

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
580.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	33b	2	L5: 10.14; L7: 8.82
581.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	33b	2	L7: 10.42, 10.33

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
582.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	35a	2	L9: 9.38, 9.18

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
583.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	35b	4	L3: 9.03; L5: 10.90, 9.15; L9: 8.45

– –//P-TT• (*c.* 300–3) (43)

1st phase: small busts (16)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
584.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	43a	1	L9: 10.09
585.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	43a	2	L3: 9.92; L6: 11.30
586.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	T	43a	1	L3: 10.97

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
587.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	43b	1	L6: 10.29
588.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	43b	1	L7: 8.49
589.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	43b	2	L7: 12.49, 10.94
590.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	T	43b	2	L7: 11.32; L8: 10.23
591.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	?	43b	1	L7: 11.01

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
592.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	44a	1	L7: 10.48
593.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	T	44a	1	L5: 10.19

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
594.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	44b	3	L7: 9.71, 8.61; L8: 10.41

2nd phase: larger busts (27)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
595.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	45a	5	L7: 10.68, 9.45, 9.41, 9.15; L8: 8.70
596.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	45a	2	L5: 8.53; L7: 8.12
597.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	T	45a	2	L6: 10.55; L7: 9.54
598.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	?	45a	1	L8: 9.10

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
599.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	45b	4	L3: 9.74, 8.42; L6: 10.92, 7.81
600.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	45b	2	L3: 12.33; L7: 9.90
601.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	T	45b	3	L3: 8.94, 8.47; L8: 6.21
602.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	?	45b	1	L6: 13.71

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
603.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	46a	2	L6: 10.30; L8: 8.50
604.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	46a	1	L5: 9.54

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
605.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	46b	2	L6: 9.68; L7: 8.38
606.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	46b	2	L5: 8.98, 8.58

– *//P-TT (*c.* 304–May 305) (2)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
607.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	47b	2	L0: 10.83; L5: 10.27

– –//P-TT• or – *//P-TT (*c.* 300–May 305) (1)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
608.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	?	45a / 47a	1	L3: 10.43

• –//P-TT (*c.* May 305–late 305) (1)

Obv.: SEVERVS NOB CAESAR

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
609.	VIRTVS AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	T	58a	1	L3: 9.35

Aquileia (10)

––//AQP-Γ (*c.* 296–8) (4)

Phase 1: small heads (2)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
610.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	22b	1	L3: 10.47

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
611.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	23b	1	L3: 11.95

Phase 2: larger heads (2)

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
612.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Γ	24b	2	L3: 9.37: L7: 10.70

– – //AQP-Γ (*c.* 300) (1)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
613.	SACRA MONET-AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	29b	1	L7: 8.65

– V //AQP-Γ (*c.* 301) (5)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
614.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	31a	1	L6: **10.40**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
615.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	31b	1	L7: 10.32
616.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	31b	1	L9: 9.64

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
617.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	Γ	32b	1	L5: 9.07
618.	SACR MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	Γ	34b	1	L6: 9.94

Rome (57)

R – //A-θ (*c.* 296–7) (16)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
619.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	Δ	64a	2	L6: 10.10; L9: 7.97
620.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	64a	1	L8: 8.27

Obv.: IMP C M A MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
621.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	ζ	63	4	L6: 9.87; L7: 12.82, 8.94, 8.17

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
622.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	64b	1	L7: 8.54

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
623.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	Γ	66a	1	L1: 9.04
624.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	ε	66a	1	L1: 9.37

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
625.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Γ	67a	1	L7: 8.61

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
626.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Γ	66b	1	L7: 9.81
627.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Z	66b	1	L5: 9.38

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
628.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Δ	67b	1	L9: 10.61
629.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Z	67b	2	L5: 10.31; L7: 9.91

R S//A-θ (*c.* 297–8) (4)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
630.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Δ	71a	1	L5: 10.70
631.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	θ	71a	1	L7: 9.26
632.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	71a	1	L9: 11.02

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
633.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	θ	71b corr	1	L5: 9.85

R F//A-θ (*c.* 298–9) (2)

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
634.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	H	93a (–)	1	L7: **10.87**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
635.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Δ	93b	1	L5: 10.58

– – //P-Q* (*c.* 299) (9)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
636.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	94a	4	L3: 9.34; L7: 9.24; L8: 7.48; L9: 10.46

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
637.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	94b	1	L7: 8.32
638.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	94b	1	L5: 11.39

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
639.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	T	95a	2	L7: 9.44, 8.67

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
640.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Q	95b	1	L7: 10.74

– – //P-Q (thunderbolt / club) (*c.* 299–301) (16)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
641.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	96a	1	L9: 10.30
642.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	P (thunderbolt)	100a	3	L3: 9.26; L9: 9.16, 8.27
643.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	?	100a	1	L6: 7.96

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
644.	SACRA MONET VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	S (club)	98b	1	L7: **12.23**
645.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	S (club)	100b	2	L6: 9.98; L7: 9.19
646.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	?	100b	1	L6: 8.71

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
647.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	T (club)	102a	2	L3: 10.59; L7: 10.88

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
648.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	Q (thunderbolt)	102b	5	L5: 10.01; L6: 9.63; L7: 11.36; L9: 10.63, 9.27

– *//RP-Q (*c.* 302–3) (8)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
649.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	P	103a	1	L5: 9.44
650.	SAC M VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	P	107a	1	L3: 8.69

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
651.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	S	103b	2	L7: 10.39, 8.14

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
652.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	T	104a	2	L6: 7.24; L7: 9.38

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
653.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	Q	104b	2	L5: 9.12; L6: 12.60

– –//R◡P-Q (*c.* 303–May 305) (2)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
654.	SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	P	111a	1	L7: 9.53

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
655.	SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	Q	112b	1	L1: 10.79

Carthage (34)

– – //PKP-Q (*c.* 297) (1)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
656.	FELIX AD-VENT AVGG NN	A1*	S	19b	1	L6: 10.99

A-Δ –//PKP-Q (*c.* 297) (6)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
657.	FELIX ADVENT AVGG NN	A1*	A//P	21a	1	L4: **9.40**
658.	FELIX ADV-ENT AVGG NN	A1*	A//P	21a	1	L6: 10.88

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
659.	FELIX ADVENT AVGG NN	A1*	B//S	21b	2	L6: 9.54; L9: 8.58

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
660.	FELIX ADVENT AVGG NN	A1*	Γ//T	22a	1	L9: 11.44

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
661.	FELIX ADVENT AVGG NN	A1*	Δ//Q	22b	1	L7: 8.16

(I or H) –//PKA-Δ (*c.* 298) (3)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
662.	FELIX AD-V-ENT AVGG NN	A1*	I//A	25a	**1**	L5: 10.35

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
663.	FELIX A-D-VENT AVGG NN	A1*	H//B	25b	2	L4: **9.79**; L6: 9.94

– – //A-Δ (*c.* 298–303) (23)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
664.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS AVCTA KART	A1*	A	27a	1	L5: 11.90
665.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	A1*	A	29a / 31a	2	L5: 10.26; L6: 10.14

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
666.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS AVCTA KART	A1*	B	27b	2	L7: 9.46; L9: 11.25
667.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	A1*	B	29b / 31b	10	L3: 11.57, 7.94; L5: 10.82, 9.26, 7.66; L6: 9.74; L7: 11.16, 10.30, 9.92; L8: 9.01

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
668.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS AVCTA KART	A1*	Γ	28a	1	L7: 10.41
669.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	A1*	Γ	30a / 32a	5	L3: 9.85, 9.30; L6: 9.21; L7: 10.34; L8: 9.72

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
670.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	A1*	Δ	30b / 32b	2	L4: 9.97; L5: 8.29

(I or H) – //A-Δ (*c.* 303) (1)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
671.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	A1*	H//B	33b	1	L5: 10.51

Siscia (6)

S A-Γ//– (*c.* 294) (1)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
672.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	–	1	L9: **8.97**

– A-Γ //*SIS (*c.* 295) (4)

Obv.: IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
673.	GENIO POPV-L-I ROMANI	A1*	A	83a	1	L9: 11.45

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
674.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	Γ	85a	1	L9: 10.42

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
675.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	Γ	85b	1	L3: 10.45

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
676.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	90a	1	L3: 9.19

* A-Γ//SIS (*c.* 301) (1)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
677.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	B	134a	1	L6: **11.22**

Thessalonica (1)

– Γ //.TS. (*c.* 302–3) (1)

Obv.: IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
678.	GENIO POPV-L-I ROMANI	A1*	Γ	25a	1	L2: **10.89**

Cyzicus (1)

– – //KA-ζ (*c.* 295–6) (1)

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
679.	GENIO AVGG ET-CAESARVM NN	A1*	B	11a	1	L3: **9.70**

Antioch (6)

– ∪/A-Z//ANT (*c.* 297) (2)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
680.	GENIO POPV-L-I ROMANI	A1*	A	48a	1	L7: 8.59

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
681.	GENIO POPV-L-I ROMANI	A1*	A	49a	1	L9: **9.50**

K A-I/V//ANT (*c.* 300–1) (2)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
682.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	ε	54a	1	L4: 10.22

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
683.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	ζ	54b	1	L6: 10.72

– A-I//ANT* (*c.* 302–3) (2)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
684.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	ε	56a	1	L3: 10.63

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
685.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	ε	57b	1	L5: **10.44**

Alexandria (1)

– A-Γ//ALE (*c.* 295–6) (1)

Obv.: IMP C L DOMITIVS DOMITIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
686.	GENIO POPV-L-I ROMANI	A1*	B	20	1	L6: 10.90

Uncertain mint (7)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
687.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	?	1	L6: 9.67

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
688.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	?	?	1	L6: 10.00

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
689.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	?	?	1	L5: 9.71

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
690.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	?	2	L3: 11.24; L6: 10.20

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
691.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	?	1	L5: 10.34

Obv.: […]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
692.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	?	1	L5: 9.74

Struck copies (11)

Prototypes from mint of London (3)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
693.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	– –//–	Cf. 6a	1	L6: **7.88-7**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
694.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	– –//–	Cf. 6b / 17	1	L5: **9.72-7**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS IMP C AV (*sic*)

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
695.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	– –//–	Cf. 6b	1	L9: 9.84-11

Prototypes from mint of Trier (5)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
696.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	– –//TR	–	1	L6: 7.75-7
697.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	S F//TR	Cf. 502-3 (rev.)	1	L3: 8.93-6

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB [--]S

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
698.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	S F//[…]	Cf. 535a / 598a	1	L3: 9.44-1

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
699.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	– –//TR[--]	–	1	L8: 8.82-7

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
700.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	[-] *//TR	Cf. 357b	1	L1: 9.15-7

Prototype from mint of Lyon (1)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
701.	GENIO POV-LI ROMANI (*sic*)	F2l.*	(Altar) C(inversed)//[--]	Cf. 115a	1	L3: **6.24-6**

Prototype from mint of Siscia (1)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMAINVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
702.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S(inversed) A//–	Cf. 79b	1	L9: 9.92-7

Prototype from uncertain mint (1)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
703.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	– –//[…]	–	1	L6: 7.66-12

Cast copy (1)

Prototype from mint of Trier (1)

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
704.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C Γ//TR	Cf. 213a	1	L7: **6.39-11**

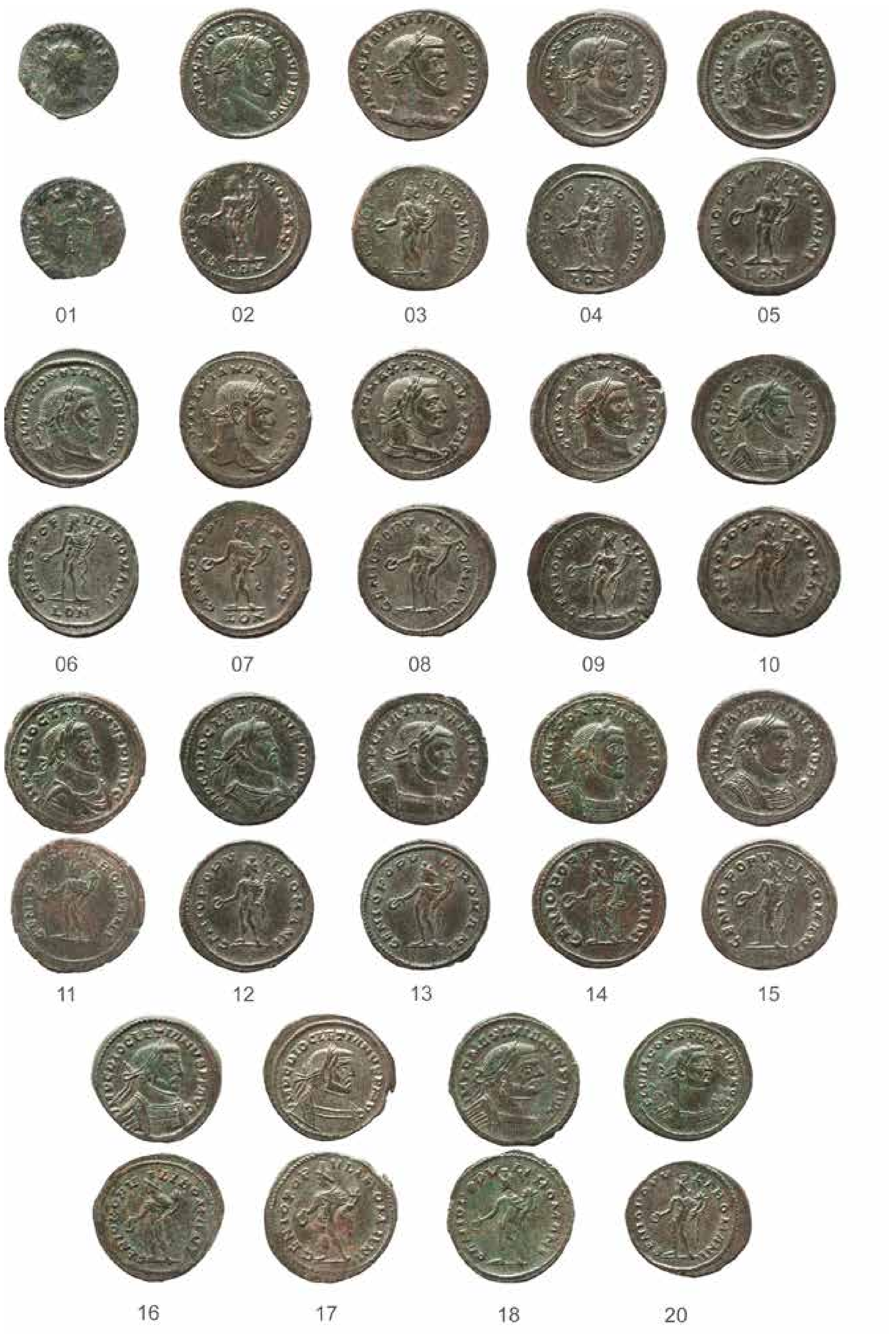
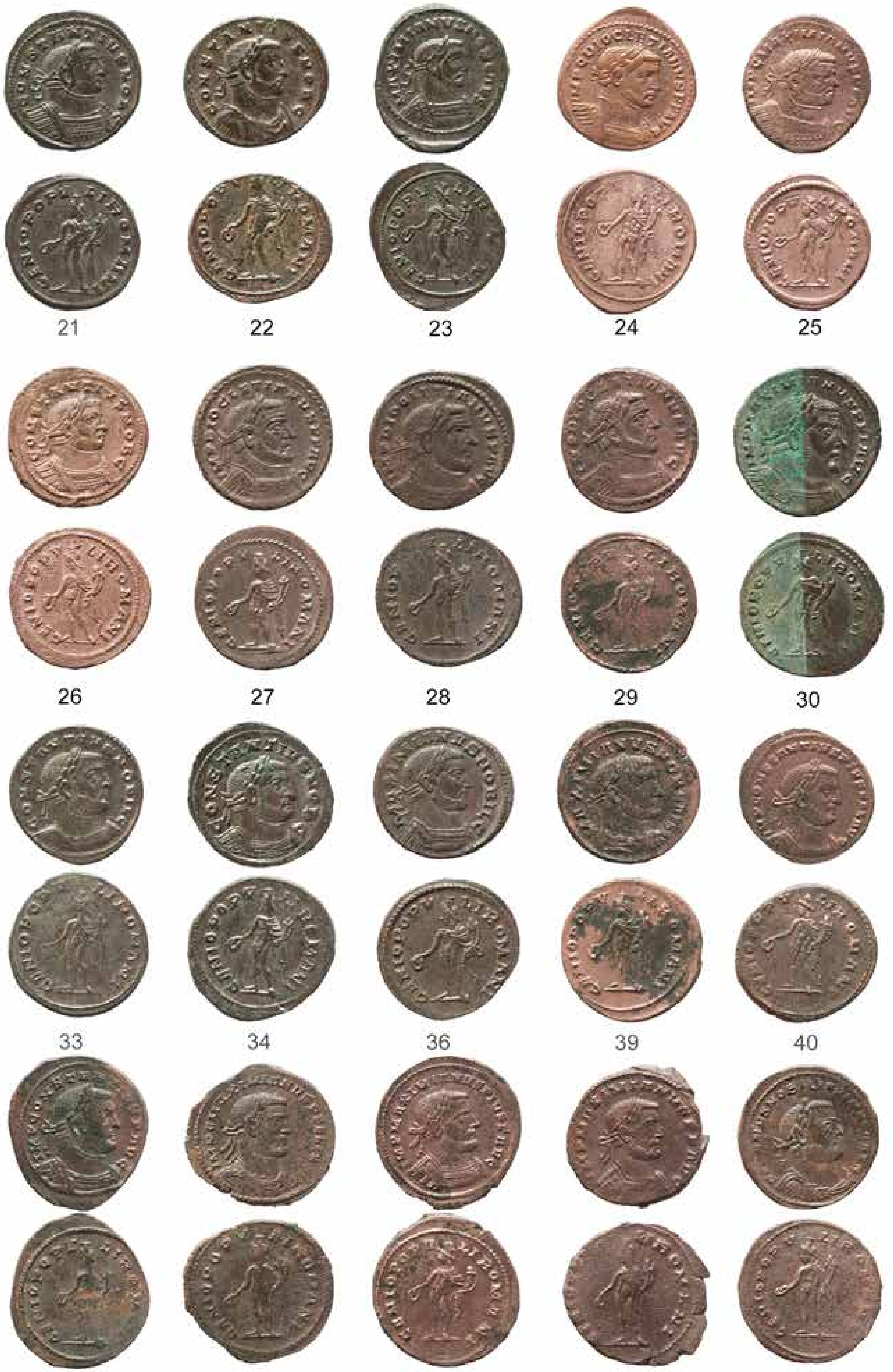


Plate 12.1 Selection of coins from the Wold Newton Hoard arranged by catalogue number



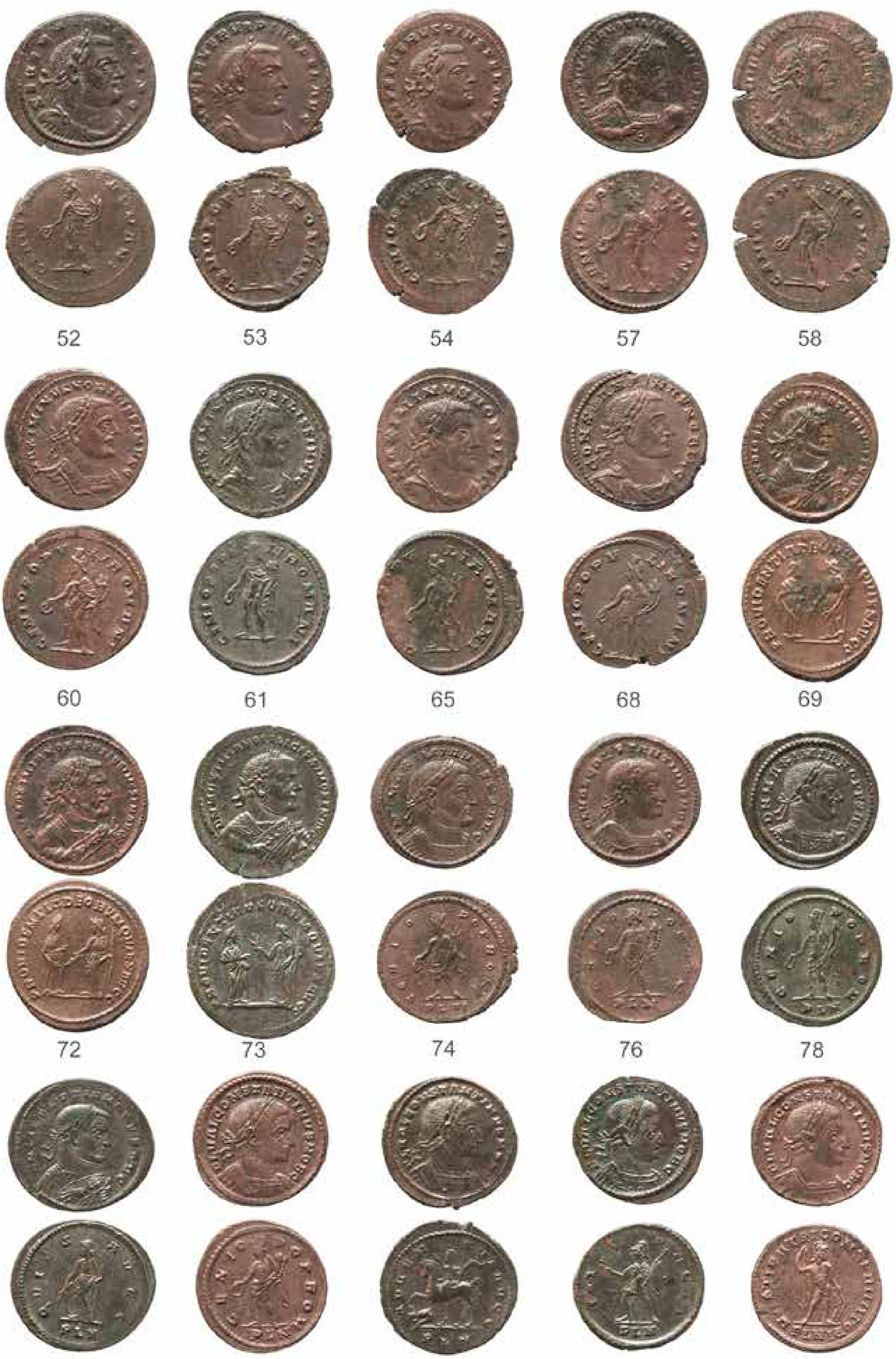
21 22 23 24 25

26 27 28 29 30

33 34 36 39 40

44 45 48 49 51

Plate 12.2 Selection of coins from the Wold Newton Hoard arranged by catalogue number



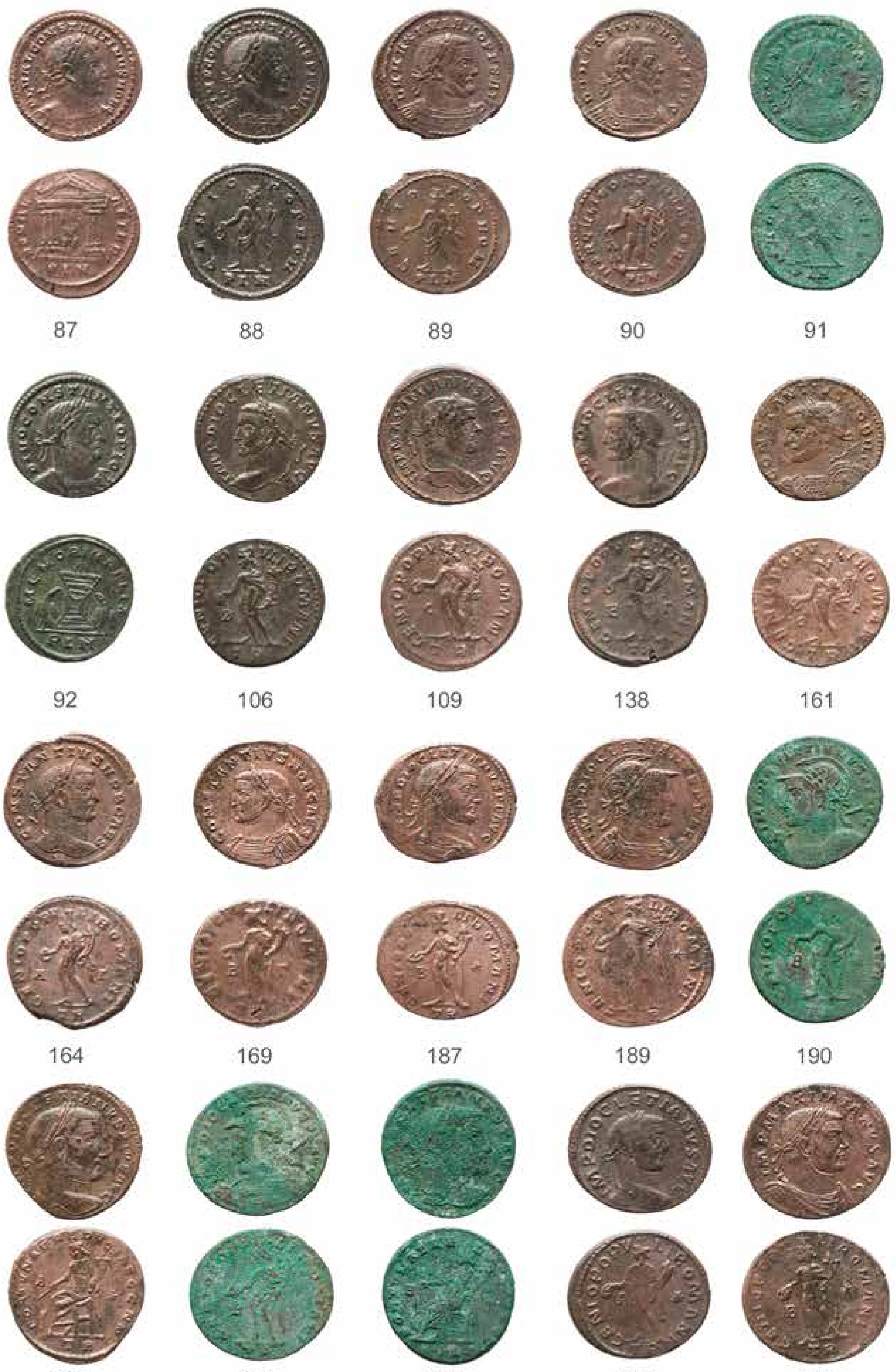
52 53 54 57 58

60 61 65 68 69

72 73 74 76 78

79 83 84 85 86

Plate 12.3 Selection of coins from the Wold Newton Hoard arranged by catalogue number



87 88 89 90 91

92 106 109 138 161

164 169 187 189 190

191 201 202 203 216

Plate 12.4 Selection of coins from the Wold Newton Hoard arranged by catalogue number

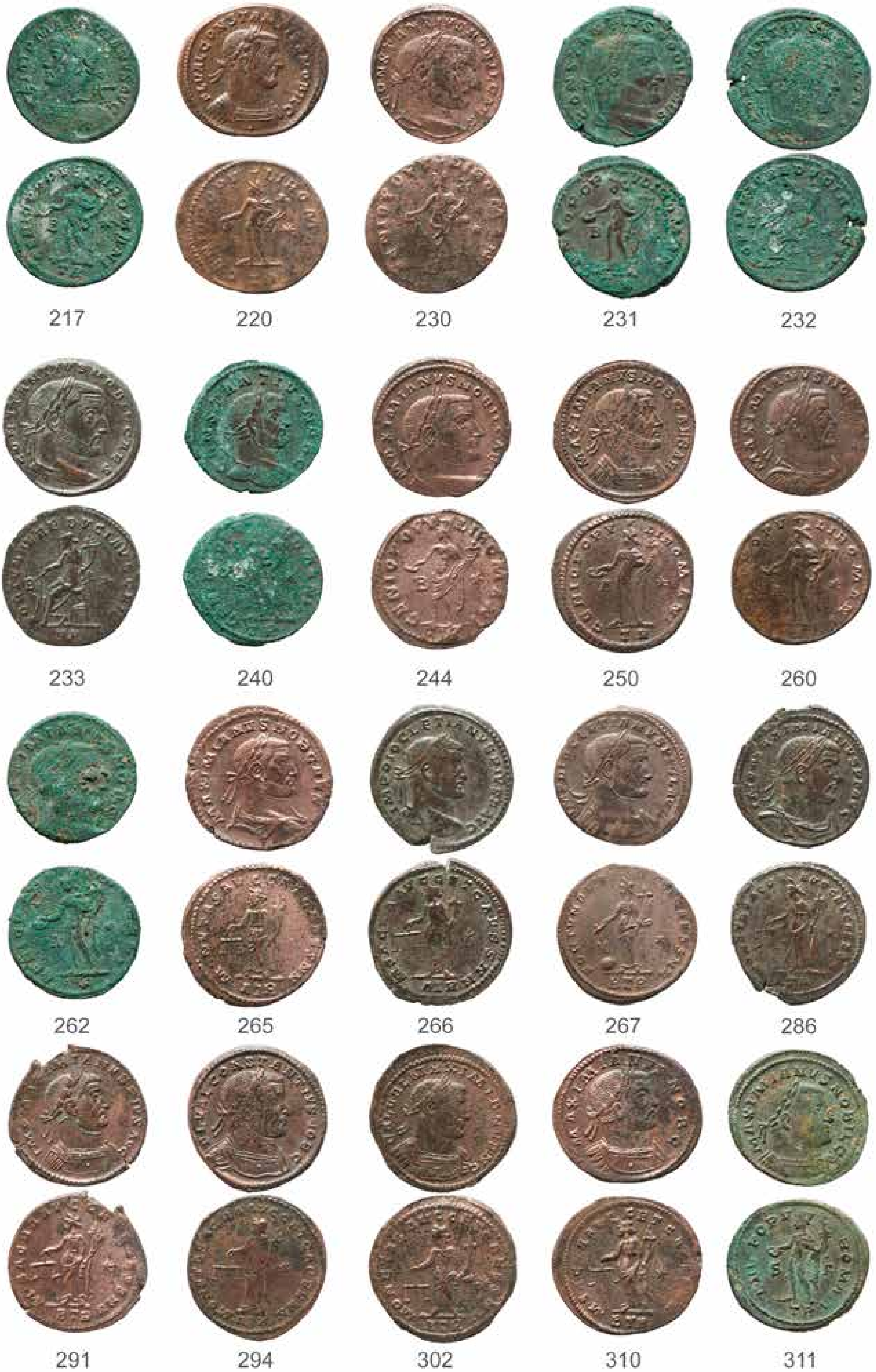
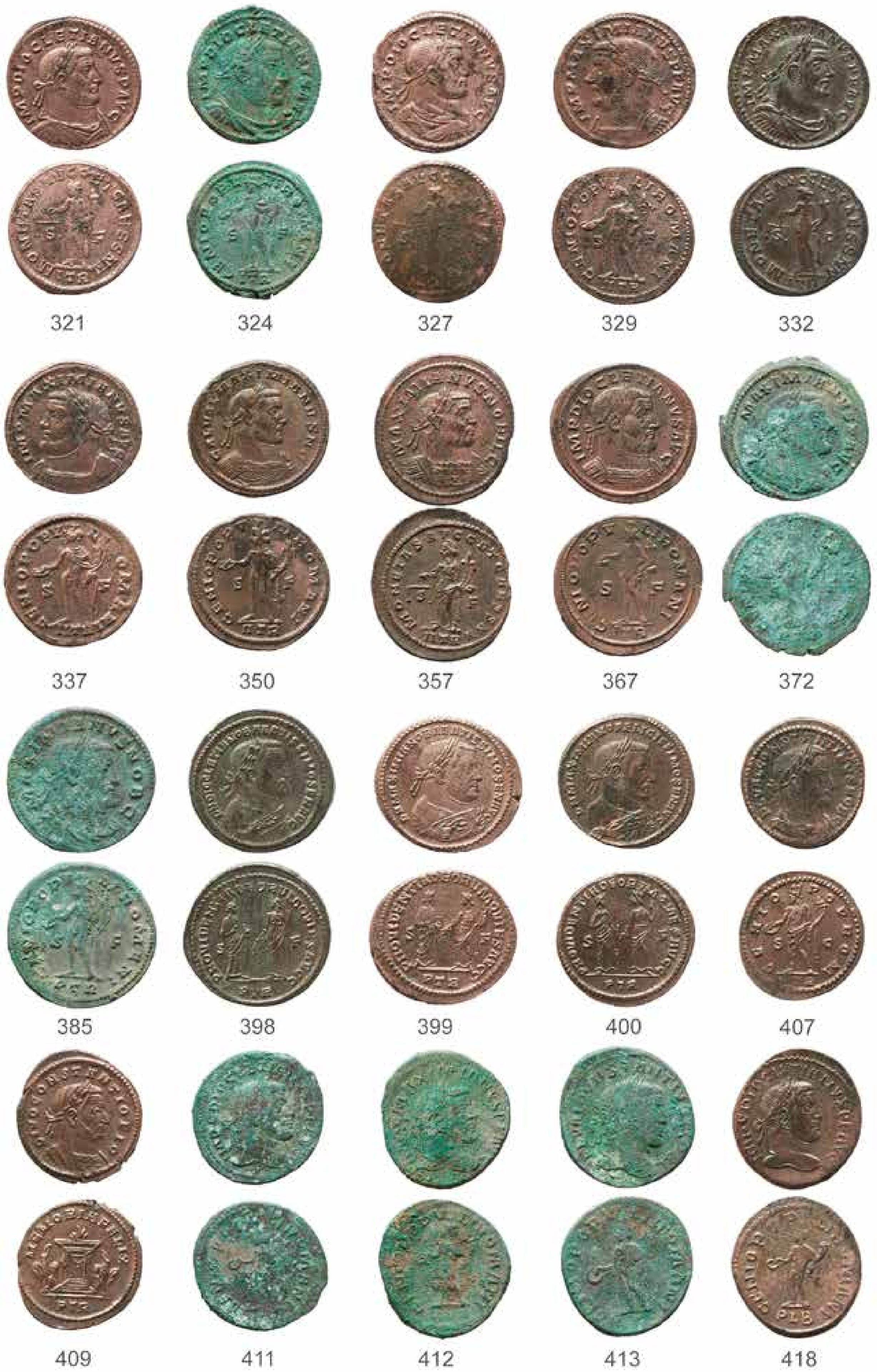


Plate 12.5 Selection of coins from the Wold Newton Hoard arranged by catalogue number



321 324 327 329 332

337 350 357 367 372

385 398 399 400 407

409 411 412 413 418

Plate 12.6 Selection of coins from the Wold Newton Hoard arranged by catalogue number

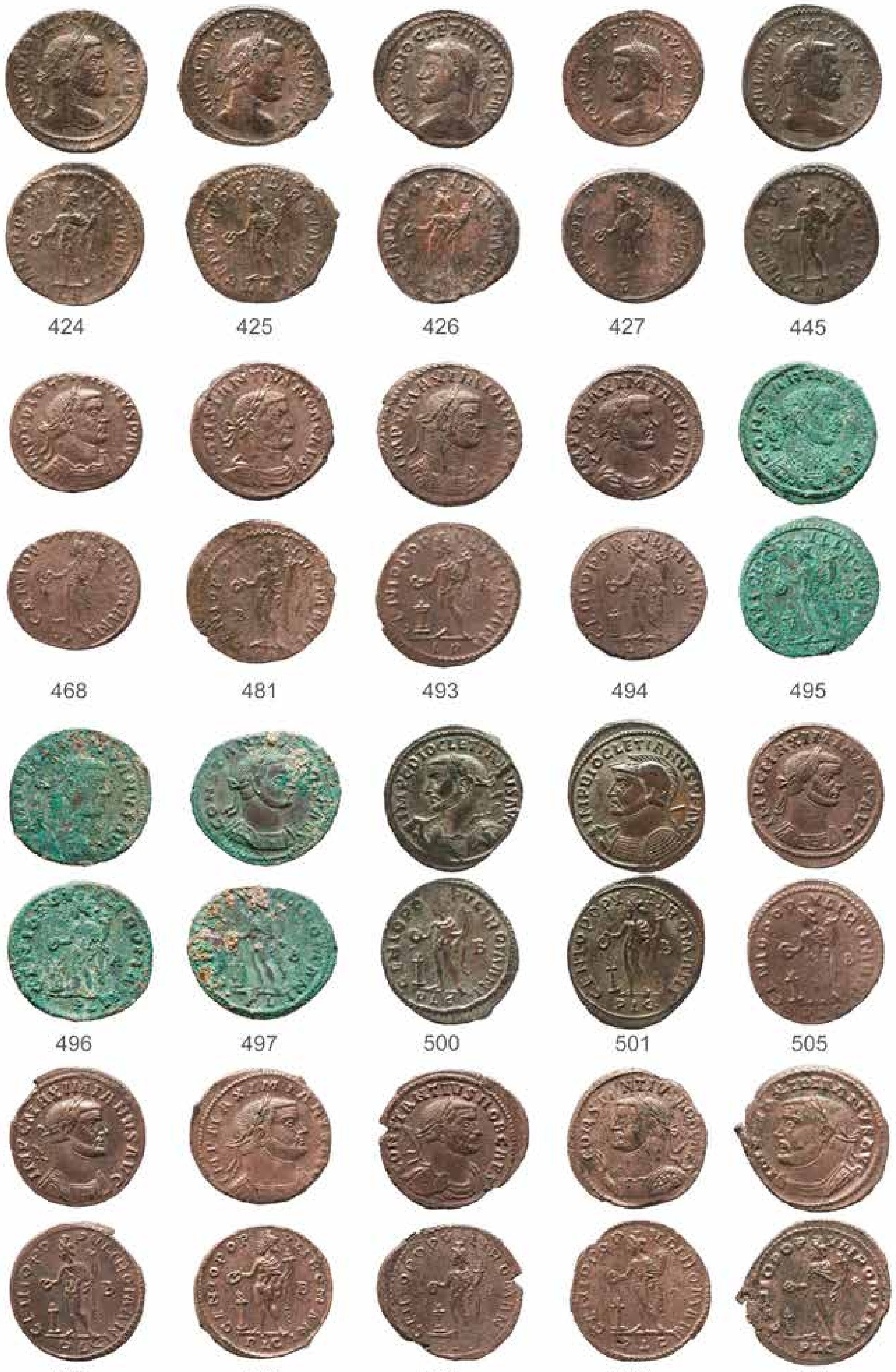
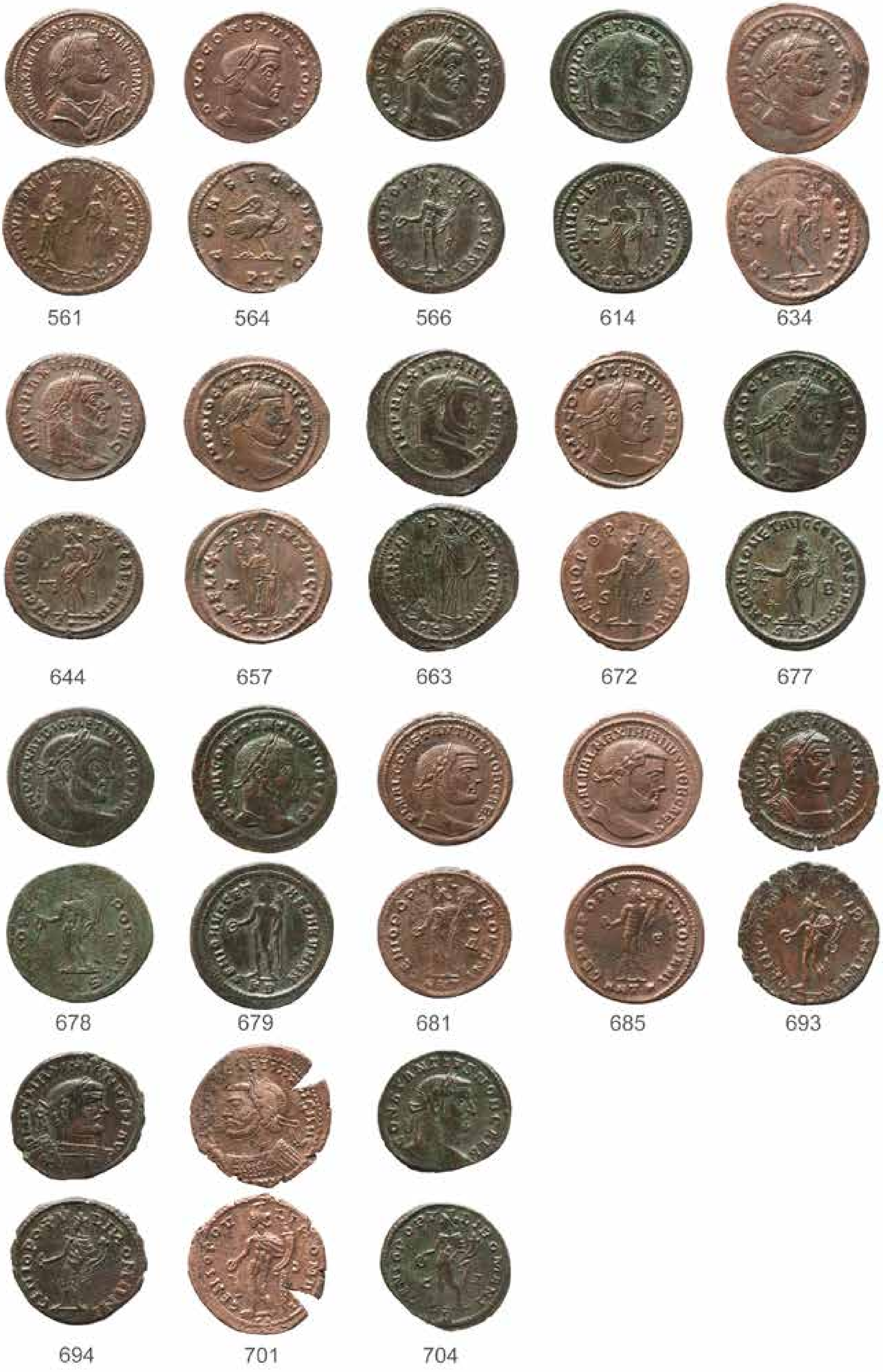


Plate 12.7 Selection of coins from the Wold Newton Hoard arranged by catalogue number


561

564

566

614

634

644

657

663

672

677

678

679

681

685

693

694

701

704

Plate12.8 Selection of coins from the Wold Newton Hoard arranged by catalogue number

Chapter 13
Rauceby Hoard Catalogue

Eleanor Ghey

A.[1] The radiate hoard[2]

CENTRAL EMPIRE (7)

GALLIENUS & SALONINA (5)

Rome (5)

2nd series: GALLIENVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	m.-m.	*Cunetio*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
1.	VIRTVS AVG (Virtus stg. l., holding globe in r. hand and long vertical spear in l. hand)	B1	– P//–	923	317	1	**2.23**

5th series: GALLIENVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	m.-m.	*Cunetio*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
2.	AETERNITAS AVG (Sol stg. l., with r. hand raised and holding globe in l. hand)	A1	– –//–	1174	160	1	**3.27**
3.	IOVI PROPVGNAT (Jupiter stg. l ., head r., holding long vertical sceptre in r. hand and thunderbolt in l. hand)	A1	XI –//–	1289	214	1	**2.72**

5th series: SALONINA AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	m.-m.	*Cunetio*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
4.	IVNO CONSERVAT (Juno stg. l., holding patera in r. hand and long vertical sceptre in l. hand; at feet to l., peacock)	E2	– N//–	1324	11	1	**2.86**

6th series: GALLIENVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	m.-m.	*Cunetio*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
5.	IOVI CONS AVG (Goat walking l.)	A1	– –//[–]	Cf 1368	207	1	**2.81**

CLAUDIUS II (1)

Rome (1)

1st series: IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	m.-m.	*Cunetio*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
6.	GENIVS EXERCI (Genius stg. l., holding patera in r. hand and cornucopia in l. hand)	B1	– – //–	1983	55	1	**2.41**

DIOCLETIAN AND MAXIMIAN (1)

Lyon (1)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	m.-m.	Bast.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
7.	PAX AVGG (Pax stg. l. with Victory on globe and transverse sceptre)	B1	III	567	399	1	**2.54**

GALLIC EMPIRE (2)

VICTORINUS (1)

Mint II (1)

5th series: IMP C VICTORINVS P. F. AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	m.-m.	Nby	*Cunetio*	Qty	Wt
8.	[PROVIDENT]IA AVG (Providentia stg. l., holding baton in r. hand and cornucopia in l. hand; at feet, to l., globe)	B1	–	1445A	2577	1	**2.25**

TETRICUS II (1)

Mint I (1)

5th series: C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	Nby	*Cunetio*	Qty	Wt
9.	SPES AVGG (Spes walking l., holding flower in r. hand and raising skirt with l. hand)	C2	1533	2647	1[3]	**3.36**

BRITANNIC EMPIRE (1)

CARAUSIUS (1)

London mint (1)

Obv.: IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	m.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
10.	PAX VGGG (Pax stg. l. with branch and transverse sceptre)	B1	S P//MLXXI	143 var.	1	***4.18***

B. The *nummus* hoard

Radiates (2)

CENTRAL EMPIRE (2)

GALLIENUS & SALONINA (1)

Milan (1)

3rd series: GALLIENVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	m.-m.	*Cunetio*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
1.	[ORIENS AVG] (Sol stg. l., with r. hand raised and holding globe in l. hand)	B1?	– –//–	Cf. 1602 var.	495	1	**1.80**

PROBUS (1)

Lyon (1)

4th series: IMP C PROBVS• P• F• AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	m.-m.	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
2.	ABVNDANTIA AVG (Abundantia stg. r., emptying cornucopia held in both hands)	B1	– –//IIII	17	195	1	**5.26**

Nummi (3,097)

London (875)

First Tetrarchy: Diocletian, Maximian, Constantius Caesar and Galerius Caesar

– –//LON (*c.* 297), 1/32*l.* (14)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
3.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	1a	1.01.001	4	9.82, 9.90, 10.77, ***10.05***
4.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	1a	1.01.001	1	**9.94**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
5.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	1b	1.01.002	1	**10.21**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
6.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	3A	1.01.007[4]	1	***9.83***

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
7.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	4a	1.01.008	2	**9.68**, 10.29[5]
8.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	4a	1.01.008	1	**9.68**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
9.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	–	1.01.008.5[6]	1	***10.84***

Obv.: G VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
10.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	4b	1.01.010	3	**10.46**, 10.58, 8.68

– –//–, intermediary group, heads (*c.* 297), 1/32*l.* (7)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
11.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	–	1.02.001	1	***9.65***

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
12.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	–	1.02.002	4	8.97, 9.99, 7.58, ***11.08***

Obv.: G VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
13.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	–	1.02.004	2	10.00, ***10.91***

– –//–, intermediary group, busts[7] (*c.* 297), 1/32*l.* (16)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
14.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	Cf. 6a	1.03.001	5	9.12, 11.48, 10.73, **10.41**, 11.72
15.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–	1.03.002	1	9.73[8]
16.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	K1*	–	1.03.004	1	10.81[9]

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
17.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	12 var.	1.03.004.5[10]	1	10.96

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
18.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	K1*	–	1.03.007[11]	1	***10.28***

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
19.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	Cf. 14a	1.03.009	1	***10.52***

Obv.: G VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
20.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	Cf. 14b	1.03.010	6	10.21, 8.55, 9.94, **9.43**, 10.38, 9.76

– –//–, group IIa (*c.* 300–3), 1/32*l.* (303)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
21.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	6a	2.01.003	70	10.55,[12] 9.41,[13] 9.98, 9.59, 11.65, 10.71, 11.18, **12.47**, 8.65, 10.92, 9.42, 10.07, 9.95, 9.57, 8.96, 10.19, 9.63, 8.18, 9.17, 11.04, 9.75, 12.29, 8.45, 10.03, 10.38, 9.49, 9.88, 10.49, 9.30, 10.18, 10.71, 10.45, 10.49, 9.49, 9.92, 9.48, 9.23, 9.97, 9.20, 9.62, 10.14, 9.33, 9.66, 9.55, 8.36, 9.11, 10.17, 11.28, 10.81, 10.74, 9.43, 9.08, 11.42, 10.21, 9.71, 11.64, 8.91, 9.91, 11.54, 8.48, 10.90, 8.89, 10.95, 9.72, 11.06, 9.52, 9.42, 9.04, 9.07, 10.82
22.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	6a	2.01.003	3	10.27, **11.15**, 8.80

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
23.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l.*	–	2.01.006.5	1	***11.14***[14]

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
24.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	6b	2.01.007	86	8.77, 8.67, 9.56, 9.89, 10.14, 9.18, 10.03, 12.14, 10.60, 9.94, 11.04, 10.42, 10.03, 10.70, 9.45, 9.56, 12.03, 9.03, 9.09, 10.41, 10.90, 10.19, **10.2**7, 9.42, 9.79, 9.95, 8.63, 9.73, 9.02, 9.32, 11.43, 9.68, 11.03, 13.07, 10.26, 7.24, 8.90, 10.68, 10.91, 10.62, 9.01, 10.64, 10.55, 9.98, 11.12, 11.56, 9.01, 9.85, 9.47, 10.21, 10.83, 9.33, 10.97, 9.71, 9.82, 9.03, 9.84, 9.52, 12.79, 11.01, 12.06, 8.44, 9.59, 10.25, 10.07, 10.12, 10.50, 8.77, 9.77, 8.14, 11.34, 10.57, 9.63, 10.33, 10.31, 8.61, 9.49, 10.47, 9.88, 10.40, 11.36, 10.11, 9.36, 8.22, 11.27, 9.21
25.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	6b	2.01.007	2	10.97, **8.91**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
26.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	14a	2.01.010	42	**9.86**, 8.49,[15] 10.69, 9.28, 10.52, 10.43, 9.93, 10.30, 11.49, 9.33, 10.64, 9.59, 10.53, 10.15, 10.01, 11.08, 9.17, 10.86, 10.07, 10.17, 11.48, 9.87, 11.03, 12.32, 9.82, 11.83, 10.82, 10.41, 9.58, 9.82, 9.74, 10.99, 9.58, 10.17, 10.25, 10.21, 9.98, 9.25, 8.67, 10.45, 9.81, 7.99
27.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	14a var.	2.01.010	3	10.83, 9.02, **10.22**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
28.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	–	2.01.012	1	***9.64***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
29.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	16	2.01.013	22	8.28, 9.06, 10.21, 9.76, 9.55, 10.09, 11.42, 10.66, 9.34, 10.60, 9.46, 9.57, 10.05, 9.34, 10.21, 10.27, 9.42, 8.30, **9.72**, 8.97, 9.99, 9.39[16]
30.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	16	2.01.013	2	9.40, **10.76**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
31.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	15	2.01.015	68	10.91, 9.56, 9.03, 9.39, 9.66, 11.01, 9.46, **10.46**, 9.08, 10.07, 10.57, 10.00, 8.66, 7.43, 9.31, 11.61, 9.91, 9.59, 8.73, 9.59, 10.99, 10.33, 9.52, 9.42, 9.50, 10.67, 12.66, 11.14, 9.32, 10.94, 10.20, 10.11, 9.51, 10.34, 9.18, 9.76, 11.47, 11.21, 8.76, 9.45, 9.81, 9.53, 9.94, 9.87, 9.08, 9.54, 8.79, 9.65, 9.15, 10.00, 12.84, 10.81, 10.40, 10.62, 10.09, 10.73, 10.05, 10.33, 9.86, 12.08, 9.82, 10.81, 10.41, 10.65, 8.82, 10.86, 9.74, 9.46
32.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	Cf 15	Cf 2.01.015	1	***10.43***[17]
33.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	15 var.	2.01.015	1	***10.65***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
34.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	–	–	1	***12.30***[18]

– –//–, group IIb[19] (*c.* 300–3), 1/32*l.* (37)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
35.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	17	2.01.007	19	8.75, 12.00, 10.87, 11.12, 10.77, 9.76, ***12.95***, 10.71, 9.29, 10.21, 8.59, 10.82, 10.02, 9.67, 10.74, 10.32, 8.98, 9.88, 9.29
36	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	17 var.	2.01.007	1	**11.57**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
37.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	–	2.01.009.5	1	***9.06***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
38.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	22	2.01.013	11	8.93, 8.26, 9.03, 9.41, 8.75, 10.07, ***10.29***, 9.21, 10.56, 10.99, 10.82

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
39.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	21	2.01.015	5	9.89, 11.01, ***9.60***, 9.38, 9.38[20]

– –//–, group III (*c.* 303–May 305), 1/32*l.* (159)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
40.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	23a	3.01.002	10	10.05, 11.32, ***9.04***, 9.30, 8.59, 9.91,[21] 11.11, 11.19, 11.78, 8.89
41.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	23a	3.01.002	1	**8.33**
42.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	23a	3.01.002	1	***7.86***,[22]
43.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	24 corr.	3.01.003	1	**9.55**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
44.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	28a	3.01.005	30	11.99,[23] 9.93, 10.69, 10.09, 9.80, **10.52**, 10.25, 10.19, 10.69, 8.70, 9.31, 9.70, 11.05, 9.04, 10.19, 11.05, 9.59, 10.76, 10.13, 9.90, 10.04, 10.12, 9.44, 10.87, 9.85, 9.27, 10.94, 9.23, 9.20, 10.70
45.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	28a	3.01.005	1	**10.71**
46.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	28a	3.01.005	1	***9.63***
47.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–	–	1	***8.69***

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
48.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–	3.01.008	1	***10.10***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
49.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	23b	3.01.012	25	9.83, 9.34, 10.69, 9.14, 11.16, 10.03, 10.07, 9.36, 8.03, 10.04, 10.03, 11.35, **9.89**, 9.92, 9.28, 12.28, 10.53, 8.04, 11.28, 8.96, 9.98, 9.31, 8.53, 10.88, 10.09
50.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	25	3.01.013	16	10.26, 10.10, 10.46, 10.15, 10.61, 11.01, 8.94, 10.32, 8.36, 10.42, 7.60, 9.07, **10.09**, 11.24, 9.49, 10.64

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
51.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	28b	3.01.017	2	10.21, ***9.60***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
52.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	H41.	–	3.01.020.3	1	***7.48***[24]

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
53.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	32 corr.[25]	3.01.022	5	11.61, 10.58, 10.24, ***9.73***, 9.43

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
54.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	37a	3.01.024	20	8.35, 10.79, **10.55**, 9.75, 8.89, 9.56, 11.18, 10.37, 8.68, 9.82, 11.20, 9.00, 9.93, 9.60, 9.87, 10.15, 9.46, 10.61, 11.11, 10.03
55.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	38 cor.	3.01.025	1	***11.67***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAESAR

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
56.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–	3.01.027.5	2	***9.67***,[26] 10.05

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
57.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	33	3.01.031	19	10.47, 9.83, 11.38, 11.06, **9.22**, 10.47, 10.25, 10.59, 11.25, 8.63, 9.04, 11.39, 12.21, 10.45, 9.19, 8.99, 8.82, 9.47, ***9.02***[27]
58.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	34	3.01.032	5	10.23, **9.86**, 8.84, 10.37, 10.87

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
59.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	35	3.01.033	3	9.42, 9.37, ***12.01***[28]
60.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	**36**	3.01.034	10	10.00, 9.52, 10.19, 9.44, ***9.69***, 10.39, 9.93, 10.85, 9.26, 10.17
61.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1I.*	–	3.01.034.5	1	***10.88***[29]

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
62.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	37b	3.01.036	1	***9.07***[30]

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS N[…]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
63.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	?		1	***8.92***[31]

Second and third Tetrarchy: Constantius, Galerius, Severus Caesar, Maximinus Caesar and Constantine

– –//– (*c.* May 305–early 307), 1/32*l.* (291)

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS PIVS FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
64	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	47	4.02.003	7	9.56, ***10.26***, 9.81, 7.99, 9.44, 11.05, 9.70

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS PIVS F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
65.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	48	4.02.004	5	9.43, 11.06, 9.34, ***11.23***, 10.47

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS PI FE AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
66.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	–	4.02.006	1	9.46

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS P FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
67.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	49A	4.02.008	1	***9.88***

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
68.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	52a	4.02.010	36	13.21, 10.58, 10.28, 9.62, 9.99, 8.05, 10.60, 11.08, 9.63, 9.69, 9.23, 10.76, 10.94, 9.14, 8.44, 10.40, 11.35, 10.60, 11.15, 10.19, 9.96, 10.15, 9.77, 10.45, 10.33, 9.91, 9.89, 10.11, 10.20, 11.09, 10.94, ***10.88***, 10.90, 10.95, 11.10, 8.65

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
69.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	53	4.02.011	1	***10.01***

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
70.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	41	4.03.002	8	10.11, 10.21, 11.47, 12.33, ***9.42***, 11.19, 12.52, 9.15
71.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	41	4.03.002	2[32]	**9.40**, 9.87

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
72.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	42	4.03.004	23	10.89, 8.12, ***10.39***, 10.93, 8.05, 9.88, 10.83, 9.51, 9.47, 10.47, 10.18, 9.86, 12.25, 9.08, 9.75, 9.56, 11.27, 10.62, 11.31, 11.99, 7.88, 7.42, 9.95

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
73.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	43	4.03.005	2	10.77, ***9.92***

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
74.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	44	4.03.006	1	***10.99***

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
75.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B/D1*	42/3	4.03.004/5	1	9.94

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS PIVS F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
76.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	–	4.03.011	1	***9.83***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P [F I]N AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
77.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	50	4.03.012	1	***10.37***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
78.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	52b	4.03.013	19	11.37, 9.77, 9.98, 10.82, 11.32, 11.46, 11.20, 10.17, 9.16, 10.39, 10.15, 9.76, 9.05, 10.17, 8.10, 8.82, **10.30**, 10.00, 8.92
79.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	–	4.03.015	2	11.76, ***11.10***

Obv.: SEVERVS NOBILISSIMVS CAESAR

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
80.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	58a	4.02.014	9	9.49, 11.07, 10.14, 9.97, 10.11, 11.55, 8.79, 10.64, **11.13**

Obv.: SEVERVS NOBILISSIMVS CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
81.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	59a	4.02.016	28	10.53, 10.69, 11.07, 9.23, 8.69, 10.01, 10.37, 10.15, 8.79, 9.98, 10.36, 8.00, 9.92, 11.93, 10.29, 9.65, 8.77, 7.45, 8.12, 9.33, **10.38**, 11.26, 11.14, 12.14, 9.56, 9.76, 9.77, 9.12
82.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	59a	4.02.016	1	***9.02***

Obv.: SEVERVS NOBILISSIMVS C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
83.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	60	4.02.017	3	11.16, ***10.67***, 10.81

Obv.: SEVERVS NOBILISSIMVS•C•

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
84.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	60 var.	4.02.017 (2)	1	***10.43***

Obv.: SEVERVS NOBILIS C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
85.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	63a	4.02.019	5	8.74, 11.48, ***10.58***, 9.64, 8.41

Obv.: IMP SEVERVS PIVS FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
86.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–	4.04.004	2	11.15, ***10.37***

Obv.: IMP SEVERVS PIVS F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
87.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–	4.04.004.5[33]	1	***10.79***

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOBILI C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
88.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	55 cor.	4.03.018	1	***9.26***

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
89.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	56	4.03.020	2	***9.12***, 9.89
90.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	57	4.03.021	3	***9.11***, 10.28, 9.46

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILISSIMVS CAESAR

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
91.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	58b	4.03.022	10	11.34, 11.17, 10.17, 10.38, 10.98, 8.46, ***12.33***, 9.94, 9.35, 9.44

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILISSIMVS CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
92.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	59b	4.03.024	9	11.25, 8.31, 8.83, 10.14, 9.44, 8.36, **10.02**, 9.91, 9.46

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILISSIMVS C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
93.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–	4.03.025	1	***10.51***

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILIS C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
94.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	–	4.03.027	2	***10.87***, 10.76
95.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	63b	4.03.028	1	***9.75***

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILI CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
96.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	64	4.03.030	4	10.42, 9.93, 9.26, ***11.60***
97.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	65	4.03.031	6	9.40, 9.45, 9.01, 12.87, 10.43, ***12.45***

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
98.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	70	4.03.035	2	11.54, ***10.03***

Obv.: FLA VAL CONSTANTINVS NOBILI C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
99.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	J7*[34]	–	4.04.005.5	1	***9.38***

Obv.: CONSTANTINVS NOBILI C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
100.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H4	–	4.04.010	1	***10.84***

Obv.: CONSTANTINVS NOBILI CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
101.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*[35]	–	4.04.007	1	***9.92***

Obv.: CONSTANTINVS NOBILI C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
102.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	66	4.04.009	11	10.96, 9.51, 11.37, 9.43, 9.25, 9.93, 10.05, 10.92, 9.82, 10.12, **10.28**

Obv.: CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
103.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1	72	4.04.014	2	10.68, ***9.56***

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO BAEATISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
104.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	76a	4.01.001	2	11.06, ***9.43***

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO FELICISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
105.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	77a	4.01.002	34	9.12,[36] 8.75, 10.20, 10.48, 9.05, 8.80, 8.95, 10.53, 9.92, 9.78, 9.52, 8.88, 9.11, 7.59, 10.14, 10.07, ***9.09***, 9.50, 10.72, 11.62, 8.75, 10.00, 9.96, 9.78, 9.07, 10.10, 10.88, 9.79, 9.62, 10.68, 9.83, 10.76, 10.41, 8.09

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO FELICISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
106.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	77b	4.01.004	32	8.68, 11.92,[37] 10.39, 9.17, 10.23, 9.44, 9.47, 9.55, 9.26, 10.89, 8.72, 10.88, 10.22, 9.68, 10.11, 10.67, 11.87, 10.92, 12.38, 11.24, 11.01, 9.69, 11.03, 9.79, 10.02, 10.28, 10.63, 9.98, 10.47, 9.92, 10.12, ***11.33***

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO FELICISSIMO SEN AG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
107.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	–	4.01.005	3	11.96, 10.80, ***10.49***

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO FELICISSIMO [...]

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
108.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	Cf 77b	4.01.004/5	1	***9.93***

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO [...] SEN AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
109.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	76/7b	4.01.003/4	1	***10.66***

– –//PLN (*c.* April–November 307), 1/40*l.*, 24mm (29)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
110	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	84/6	5.01.002	5	8.81, 8.01, ***7.78***, 7.24, 8.87

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
111.	GENIO-POP ROM	D1*	89a	5.01.005	6	***8.85***, 7.67, 7.02, 7.48, 8.87, 8.16

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOBILI C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
112.	GENIO-POP ROM	D1*	–	5.01.007	1	***7.87***

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
113.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	88b	5.01.008	3	***8.94***, 7.64, 7.65
114.	GENIO-POP ROM	D1*	89b	5.01.009	2	7.66, ***8.39***

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
115.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	85/90	5.01.003	11	7.94, ***8.00***, 8.21, 8.66, 7.18, 8.70, 7.12, 8.01, 7.12, 7.22,[38] 6.17[39]
116.	GENIO-POP ROM	D1*	–	5.01.004	1	***7.85***

– –//– (*c.* November–December 307), 1/48*l.*, 23mm (12)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
117.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	78	5.02.001	1	***6.69***

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
118.	GENIO-POP ROM	D1*	–	5.02.002	4	***7.18***, **6.25**, 7.92, 6.86

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
119.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	80	5.02.004	3	7.54, 7.35, ***5.98***

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
120.	QVIES-AVGG	K8*	81	5.02.005	4	5.76, **7.22**, ***6.25***, 6.31

– –//PLN (*c.* November 307–309/10), 1/48*l.*, 23 mm (7)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
121.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	86	5.03.001	1	***5.60***

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
122.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	88b	5.03.003	1	***6.44***
123.	GENIO-POP ROM	D1*	89b	5.03.004	1	***6.55***
124.	PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS	B1*	97	5.03.014	1	***6.11***

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
125.	GENIO-POP ROM	D1*	89a	5.03.001.5	1	***6.20***[40]

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
126.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	90	5.04.001	2	***6.35***, 7.28

Trier (1,459)

– –//TR (*c.* 294), 1/32*l.* (16)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
127.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	137a	1	**9.31**
128.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	138	1	**9.39**

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
129.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	139a	1	***8.73***

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
130.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	137b	2	**9.30**, 9.83

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
131.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	141b	1	***8.40***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
132.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	142b	1	***10.01***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
133.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	146a	4	***9.70***, 10.32, 9.54, 9.57
134.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	146a	1	**9.21**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
135.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	146b	4	10.13,[41] 10.07, **11.29**, 9.63

A-C –//TR (*c.* 295), 1/32*l.* (88)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
136.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	151a	1	***10.73***
137.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	151a	1	***9.65***
138.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	151a	1	***9.38***

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
139.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	152a	1	**7.71**
140.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	152a	2	**9.77**, 9.81
141.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	152a	5	11.65, 9.44, 9.32, ***7.87***, 9.24
142.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	152a	1	**8.30**
143.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	152a	1	**9.88**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
144.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	154a	1	10.63
145.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	154a	3	8.81, 8.30, ***8.85***
146.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	154a	2	9.29, ***8.27***

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
147.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	149 var.	1	***9.35***[42]

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
148.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	–[43]	1	***8.67***
149.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	A	–[44]	1	***10.90***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
150.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	151b	4	11.00, 9.86, ***8.43***,[45] 9.34
151.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	151b	2	7.99, **10.03**
152.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	151b	1	**8.85**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
153.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	152b	5	10.15, 9.61, 7.98, 9.40, **9.63**
154.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	152b	7	10.70, 9.38, ***10.54***, 10.03, 11.60, 8.97, 12.58
155.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	152b	2	**10.78**, 9.66
156.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	152b	1	**8.76**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
157.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	154b	2	**10.50**, 11.31
158.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	154b	5	10.15, 9.77, ***9.73***, 9.84, 8.41
159.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	154b	1	***10.15***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
160.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	156a	1	***15.21***[46]

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
161.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	158a	7	9.76, 10.53, 9.22**, 8.14**, 8.55, 12.18, 8.42
162.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	158a	9	9.24, 10.03, 9.48, 10.72, 9.94, 9.55, **8.17**, 10.20, 9.11
163.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	160a	1	**10.66**
164.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	160a	1	**10.20**
165.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	C	160a	1	***9.73***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
166.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	158b	8	9.98, **10.80**, 10.23, 11.07, 11.71, 9.52, 10.16, 10.36

167.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	158b	5	**11.96**, 8.07, 9.31, 9.98, 10.11
168.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	158b	3	***8.86***, 10.32, 8.84

A-C Γ//TR (*c.* 296–7), 1/32*l.* (355)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
169.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	170a	16	9.99, 9.95, 10.93, 11.16, 10.47, 10.27, 10.44, 8.83, 10.81, 11.32, 9.18, 10.63, 8.13, **9.22**, 9.25, 10.28
170.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	170a	29	8.14, 8.93, 9.47, 10.82, 10.38, 9.63, 8.24, 10.05, 10.60, 10.56, 7.61, 8.57, 9.01, **8.99**, 10.38, 11.16, 9.34, 10.51, 10.71, 9.93, 10.45, 9.01, 11.24, 10.52, 12.35, 9.22, 8.96, 9.68, 10.45
171.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	170a	3	**10.72**, 8.45, 9.49
172.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	A	171a	1	***11.73***
173.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	B	171a	5	9.16, 10.20, ***9.42***, 8.87, 11.43
174.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	C	171a	1	***12.44***
175.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	?	171a	1	**11.51**
176.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1*	B	175a	1	***9.01***
177.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	C	172a	1	***10.36***
178.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	176a	3	9.51, 12.55, ***10.26***
179.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	176a	2	8.92, **10.26**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
180.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	181a	12	8.98, 8.82, 7.50, 9.03, 11.26, 8.00, **11.54**, 8.97, 8.58, 10.62, 9.97, 10.65
181.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	181a	11	10.11, 9.58, 9.31, 11.56, ***8.98***, 8.69, 9.69, 9.96, 9.98, 8.27, 10.11
182.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	181a	7	9.33, 9.55, 9.67, 10.77, **8.57**, 10.85, 8.92
183.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	181a	2	7.63,[47] **10.15**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
184.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	187a	16	9.35, 10.06, 9.54, **10.04**, 10.66, 10.68, 9.49, 10.54, 9.72, 8.95, 10.64, 10.32, 8.91, 14.21, 10.04, 11.07
185.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	187a	8	10.26, 10.42, 6.56, 8.55, **9.00**, 8.81, 8.60, 9.66
186.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	188a	1	***9.14***
187.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	A	190a	2	11.33, ***12.15***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
188.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	A	167 var.[48]	1	***10.64***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
189.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	170b	15	8.98, 10.81, 11.82, 8.50, 9.73, 8.82, 9.34, 10.40, **9.08**, 7.80, 9.18, 9.32, 10.55, 10.11, 8.50
190.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	170b	1	9.08
191.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	170b	14	9.81, 10.25, 9.21, 10.68, 7.82, 10.51, 9.19, 9.65, 10.61, 11.75, **10.99**, 12.64, 8.36, 11.03
192.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	170b	4	9.97, **9.18**, 9.71, 11.26
193.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	A	171b	2	***9.53***, 9.75
194.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1(H)*	A	171b	1	**8.56**
195.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	B	171b	4	**10.15**, 9.29, 9.96, 8.92
196.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1(H)*	B	171b	1	**9.92**
197.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	?	171b	1	**9.85**
198.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	176b	2	7.39, ***10.91***
199.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.(H)*	B	177b	1	**9.51**
200.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	G1l.*	B	178b	1	***10.60***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
201.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	181b	9	12.52, **11.39**, 11.45, 9.54, 12.57, 10.25, 9.76, 10.33, 7.50
202.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	181b	1	**10.87**
203.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	181b	5	8.46, 10.09, 9.86, 10.01, **10.27**
204.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	181b	4	10.88, 11.44, **8.83**, 10.12
205.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	C	183b	1	**10.53**
206.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	185b	1	***10.80***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
207.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	187b	3	**8.71**, 10.11, 8.18
208.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	187b	1	9.03

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS […] AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
209	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	?	2	9.27, **8.91**
210.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	?	1	**9.38**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
211.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	196	1	***10.08***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
212.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	198a	1	***11.27***
213.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	198a	1	**10.27**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
214.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	203a	4	9.52, **10.13**, 11.67, 11.27
215.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	203a	5	10.40, 11.38, 9.20, 10.34, **10.15**
216.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	–[49]	1	***8.66***
217.	GENIO [POPVLI] ROMANI	D1*	A	205	1	***9.83***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
218.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	213a	28	9.90, 10.11, 9.67, 10.37, 9.00, 9.77, 8.67, 10.55, 9.33, 11.17, 8.41, 10.32, 10.31, 10.37, 9.49, **9.35**, 8.94, 10.42, 9.62, 10.28, 8.82, 10.59, 11.49, 7.45, 10.12, 9.89, 10.85, 9.77
219.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	A	213a	2	9.89, **10.72**
220.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	213a	36	10.44, 9.78, 9.81, 10.41, 11.11, 10.92, 9.26, 7.30, 10.31, 7.73, 9.16, 7.90, 9.69, 8.43, 9.90, 8.73, 8.86, 11.65, 10.92, **9.47**, 9.69, 9.31, 10.87, 12.28, 9.74, 11.15, 9.97, 8.26, 11.29, 9.18, 8.44, 8.85, 7.85, 9.35, 9.38, 8.97
221.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	213a	2	8.07, **8.32**
222.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	213a	11	7.74, 7.68, 9.56, 10.70, 9.42, **10.21**, 9.89, 10.72, 10.61, 11.63, 6.62
223.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	C	213a	2	7.74, **8.82**
224	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	A	214a	2	8.07, **7.45**
225.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	B	214a	4	8.59, 10.13, **9.37**, 8.46
226..	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	220a	1	**7.75**
227.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	220a	2	**12.34**, 9.24
228.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	220a	1	**10.15**
229.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l.*	C	222a[50]	1	***9.72***[51]

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
230.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	–	2	9.52, ***12.03***
231.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	G1l.*	B	226a	1	***7.54***
232.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l.*	C	226a	1	**12.15**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
233.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	198b[52]	1	***10.44***
234.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	198b	1	***10.14***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
235.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	203b	1	**9.13**
236.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	203b	2	9.10, **10.66**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
237.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	213b	10	**8.96**, 12.44, 9.05, 8.98, 10.21, 11.39, 11.87, 10.06, 9.60, 6.86[53]
238.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	213b	24	10.14, 9.89, 9.33, 8.48, 10.35, 10.61, 9.19, 8.65, 10.09, 9.15, 9.79, 9.89, 11.08, 9.22, 8.52, 7.54, 7.79, 8.48, 8.16, 10.05, **11.61**, 9.06, 9.70, 9.53
239.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	C	213b	2	9.80, **8.19**
240.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	220b	2	**10.20**, 8.99
241.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	220b	3	**9.40**, 8.64, 9.16

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS [NOB…]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
242	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	?	1	**9.78**

A-C[.]//TR (*c.* 295–9), 1/32*l.* (1)

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
243.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	215b/358b	1	**11.64**

A-B *//TR (*c.* 298–9), 1/32*l.* (293)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
244.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	277a	14	9.46, 10.99, **11.10**, 9.43, 9.10, 9.39, 10.71, 12.08, 8.17, 10.57, 10.61, 10.76, 10.37, 9.47
245.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	277a	14	11.00, 10.10, 8.09, 9.66, 10.82, 7.95, 9.49, 11.06, 10.08, 11.76, 10.59, 10.56, **10.19**, 9.77
246.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	282a	4	9.66, 10.07, **10.19**, 9.27
247.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	282a	1	**10.74**
248.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	278a	10	12.22, 9.41, 9.32, 11.45, **10.36**, 9.03, 8.40, 11.16, 8.31, 12.15
249.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	278a	8	**10.15**, 10.93, 9.00, 10.04, 10.28, 9.87, 8.82, 9.56
250.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	?	278a	1	**7.95**
251.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	B	279a	1	**9.33**
252.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	A	279a var.[54]	2	9.69, ***10.82***
253.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	B	279a var.[55]	2	9.68, **9.08**
254.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H1*	B	281a	1	**9.91**
255.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H4l.* (sceptre)	B	–[56]	1	**11.83**
256.	FORTVNAE RE-DVCI CAESS NN	A1*	B	251	1	**10.95**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
257.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	272a	2	**10.67**, 10.13

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS PIVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
258.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	290[57]	1	***8.63***

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS PIVS F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
259.	FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN	A1*	B	228	1	**11.66**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
260.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	291a	4	**9.52**, 9.06, 8.39, 9.59
261.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	291a	1	**11.50**
262.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	291a	2	12.05, **9.38**
263.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	299	3	***11.41***, 9.15, 9.02
264.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	292a	8	9.32, 12.32, 11.50, 11.53, 9.34, 9.18, 9.29, **9.54**
265.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	292a	1	9.55
266.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	292a	3	**11.87**, 11.10, 7.72
267.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	A	294	3	11.30, 11.20, ***9.17***
268.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	B	294	1	***9.39***

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
269.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	305a	4	9.52, 8.97, 9.77, **8.97**
270.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	305a	1	**10.57**
271.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	305a	2	9.33, ***9.76***
272.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	306a	3	8.98, **10.82**, 11.10
273.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	306a	4	10.47, 10.90, 9.52, **9.84**
274.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l.*	A	Cf. 314[58]	1	**10.89**
275.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l.*	A	314 var.[59]	1	**10.28**
276.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l.*	B	314	1	***10.25***
277.	FORTVNAE RED-VCI CAESS NN	A1*	A	254	1	**8.69**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS [...]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
278.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	?	1	**9.31**
279.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D2*	A	?	1	**9.89**
280.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	A	?	1	**8.97**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
281.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	272b	1	***7.51***
282.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	273b	1	***11.40***
283.	FORTVNAE RE-DVCI CAESS NN	L3l.*	B	250	1	***10.07***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
284.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	277b	8	**12.61**, 10.01, 9.90, 11.20, 10.24, 10.04, 9.03, 10.43
285.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	277b	1	**14.71**
286.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	277b	11	10.21, 11.12, 10.47, 8.81, 8.89, 9.78, 10.32, 10.82, 9.69, 8.92, **12.28**
287.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	278b	5	9.02, 11.14, 8.86, 9.40, **11.17**
288.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	278b	6	9.38, 7.87, 9.13, **10.02**, 9.57, 10.39
289.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1l.*	A	283b	1	**9.31**
290.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	B	–[60]	1	***10.99***
291.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H1*	B	281b	1	***14.95***
292.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H4l.* (sceptre)	B	Cf 288	2	8.87, ***10.61***
293.	FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS NN	A1*	A	–[61]	1	***9.85***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
294.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	291b	2	9.57, **8.28**
295.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	291b	1	**7.55**
296.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	291b	5	9.26, 8.63, ***10.32***, 15.22, 9.24
297.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	292b	1	***9.32***
298.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	292b	2	9.21, **11.03**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
299.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	305b	2	***8.94***, 10.08
300.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	306b	1	**9.58**
301.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	306b	1	***9.07***

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
302.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	320	2	8.79, ***10.69***
303.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	321	5	10.53, 10.74, 9.30, 9.77, ***7.86***
304.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	?	321	1	**9.87**
305.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	B	322	1	***8.92***

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
306.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	328	6	9.09, 9.20, 11.33, **11.43**, 11.26, 8.68
307.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	329	4	9.08, 10.45, 11.69, **9.74**
308.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	329	3	9.76, 8.22, ***10.43***
309.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	334	3	9.95, 9.22, ***8.45***

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
310.	FORTVNAE RE-DVCI CAESS NN	A1*	B	257	1	***9.34***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
311.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	343a	3	***10.23***, 9.83, 10.86
312.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	343a	1	***10.50***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
313.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	348a	4	10.02, 9.06, 10.33, ***11.67***
314.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	348a	4	9.91, 9.88, **7.50**, 10.40
315.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	349a	4	9.93, **10.32**, 10.34, 11.42
316.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	349a	2	9.08, **9.38**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
317.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	357a	4	8.79, 11.28, **10.96**, 9.60
318.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	357a	5	7.03, 8.84, 10.98, 8.09, ***10.23***
319.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	358a	5	9.14, 11.85, 8.72, 9.43, **10.04**
320.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	362a	1	**10.97**
321.	FORTVNAE RE-DVCI CAESS NN	A1*	B	263a	1	10.36

Obv.: VIRTVS CONSTANTI NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
322.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H8*	A	372	1	***13.69***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
323.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	343b	4	8.42, 9.38, 8.39, **7.96**
324.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	343b	10	10.38, 10.05, 9.35, 9.45, 9.21, 7.73, 7.96, 8.53, ***11.11***, 9.65
325.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	344b	1	***9.47***
326.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	344b	1	**8.06**
327.	GENIO POPVL-I ROMANI	B1*	A	344b	1	**9.05**
328.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	344b	3	**10.88**, 9.07, 8.93
329.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	344b	1	**12.62**
330.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	A	345	1	***10.60***
331.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	346	2	8.66, **9.26**
332.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	346	1	***10.63***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
333.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	348b	1	**8.81**
334.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	348b	1	**8.96**
335.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	349b	2	**10.09**, 8.37
336.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l.* (sceptre)	A	Cf 355	1	**11.86**
337.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	L3l.*	A	–[62]	1	***9.06***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAESAR

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
338.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	–[63]	1	***10.40***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
339.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	357b	3	**10.69**, 8.48, 11.50
340.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	357b	6	**10.93**, 9.97, 9.26, 12.30, 8.21, 10.48
341.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	357b	1	**9.31**
342.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	358b	6	9.68, 5.68, 11.56, **11.23**, 6.58, 9.44
343.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	358b	3	**8.60**, 10.44, 9.72
344.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	A	359b	2	8.03, ***9.68***
345.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	B	360	1	***10.36***
346.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	362b	1	***7.97***
347.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	362b	3	***11.30***, 9.23, 10.44
348.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l.* (sceptre)	B	Cf 364	2	9.22, ***7.94***
349.	FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	A	245	1	***8.64***
350.	FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS NN	A1*	B	–[64]	1	***8.93***
351.	FORTVNAE RE-DVCI CAESS NN	A1*	B	263b[65]	1	***13.85***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
352.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	–[66]	2	***11.43***, 10.07
353.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	368b	1	***10.56***

– –//A-BTR (*c.* late 299), 1/32*l.* (2)[67]

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
354.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	–	1	***11.17***

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS N C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
355.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	–	1	***10.04***

– *//A-BTR (*c.* 300–1), 1/32*l.* (97)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS PIVS F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
356.	FORTVNAE R-EDVCI AVGG NN	A1*	B	378	1	***8.81***

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
357.	MONETA SACRA-AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	419a	4	8.20, 9.63, 9.86, ***10.92***
358.	MONETA SACRA-AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	419a	1	**10.60**
359.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	438a	4	10.85, 10.81, ***10.92,*** 11.21
360.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D2*	A	440	1	***9.69***
361.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D2*	B	440[68]	2	***10.40***, 13.44
362.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	462a	5	8.51, 9.24, **11.69**, 9.02, 12.33
363.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	462a	5	**9.00,** 8.74, 11.63, 10.04, 9.14,
364.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	?	462a	1	**10.58**
365.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	A	–[69]	1	***8.30***
366.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	D2*	A	463	3	8.98, ***10.53***, 8.42
367.	FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN	A1*	A	380a	1	**7.78**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
368.	MONETA SACRA-AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	423a	2	11.01, ***10.81***
369.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	442a[70]	1	***9.41***
370.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	468a	1	**9.75**
371.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	468a	3	**10.90**, 8.61, 9.31
372.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	?	468a	1	**8.41**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS [...]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
373.	M• SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	?	1	**10.17**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
374.	MONETA SACRA-AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	419b	2	8.54, **9.27**
375.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	438b	3	8.88, **9.33**, 12.24
376.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	438b	2	**9.00**, 10.17
377.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	468b	4	11.68, 13.64, 8.76, ***11.45***
378.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	468b	1	***7.85***
379.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	?	468b	2	8.04, **9.65**
380.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	A	–	1	***9.18***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
381.	MONETA SACRA-AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	423b	2	***9.16***, 12.17
382.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	442b	1	***9.01***
383.	FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS NN	D1*	A	406	1	8.77

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
384.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	444b	1	***8.83***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS […] AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
385.	MONETA SACRA-AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	?	1	**11.93**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
386.	MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	428	1	***10.55***
387.	MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	?	428	1	**9.80**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
388.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	445	1	***11.94***
389.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	445	2	***9.00***, 8.45
390.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	480a	5	10.48, 8.67, 10.19, 11.28, ***8.95***
391.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	A	–[71]	1	***9.09***

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS N C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	Off.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
392.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	481a	1	***10.81***
393.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	481a	3	8.43, **9.63,** 9.96

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
394.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	488a	1	9.34

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
395.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	A2*	A	–[72]	1	***8.71***

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
396.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	–[73]	1	***10.38***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAESAR

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
397.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	–[74]	1	***10.79***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
398.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	484	2	9.95, ***8.61***
399.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	484	2	***9.41***, 10.28
400.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	?	484	1	**11.41**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
401.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	452	1	***10.41***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
402.	MONETA SACRA-AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	433b	1	**10.46**
403.	MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	B	–[75]	1	***8.97***
404.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	A	454b	2	**9.20**, 9.74
405.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	454b	2	***11.20***, 9.87
406.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	A2*	B	–[76]	1	***8.80***
407.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	B	488b	5	8.79, 9.94, 12.00, ***10.52***, 9.37
408.	M•SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	A	489	1	***12.17***

– *//I-II TR (*c.* 301), 1/32*l*. (4)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
409.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	I	497	1	***10.03***

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
410.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	II	–[77]	1	***10.24***
411.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	II	–[78]	1	***9.85***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
412.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	I	501	1	***9.60***

S F//TR (*c.* 301), 1/32*l*. (2)

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
413.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	–[79]	1	***10.26***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
414.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	–[80]	1	***10.26***

S F//I-IITR (*c.* 302–3), 1/32*l*. (368)[81]

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
415.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	515a	1	***9.05***

416.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	515a	3	9.68, 11.42, **11.26**
417.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	?	515a	1	**11.42**
418.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	II	544a	5	**11.16**, 9.52, 10.73, 8.73, 10.35

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
419.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	505/519a	13	9.53, 9.07, 10.02, 9.64, 9.42, ***11.03***, 10.75, 10.30, 10.19, 10.76, 10.41, 9.83, 10.16
420.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	505/519a	21	10.48, 9.89, 9.43, 10.08, 10.74, 10.72, 10.36, 9.56, 9.13, 7.23, 10.40, 10.15, 8.15, 8.78, 9.73, 10.23, 8.69, **10.20,** 10.26, 11.48, 10.20
421.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	II	505/519a	1	**7.42**
422.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D2*	II	521	1	***10.64***

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
423.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	524a	31	9.93, 9.66, 11.75, 10.86, 9.38, 9.44, 11.33, 9.46, 8.46, 10.80, 9.88, **11.14**, 10.60, 10.97, 11.58, 10.24, 8.80, 10.62, 9.40, 9.94, 8.65, 11.15, 11.98, 11.53, 9.20, 10.74, 10.62, 11.35, 9.69, 11.92, 8.67
424.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	524a	38	10.93, 10.10, 12.07, 8.66, 10.83, 10.21, 10.09, 9.21, 10.67, 8.90, 10.04, 8.66, 9.82, 12.42, 10.69, 10.24, 11.30, 8.17, 9.77, 8.53, 11.58, 9.19, 10.34, **9.79**, 10.77, 12.32, 9.58, 8.62, 10.57, 9.77, 11.54, 12.53, 11.16, 9.43, 8.56, 10.48, 10.46, 11.29
425.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	II	524a	6	10.53, **10.99**, 10.26, 11.49, 7.83, 10.81
426.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	I	526	2	10.86, ***10.70***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
427	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	504/515b	2	**8.19**, 9.48
428.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	504/515b	4	9.52, 9.99, **10.67**, 8.74
429.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	I	544b	1	**10.73**
430.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	II	544b	1	**9.49**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
431.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	519b	4	12.20, 9.63, **10.60**, 9.08
432.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	519b	9	9.72, **11.59**, 9.59, 9.79, 9.28, 10.93, 9.55, 8.06, 10.62
433.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	II	519b	1	**8.79**
434.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	I	547b	1	***10.87***
435.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	II	547b	2	10.07, ***9.46***
436.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	II	–[82]	1	**10.18**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
437.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	524b	6	10.31, 11.21, 8.56, **10.81**, 10.50, 10.64
438.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	524b	7	9.66, 9.63, 10.59, **10.45**, 8.58, 9.67, 10.41
439.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	II	524b	2	10.66, **9.97**
440.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1l.*	II	–[83]	1	***9.74***
441.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	II	525b	2	10.33, ***10.39***

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
442.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	I	550	1	***8.34***
443.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	II	550	1	***12.18***

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
444.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	II	–[84]	2	***9.30***, 9.33
445.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1	?	552a	1	**11.84**
446.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	II	553a	1	**10.86**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS N C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
447.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	528	1	**9.87**
448.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	I	554a	1	**9.64**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
449.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	508a/530a	34	11.17, 8.00, 9.82, 10.09, 10.15, 11.36, 9.46, 8.35, 8.87, 9.49, 9.57, 9.63, 9.72, 9.80, 7.58, 10.08, 10.12, 12.02, 12.39, 9.55, 10.01, 10.73, 11.81, 8.51, 8.44, 9.37, 11.32, 10.71, ***9.70,*** 9.14, 11.27, 9.43, 10.25, 9.12
450.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	508a/530a	29	**12.26**, 9.17, 9.22, 10.44, 9.34,10.53, 10.33, 10.58, 10.47, 9.42, 9.13, 9.66, 13.42, 10.29, 10.64, 11.89, 10.00, 12.09, 10.71, 12.53, 8.78, 10.03, 12.25, 11.15, 6.93, 8.70, 9.40, 9.68, 9.36
451.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	II	531	1	**9.44**
452.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	I	_[85]	1	***10.34***
453.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	II	_[86]	1	***8.95***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
454.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	535a	3	10.72, 10.99, ***9.39***
455.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	535a	1	**9.25**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
456.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	539a	4	8.71, 10.34, ***9.42,*** 11.36
457.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	539a	3	11.22, ***10.82***, 9.83
458.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	I	540	1	**8.85**

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
459.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	I	552b	2	10.32, **10.46**
460.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	II	552b	1	10.34

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS N C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
461	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	I	554b	1	***10.36***
462	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	II	554b var.[87]	1	***10.30***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
463.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	508b/530b	36	9.57, 8.65, 10.55, 11.79, 10.08, 8.75, 8.82, 10.38, 11.45, 8.73, 9.37, 10.98, 9.59, 9.73, 11.61, 7.13, 11.03, 9.66, 8.25, 9.53, 10.96, 8.65, 11.53, 10.56, 11.32, 8.46, 9.72, 9.37, 11.98, 9.65, **9.95**, 10.70, 8.62, 10.72, 10.54, 8.87
464.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	I	508b/530b	1	**8.66**
465.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	508b/530b	42	9.36, 10.32, 8.60, **9.61**, 10.19, 10.31, 9.01, 9.06, 8.58, 9.56, 9.45, 9.90, 10.28, 9.79, 8.63, 11.20, 9.97, 10.03, 10.10, 10.92, 9.70, 7.87, 10.02, 9.54, 8.66, 10.12, 10.20, 9.32, 9.32, 11.03, 11.24, 9.96, 9.75, 10.31, 9.25, 9.95, 12.14, 10.66, 9.62, 11.38, 10.57, 11.56
466.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	II	508b/530b	2	**8.00**, 9.87
467.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	I	532	3	9.47, ***10.36***, 10.07
468.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	II	532	2	7.10, **12.01**
469.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	I	533	2	9.73, ***10.47***
470.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	II	533	3	**10.74**, 11.00, 11.80
471.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	I	558b	1	***9.94***
472.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	II[88]	558b	2	9.76, ***10.75***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
473.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	535b	6	8.72, 10.25, 9.80, 10.09, 10.26, **8.66**
474.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	II	535b	4	9.01, 9.95, **9.70**, 7.88

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
475.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	I	539b	2	10.22, **10.79**
476.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	II	539b	4	9.09, 11.45, **9.82**, 9.15

S F//PTR (*c.* 303–May 305), 1/*32l.* (198)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
477.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	576a	12	9.16, 8.39, **9.69**, 11.14, 9.16, 10.18, 11.96, 10.21, 9.72, 10.90, 8.56, 10.66
478.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	577a	1	10.48

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
479.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	582a	64	8.96, 9.54, 8.67, 9.86, 11.16, 10.05, 8.75, 9.42, 10.86, 8.18, 10.99, 10.18, 9.95, 10.52, 10.40, 9.49, 9.84, 8.73, 9.89, 10.09, 10.24, 10.52, 8.94, 11.80, 10.94, 10.90, 10.58, 10.88, 8.97, 10.02, 8.56, 9.48, 10.58, **9.98**, 9.85, 8.22, 9.49, 10.83, 12.29, 9.32, 10.22, 11.50, 11.04, 8.91, 10.63, 10.31, 10.09, 10.93, 9.88, 7.77, 12.94, 9.25, 9.54, 9.82, 10.68, 10.36, 9.58, 9.89, 10.06, 10.24, 10.94, 10.14, 9.39, 10.88
480.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	583a	1	**9.13**
481.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	581	2	10.11, ***9.13***
482.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H4l.*	587a	1	**10.00**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
483.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	573	2	***8.29***, 10.28

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
484.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	576b	11	10.80, 10.28, 9.72, 9.21, 9.25, 10.32, 10.30, 10.41, **8.55**, 8.72, 8.54
485.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	576b	1	7.82
486.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	577b	1	**10.60**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
487.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	582b	23	11.07, 10.40, 9.97, 9.25. 8.93, 9.80, 10.39, 11.72, 10.51, 9.98, 11.69, 9.66, 6.77, 10.18, 11.24, **8.55**, 10.22, 11.33, 10.66, 10.69, 9.59, 9.72, 9.08

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
488.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	594a	8	10.23, 11.12, 11.63, **10.03**, 9.83, 13.62, 9.39, 9.39
489.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	595a	3	9.83, 10.64, **10.44**
490.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	–[89]	2	***9.03***, 10.64

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
491.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	602a	19	11.39, 8.62, 9.23, 10.55, 9.07, 10.95, 11.04, 8.92, 9.43, 10.89, 10.88, 11.04, 9.12, **10.10**, 8.05, 9.49, 10.25, 9.03, 10.71
492.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	602a	1	**8.74**
493.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	603	3	**11.12**, 9.56, 10.20
494.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	C2*	601[90]	1	***7.78***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
495.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	594b	30	10.14, 8.33, 9.81, 8.21, 10.04, **11.97**, 10.62, 8.95, 9.07, 8.49, 8.84, 10.99, 10.67, 11.77, 11.22, 10.72, 9.94, 9.71, 11.02, 10.32, 10.25, 8.82, 9.60, 8.79, 10.28, 10.49, 10.92, 10.01, 9.34, 10.38
496.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	593b	1	***9.08***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
497.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	602b	9	11.32, 9.64, 9.71, **8.22**, 11.52, 9.89, 10.32, 8.59, 10.99
498.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	–[91]	1	***12.05***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS […]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
499.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	594b / 589b	1	***9.39***[92]

S F//[ ]TR (*c.* 302–May 305), 1/32*l.* (9)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
500.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	505/519a or 576a	2	9.90, **10.34**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
501.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	524a or 582a	2	12.66,[93] **9.03**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
502.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	504, 515b or 573	1	**9.69**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
503.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	524b or 582b	2	**10.35**, 9.80

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
504.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	539a or 602a	2	9.02, **8.92**

S F//PTR (*c.* May 305–early 307), 1/32*l.* (18)

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
505.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	643a	1	**9.99**
506.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI (loins draped)	B1*	652a	1	***8.84***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
507.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI (loins draped)	B1*	652b	4	9.47, **10.11**, 10.30, 10.76
508.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI (loins draped)	D1*	653b	1	9.15

Obv.: FL VAL SEVERVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
509.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI (loins draped)	B1*	651	4	11.74, 11.39, **10.05**, 10.60

Obv.: FL VAL SEVERVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
510.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI (loins draped)	B1*	650A	1	**9.96**

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
511.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI (loins draped)	B1*	667b	2	**10.22**, 9.02
512.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI (loins draped)	D1*	668b	2	11.04, **9.75**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
513.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI (loins draped)	D2*	–[94]	1	***9.20***

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO BAEATISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
514.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	673b	1	**12.75**

S A//PTR (*c.* early 307), 1/32*l.* (6)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
515.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI (loins draped)	B1*	689	1	9.73

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
516.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI (loins draped)	B1*	692	1	**6.71**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
517.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI (loins draped)	D2*	694	3	7.46, **9.28**, 8.73

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
518.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	697	1	**10.21**

S C//PTR (c. summer/autumn 307), 1/48*l*. (1)

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
519.	GENIO-POP ROM	D1*	703b	1	***5.75***

S A//PTR (*c.* end 307–end 308), 1/48*l*. (1)

Obv.: IMP C VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
520.	GENIO-POP ROM	B1*	768	1	5.52

Lyon (468)

– –//– (*c.* 294–5), 1/32*l*. (38)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
521.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	14a	An1/6	2	**11.59**, 8.42
522.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	14a	An1/6	6	10.76, 9.16, 9.96, 9.99, 10.70, **9.66**
523.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	14a	An1/6	4	8.95, 9.50, ***8.64***, 8.55

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
524.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	14b	An3/7	10	9.82, 10.81, 8.08, 8.06, ***9.94***, 9.73, 10.15, 10.13, 8.76, 10.06
525.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	14b	An3/7	2	11.47, **10.04**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
526.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	17a	An4/8	3	10.63, ***11.11***, 9.44

527.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	17a	An4/8	3	**9.83**, 9.08, 7.54

Obv.: G VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
528.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	17b	An5/9	5	10.29, 8.26, 9.45, 9.64, **9.49**
529.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	17b	An5/9	1	**10.28**
530.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	17b	An5/9	2	9.14, ***9.04***

– –//PLA-B (*c.* 295), 1/32*l.* (5)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
531.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	11a	2	1	**9.71**
532.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	11a	2	1	**11.01**
533.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	B	11a (–)[95]	5	1	***9.17***

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
534.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	11b	3	1	**9.25**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
535.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	13a	6	1	***10.91***

– –//LA-B (*c.* 295), 1/32*l.* (64)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
536.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	A	2a	9	6	12.19, **10.00**, 10.45, 11.72, 9.80, 10.50
537.	GENIO POP[VLI] ROMANI	A1*	B	2a	22	1	***9.89***
538.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	?	2a	9/22	1	**10.21**
539.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	Cf 2a	Cf 22	1	***8.88***[96]
540.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	3a	10	1	**9.53**
541.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	3a	10	1	10.99

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
542.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	?	–[97]	11/24	1	***8.79***

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
543.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	2b	13	2	10.26, **8.57**
544.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	A	2b	13	7	12.32, 9.10, **10.02**, 9.98, 10.20, 9.23, 10.96
545.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	2b	13	1	**10.69**
546.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	?	2b	13/25	1	**10.32**
547.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	A	3b	14	1	***10.44***

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
548.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	4a	26	3	**9.30**, 9.90, 10.95[98]
549.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	4a	26	1	**10.16**
550.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	B	4a	26	2	**8.38**, 10.06
551	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	4a	15/26	2	**9.52**, 10.71
552	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	?	4a	15/26	1	**10.44**
553	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1I.*	B	5a	27	1	***10.56***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
554.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	6	16	1	***9.93***
555.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	6	28	4	11.13, 9.63, **10.78**, 10.03
556.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	6	28	3	9.40, 12.51, **11.61**
557.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	B	6	28	6	11.22, **7.40**, 10.89, 9.96, 9.65, 12.54
558.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	6	16/28	1	**9.39**
559.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	?	6	16/28	1	**10.05**
560.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	**?**	Cf 25a	Cf 28	1	**9.38**[99]

Obv.: G VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
561.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	4b	19	1	**10.60**
562.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	4b	30	6	8.36, 9.38, 11.41, **9.87**, 10.55, 8.97
563.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	4b	30	1	**9.34**
564.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	B	4b	30	3	**9.77**, 11.70, 12.06

Obv.: G VAL MAXIMIANVS CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
565.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	A	10	21	2	**10.10**, 18.25[100]

A-B –//PL (*c.* 296), 1/32*l.* (59)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
566.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	42a	42	1	7.83

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
567.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	44a	43	2	7.96, ***10.81***,
568.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	44a	43	1	**8.45**
569.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1	A	45a	44	1	***10.23***

Obv.: [...] DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
570.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	Cf 44a	Cf 60	1	**10.08**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
571.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	42b	48	1	**12.19**
572.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	42b	48	1	**10.82**
573.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	42b	62	3	***9.15***, 8.45, 9.63
574.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	42b	48/62	1	**10.14**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
575.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	44b	50	1	***10.12***
576.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	44b	50	1	**10.21**
577.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	44b	64	1	10.36
578.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	45b var.[101]	65	1	***10.32***
579.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	44b	50/64	1	**10.26**[102]

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
580.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	46b var.[103]	52	1	**12.45**
581.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	46b	66	1	**8.09**
582.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	46b	66	1	**7.58**
583.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	47b	53	1	**10.58**
584.	GENIO PO[PVLI] ROMANI	B1*	A	47b	53	1	**9.78**
585.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	47b	67	2	9.43, **10.81**
586.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	47b	67	1	**9.96**
587.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	?	Cf 47b	53/67	1	**8.48**[104]

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
588.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	53a	54	6	8.28, 10.52, 11.17, 9.39, 8.70, ***12.22***
589.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	53a	68	9	11.14, 10.12, 9.65, 11.04, 11.06, 9.59, 9.83, **10.62**, 10.24
590.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	53a	68	1	**10.24**
591.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	53a	54/68	2	9.49, **9.15**[105]
592.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l.*	B	–	69	1	***9.03***
593.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	54a	71	3	8.34, ***11.33***, 11.21
594.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	B	55	70	1	***9.38***
595.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	B	55	70	1	**9.33**
596.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H1*	A	58 var.[106]	41 var.	1	***5.57***
597.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l.*	A	59	35	1	***9.01***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
598.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	53b	57	3	7.97, 9.67, **11.02**
599.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	53b	57	1	**9.91**[107]
600.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	54b	59	1	**9.84**
601.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	54b	75	1	***10.47***
602.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	[108]	A	–	36	1	***7.37***

A-B –//LP (*c.* 297), 1/32*l.* (57)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
603.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	27a	83	1	***11.38***
604.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	B	27a var.[109]	100	1	***10.26***

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
605.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	29a	84	1	**9.55**

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
606.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	31a	86	1	***10.75***
607.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	?	31a	86/101	1	**9.24**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
608.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	27b	90	1	**8.98**
609.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	27b	103	1	**9.25**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
610.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	29b	92	1	**10.62**
611.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	29b	92	2	8.44, **10.08**
612.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	29b	105	1	**8.31**
613.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	29b	105	1	***10.64***
614.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	B	29b	105	1	**8.93**
615.	GENIO [POPVLI] ROMANI	A1*	B	29b	105	1	**9.40**
616.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1	?	29b	92/105	1	**12.98**[110]
617.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	30b	106	1	**8.22**
618.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	A	–	–	1	***9.46***[111]

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
619.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	31b var.[112]	94 var.	2	***10.95***, 10.83
620.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	31b var.	94var.	2	**10.10**, 11.96
621.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	A	32b	94	3	8.81, ***10.44***, 10.78
622.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	32b	108	2	**9.68**, 9.59
623.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	32b	108	1	**8.14**
624.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	B	32b	108	1	8.63
625.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	?	32b	94/108	1	**8.51**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
626.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	38a	95	3	8.70, **10.54**, 9.32
627.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	A	38a	95	1	**9.85**
628.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	38a	109	5	**10.63**, 10.21, 10.08, 8.44, 9.85

629.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	38a	109	2	12.32, **10.98**
630.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	B	38a	109	3	10.46, **6.41**, 9.01
631.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	?	38a	95/109	1	**10.09**
632.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	39a	96	2	6.14, **7.76**
633.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	39a	96	1	10.13
634.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	39a	110	1	**9.42**
635.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	39a	110	2	**8.54**, 9.70
636.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	G1l.*	B	41 var.	80	1	**9.70**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
637.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	38b	97	2	8.25, **8.81**
638.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	38b	97	2	**9.21**, 9.51
639.	GENIO POP[VLI ROMANI]	A1*	A	38b	97	1	**8.34**
640.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	38b	111	1	***8.98***

A-B –//PL or A-B –//LP (*c*. 296–7), 1/32*l*. (3)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
641.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	27a/42a	42/83	1	9.03

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
642.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	29a/44a	43/84	1	**10.48**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
643.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	38a/53a	54/95	1	**8.77**

(Altar) A-B//LP (*c*. 299), 1/32*l*. (2)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
644.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	L3l.*[113]	B	63	114	1	***10.90***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
645.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	B	66 var.[114]	117* var.[115]	1	***10.93***

(Altar) A-B//PL (*c*. 300), 1/32*l*. (2)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
646.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	L3l.*[116]	A	–	122	1	***8.64***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
647	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	–[117]	127	1	***9.73***

(Altar) A-B//PLG (*c.* 300–mid 304), 1/32*l*.[118] (184)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
648.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	G1l.*	A	Cf 86a[119]	132	1	***9.84***

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
649.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	92a	232	1	**8.76**
650.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	92a	248	1	**10.31**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
651.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	98a	249	2	10.44, **8.64**
652.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	98a	335	1	**10.84**

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
653.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	108a	316	7	**9.98**; 11.01, 9.48, 8.06, 6.33, 8.57, 9.27
654.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	B1*	A	108a	316	1	**13.30**
655.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	108a	337	8	**8.69**,[120] 8.39, 10.45, 13.17, 10.27, 10.21, 9.46, 9.62
656.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	A	113a	317	3	9.91, 9.25, **7.23**
657.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	B	113a	338	1	***10.91***
658.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1l.*	B	113a	338	1	**8.45**
659.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F1l.*	A	115a	287	1	**6.74**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
660.	GENIO POP-[V]LI ROMANI	A1*	A	–[121]	–	1	***10.94***
661.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	–[122]	251	1	***9.11***
662.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	G1*	A	81	147	1	***10.79***
663.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	L3l.*[123]	A	85	148	3	8.16, **8.30**, 9.98
664.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	L3l.*	A	85	148	1	**10.20**
665.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	L3l.*	B	85	196	1	***8.74***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
666.	GENIO PO[P]VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	92b	237	1	**9.90**[124]
667.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1	B	92b	253	1	**8.52**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
668.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	98b	238/319	2	11.25, **9.04**

669.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	98b	255	1	***8.59***
670.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	98b	340	1	**9.13**
671.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	A	100b	320	1	***10.44***
672.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	K4l.*	A	102 var.[125]	202 var.	1	***11.47***

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
673.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*[126]	A	115b	154	1	**8.29**
674.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	F2l.*[127]	B	115b	205	1	***10.70***
675.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*[128]	A	115b	294	1	**9.11**
676.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	108b	322[129]	1	**10.22**
677.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	108b	322	7	11.66, 13.00, **10.36**, 8.04, 9.61, 10.05, 9.72
678.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	108b	342	12	9.01, 7.02, 9.24, 11.31, 9.22, 10.32, 7.88, 8.63, **10.85**, 10.57, 10.42, 11.59
679.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	A	113b	323	1	***9.24***
680.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	[.]	108b	322/342	1	9.29
681.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	A	109b	321	1	***8.44***
682.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	L3l.*	A	120	155	1	***8.81***
683.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	G1l.*	A	121b	293	1	***10.51***[130]

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS•AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
684.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	108b	270	1	***9.78***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
685.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	129a	241	5	***10.82***, 10.22, 9.58, 7.82, 9.76
686.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	A	130a	240	3	9.74, 10.59, ***8.68***
687.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	G1*	B	138a[131]	213	1	***9.40***
688.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	H4l.[132]	A	156	159	1	***11.13***
689.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	H3l.*[133]	B	153	208	1	***10.03***
690.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	K4l.*	A	146a	167	1	11.10

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CS

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
691.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	161a	325	1	***8.86***
692.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	161a	344	2	***9.53***, 9.37

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS•NOB•CS•

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
693.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	161a	285 var.[134]	1	***9.21***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**
694.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	164a	326	14	8.15, 10.27, 10.26, 12.54, 9.15, 9.32, 10.24, 10.00, 12.57, 9.21, 10.38, 10.55, 9.23, **7.13**
695.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	164a	Cf. 346[135]	1	**9.62**

696.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	164a	346	10	8.60, 8.69, 11.50, 10.13, **9.72**, 8.47, 9.16, 9.22, 9.32, 8.90
697.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	164a	346	1	**9.48**
698.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	B1*	B	164a	346	1	**11.05**
699.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	A	166a	327	1	**9.88**
700.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	B	166a	347	2	***8.74***, 10.08
701.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	B1l.*	B	166a	347	1	**9.53**
702.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*[136]	A	167a	299	11	8.28, **9.49**, 8.89, 9.18, 10.37, 14.12, 10.72, 9.94, 8.19, 8.04, 11.25
703.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*[137]	B	167a	311	2	10.65, **8.28**
704.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	G1l.*	A	170a	298	1	9.49

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS•NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
705.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	164a	272	1	***8.73***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS•NOB•C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
706.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	K4l.*	B	169a	274	1	***10.21***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS […]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
707.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	F2l.*[138]	A	?	?	1	**9.12**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
708.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	129b	244	2	**9.99**, 8.59
709.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	129b	262	2	***8.36***, 10.34
710.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	129b	262	2	8.74, **8.64**
711.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*[139]	A	144b	174	1	**7.72**
712.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F4*	B	–	226	1	***7.57***
713.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G2*	A	–	177	1	***11.04***
714.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	K4*	A	146b var.	179 var.[140]	1	***7.78***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CS

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
715.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	161b	349	1	**11.00**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
716.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	A	164b	332	11	10.71, 10.51, 7.66, 10.07, 10.83, 9.74, 10.04, 10.61, **10.77**, 8.35, 12.36
717.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	B1*	A	164b	332	3	10.42, 10.71, **10.02**
718.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	164b	332	1	**10.43**
719.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	G1l.*	A	170b	302	1	***9.02***
720.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	164b	350	8	7.00, 9.89, 8.18, 8.02, ***10.61***, 8.69, 9.25, 9.17
721.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	B1l.*	A	166b	333	1	**9.53**

722.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1l.*	A	166b	333	2	**8.33**, 9.27
723.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	B	166b	351	3	7.33, 8.82, **8.64**
724.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*	A	167b	303	3	10.23, **9.95**, 8.92
725.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*	B	167b	313	2	7.64, ***9.31***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS•NOB[•]C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
726.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	A	164b	278	1	***10.66***

(Altar) A-B // […] (*c*. 299–304), 1/32*l*. (3)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
727.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	B	?	?	1	**8.90**
728.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	B	?	?	1	**8.94**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
729.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l.*	B	?	?	1	**6.68**[141]

(Altar) *//PLG (*c*. 304–July 306), 1/32*l*. (49)

First Tetrarchy (32)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
730.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	177a	356	7	**9.42**, 9.17, 8.89, 11.79, 10.68, 9.10, 9.96

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
731.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	175b	357	5	**10.15**, 11.23, 8.73, 11.32, 10.26
732.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	177b	358	3	***9.59***, 8.29, 11.30

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
733.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	178a	360	5	10.59, 9.67, 10.75, **10.76**, 8.43
734.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	180a	361	3	8.92, **10.57**, 9.96

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
735.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	178b	362	5	8.82, **9.77**, 11.03, 11.92, 10.44
736.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	180b	363	4	**10.09**, 9.36, 10.70, 11.46

Second Tetrarchy (17)[142]

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
737.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	186a	368	3	8.97, 9.44, **9.28**
738.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	187a	369	5	11.79, 10.20, 9.39, 8.28, **9.97**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG[143]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
739.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	186b	374	1	**8.97**
740.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l.*	187b	375	1	**11.45**

Obv.: FL VAL SEVERVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
741.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	193	376	2	**10.21**, 11.53

Obv.: SEVERVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
742.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	199a	377	2	10.57, **10.60**

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
743.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	199b	381	3	9.28, 10.53, **9.30**

[T F//PLG (May 305–July 306), 1/32*l*.]

(Altar) N//PLG (spring 307), 1/40*l*. (2)

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS N C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt
744.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D2*	–[144]	401	1	**7.37**
745.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	D2*	–	401	1	**8.43**

Ticinum (121)

– –//T (*c.* 294–5) (3)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
746.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	23a	1	**11.72**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
747.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	24b	2	7.75, ***8.55***

– –//P-ST (*c.* 295–6) (4)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
748.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	29b	1	**10.18**
749.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	29b	2	**10.08**, 8.73

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
750.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	30a	1	**8.67**

* –//P-ST (*c.* 296–7) (27)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
751.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	31a	4	9.37, 8.89, **9.40**, 10.24
752.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	31a	3	**9.56**, 10.59, 11.71

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
753.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	31b	4	8.90, **8.72**, 10.14, 9.63
754.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	31b	7	10.38, 10.02, 11.39, **9.28**, 10.85, 10.50, 8.93

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
755.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	32a	2	**8.56**, 9.85
756.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	32a	4	10.38, **10.56**, 8.11, 11.31

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
757.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	32b	1	**11.35**
758.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	32b	2	9.58, **11.37**

* –//P-ST• (*c.* 298–9) (21)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
759.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	33a	2	8.48, **10.33**
760.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	33a	2	**10.93**, 9.39

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
761.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	33b	5	10.77, 8.44, 9.68, **9.46**, 9.76
762.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	33b	3	**10.74**, 9.80, 9.61

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
763.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	35a	1	**10.45**
764.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	35a	3	14.19, **8.70**, 9.95

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
765.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	35b	2	**8.93**, 9.52
766.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	35b	3	10.72, **9.49**, 9.71

– –//P-TT• (*c.* 300–3) (63)[145]

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
767.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	43a	1	9.17
768.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	43a	1	**10.06**
769.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	45a	5	**11.22**, 8.68, 10.46, 11.28, 9.02
770.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	45a	2	**7.77**, 8.44
771.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	[T]	45a	2	10.82, 12.39[146]

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
772.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	43b	1	**10.61**
773.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	43b	1	**10.62**[147]
774.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	T	43b	3	***10.52***, 9.15, 8.62
775.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	?	43b	1	**10.33**
776.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	45b	10	8.88, 9.33, 11.11, 9.30, 9.12, 8.92, **9.07**, 11.72, 10.88, 7.74
777.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	45b	7	10.93, 8.11, **11.20**, 8.62, 9.13, 8.60, 10.95
778.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	?	45b	3	**9.44**, 7.77, 9.99

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
779	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	44a	1	9.30
780.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	46a	2	**9.71**, 9.98
781.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	46a	5	8.70, **8.94**, 9.01, 11.10, 8.95
782.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	T	46a	3	7.96, **9.96**, 9.87
783.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	?	46a	1	**11.69**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
784.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	44b	2	10.30, **9.01**
785.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	T	44b	3	**11.03**, 10.21, 8.48
786.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	46b	6	9.54, 8.81, 8.25, 10.71, 8.79, **9.67**
787.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	46b	2	**8.38**, 10.20
788.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	T	46b	1	**10.52**

– *//P-TT (*c.* 304–May 305) (2)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
789.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	T	47a	1	**11.38**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
790.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	S	48b	1	**10.62**

– • //P-TT (*c.* May 305–July 306) (1)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
791.	FIDES MILITVM	A1*	?	55b	1	**10.27**

Aquileia (8)

– –//AQP-Γ (*c.* 296–8) (6)

Phase 1: small heads (4)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
792.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	23a	1	**9.50**
793.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	S	23a	1	**10.42**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
794.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	22b	1	**10.06**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
795.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	23b	1	***9.42***

Phase 2: larger heads (2)

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
796.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	26a	1	**9.44**
797.	GENIO POPVL-I ROMANI	A1*	Γ	26a	1	**12.30**

(Altar) –//AΩP-Γ (*c.* 299) (1)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
798.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	27b	1	**10.02**

– –//AΩP-Γ (*c.* 300) (1)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
799.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	P	29b	1	**10.58**

Rome (97)

R –//A-θ (*c.* 296–7) (28)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
800.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	64a	2	**9.23**, 10.39
801.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	64a	1	**9.44**
802.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	Δ	64a	2	10.11, **9.23**
803.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Δ	64a	1	**10.25**
804.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	64a	1	**11.51**
805.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	?	64a	3	10.20, **8.07**, 9.97

Obv.: IMP C M A MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
806.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	63	1	***8.52***
807.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	63	1	8.55
808.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	ζ	63	2	9.52, ***9.27***
809.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	63	1	**10.65**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
810.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	64b	1	***11.11***
811.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Γ	64b	1	***9.71***

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
812.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	Γ	66a	2	**8.74**, 7.79
813.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Γ	66a	1	**8.22**
814.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	?	66a	1	**10.33**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
815.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Γ	67a	2	**9.84**, 10.48
816.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Є	67a	1	**8.17**

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
817.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Z	66b	1	**10.81**
818.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	Z	66b	1	**8.63**
819.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	?	66b	1	**7.98**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
820.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Δ	67b	1	**8.68**

R S//A-θ (*c.* 297–8) (12)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
821.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	71a	1	9.33
822.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	H	71a	1	**9.39**
823.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	71a	1	**10.88**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
824.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Δ	71b corr.	1	**11.15**
825.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	H	71b corr.	1	**7.60**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
826.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	H	73a	1	**9.57**
827.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Θ	73a	2	8.02, **10.17**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
828.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Δ	73b	1	**8.08**
829.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	H	73b	2	10.02, **11.16**
830.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Θ	73b	1	**8.85**

R F//A-θ (*c.* 298–9) (2)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
831.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	[H]	90b	1	**11.58**

Obv.: [MAX]IMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
832.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	H	93b	1	***9.08***

– –//P-Q* (*c.* 299) (19)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
833.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	94a	4	11.27, 9.97, **8.21**, 8.65
834.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Q	94a	1	***9.95***

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
835.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S	94b	5	8.01, 10.20, 8.99, 11.11, **9.78**[148]
836.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	94b	1	**9.39**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
837.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	P	95a	1	***10.49***
838.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	T	95a	3	9.98, **10.22**, 10.28

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
839.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Q	95b	4	**9.73**, 9.68, 10.63, 10.55

– –//P-Q (thunderbolt / club) (*c.* 299–301) (13)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
840.	SACRA MONET VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	P (thunderbolt)	98a	1	***11.38***
841.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	P (thunderbolt)	100a	1	**7.86**
842.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	P (?)	100a	1	**10.45**

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
843.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S (club)	96b	1	**9.03**
844.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	S (club)	100b	2	9.74, **9.15**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
845	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	T (club)	97a	1	**9.20**
846.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	T (club)	102a	2	8.10, **10.89**
847.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	T (?)	102a	1	**10.01**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
848.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	Q (thunderbolt)	102b	3	**10.49**, 10.27, 8.87

– *//RP-Q (*c.* 302–3) (10)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
849.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	P	103a	2	**8.27**, 8.39

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
850.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	S	103b	2	7.94, **11.55**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
851.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	T	104a	2	**10.74**, 10.77
852.	SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	T	106a	1	**8.53**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
853.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	Q	104b	3	**8.92**, 10.19, 8.07

– –//R∪P-Q (c. 303–May 305) (13)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
854.	SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	P	111a	9	8.94, 9.05, 10.78, **8.87**, 9.35, 9.98, 11.23, 8.50, 8.82

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
855.	SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	S	111b	2	**11.28**, 10.89

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
856.	SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	Q	112b	1	**9.52**
857.	SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	[.]	112b	1	**8.82**

Carthage (24)

A-Δ –//PKP-Q (c. 297) (5)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
858.	FELIX ADVENT AVGG NN	A1*	A//P	21a	1	**10.27**
859.	FELIX ADV-ENT AVGG NN	A1*	A//P	21a	2	**10.00**, 9.17

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
860.	FELIX ADV-ENT AVGG NN	A1*	B//S	21b	1	**11.21**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
861.	FELIX ADV-ENT AVGG NN	A1*	Γ//T	22a	1	**8.80**

(I or H) –//PKA-Δ (*c.* 298) (1)

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
862.	FELIX A-DV-ENT AVGG NN	A1*	H//Γ	26a	1	**12.76**

– –//A-Δ (*c.* 298–303) (18)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
863.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS AVCTA KART	A1*	A	27a	1	***10.00***
864.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	A1*	A	29a / 31a	2	10.06, **9.85**

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
865.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	A1*	B	29b / 31b	3	8.73, **8.88**, 10.22

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
866.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS AVCTA KART	A1*	Γ	28a	1	**10.46**
867.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	A1*	Γ	30a / 32a	4	9.46, 9.51, **10.97**, 8.87

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
868.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS AVCTA KART	A1*	Δ	28b	3	9.23, **8.25**, 10.24
869.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	A1*	Δ	30b / 32b	4	7.79, **8.81**, 10.91, 10.39

Siscia (9)

S A-Γ//– (*c.* 294) (1)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
870.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	Γ	79a	1	**10.52**

– A-Γ//*SIS (*c.* 295) (5)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
871.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	A	85a	1	**11.12**

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
872.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	90a	1	**9.22**
873.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	B	90a	1	**11.38**

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
874.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	B	90b	1	**10.76**
875.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	Γ	90b	1	**9.21**

– A-Γ//*SIS, larger heads (c. 296) (1)

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
876.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	Γ	98b	1	9.63

* A-Γ//SIS (*c.* 301) (1)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
877.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	B	134b	1	**10.23**

– A-Γ//∪SIS (c. 301) (1)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
878.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	B	138a	1	***10.09***

Thessalonica (1)

– –//TSA-B (*c.* 298–9) (1)

Obv.: IMP C• MA• MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***Off.***	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**
879.	GENIO POPV-L-I ROMANI	A1*	B	19b	1	**10.27**

Heraclea (3)

– –//HTA-ζ (*c.* 296–8) (3)

Obv.: IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
880.	GENIO POPV-L-I ROMANI	A1*	Δ	17a/19a	1	***10.88***

Obv.: IMP C MA MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
881.	GENIO POPV-L-I ROMANI	A1*	A	17b/19b	1	**9.85**

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
882.	GENIO POPV-L-I ROMANI	A1*	A	18b/20b	1	***10.45***

Cyzicus (3)

– –//KA-ζ (*c.* 295–9) (3)

Obv.: IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
883.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Γ	10a/12a	2	**9.51**, 9.16

Obv.: IMP C M A MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
884.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Є	10b/12b	1	**9.11**

Antioch (4)

– ∪ /A-Z//ANT (c. 297) (1)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
885.	GENIO POPV-L-I ROMANI	A1*	B	48a	1	**11.26**

K A-I/V//ANT (*c.* 300–1) (1)

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
886.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	ζ	55b	1	**11.11**

– A-I//ANT* (*c.* 302–3) (2)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
887.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	56a	1	**8.82**

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
888.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	A	57a	1	**11.54**

Alexandria (1)

XX A-Є/I//ALE (c. 301) (1)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*Off.*	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
889.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	Є	32a	1	**9.14**

Uncertain mint (2)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
890.	SACRA MONET AVGG - ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	– –//[.]	?	1	***9.43***[149]

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
891.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	– –//–	–	1	***10.14***[150]

Irregular (22)

Struck copies (19)

Prototypes from mint of London (6)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLITIANVS P I AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
892.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	C1*	– –//–	–	1	***7.01***

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
893.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	– –//–	–	1	***8.60***[151]

Obv.: IMP [DIO]CLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
894.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	Cf 23a	Cf 3.01.002	1	***8.77***[152]

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
895.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	Cf 26a	Cf 3.01.004	1	***9.41***[153]

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C[ES]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
896.	GENIO POP-[VLI ROMANI]	B1*	–	–	1	***7.86***[154]

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS PF AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt
897.	GENIO P[OP R]OMA	B1*	–	–	1	***10.15***[155]

Prototypes from mint of Trier (6)

Obv.: [I]MP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
898.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	S F//–	–	1	***8.87***

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
899.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	– –//TR	Cf 137b	1	***10.28***[156]
900.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	– –//TR	–	1	***8.46***[157]

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
901.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	S F//•ITR	–	1	***9.18***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
902.	GENIO O POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	S F//IITR	Cf 508a/530a	1	***6.69***

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS N C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
903.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	[..//IITR]	Cf 508a/530a	1	***9.02***

Uncertain prototypes (7)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
904.	GENIO POBV-LI ROMANI	B1*	– –//[.]	–	1	***10.29***[158]

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
905.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	S –//[.]	–	1	***8.54***

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
906.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	L A–//[..]	–	1	7.86

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
907.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	?	?	1	***11.22***[159]

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOH C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
908.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	– –//–	–	1	***9.00***[160]

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS N DC

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
909.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	– –//–	–	1	***12.84***

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
910.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	– –//–	–	1	***9.07***

Possible cast copies (3)

Prototypes from mint of London (1)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
911.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	B1*	– –//–	–	1	***8.68***[161]

Prototypes from mint of Trier (2)

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
912.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	S F//ITR	Cf 508a/530a	1	***8.91***[162]

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	M.-m.	*RIC*	Qty	Wt
913.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	A Γ//TR	Cf 213a	1	***7.37***

Notes

1 Thanks to Andrew Brown, Vincent Drost, Hubert Cloke and Richard Abdy for their help and advice. Mistakes remain my own; some identifications are tentative and may be revised after further cleaning.
2 In the discussion of the excavation of the hoard in Chapter 5, this hoard is referred to as hoard B and the main hoard as hoard A
3 Poor style – irregular?
4 Same dies.
5 Mis-struck on reverse.
6 New *LMCC* number.
7 Unlisted in *RIC* for the unmarked series – formerly attributed to Lyon.
8 Examined by Cloke on 10 November 2019 who confirms belongs in *LMCC* Part 1.
9 *LMCC* type 1.03.004 has a trabea but on some coins this is difficult to distinguish from a cuirassed bust. It is possible that this coin should be considered to have the latter but the details are indistinct. The same applies to Rauceby Cat. no. 18 below.
10 New *LMCC* number. *RIC* 12 lacks the C in the obverse legend.
11 Same obverse die as illustrated specimen.
12 Variation on bust style with wreath on cuirass.
13 'Coarse' style (as per *LMCC*).
14 London mint (*LMCC* bust B2 (z) l) (Cloke, pers. comm.); apparently unmarked, but exergue unclear.
15 The first two coins listed here have no visible *pteryges*, cf. *LMCC* bust B2.4
16 Cf. type. Possibly irregular; die-axis 11, exergue off flan.
17 Poor style, die-axis 1, possibly irregular.
18 Odd style, possibly irregular.
19 *LMCC* does not distinguish between IIa and IIb, arguing that the stylistic differences between the two categories are extremes of a broad range. The more distinctive 'large heads' have been separated out here, but this may need revision.
20 These last two examples have larger heads closer in style to group III. They may be irregular.
21 Adhering soil or possibly mineralised textile?
22 Closer to style of II than III.
23 Slightly smaller head, closer to class IIb.
24 Mint-mark in exergue unclear if present. Cloke notes (pers. comm.) 'This coin is similar in design to a helmeted bust left coin of Maximian in a private collection purchased from the finder of the Rauceby hoard. The obverse legend on that coin is MAXIMIANVS AVG and has been assigned the *LMCC* number 3.01.020.5.'
25 Bust unlisted in *RIC*.
26 Obverse legend not listed in *RIC* or *LMCC*. New *LMCC* number (their B3 bust code).
27 The last two coins have smaller heads and taller busts than group III, appearing closer in style to group II. They have large flans and are perhaps intermediate between II and III.
28 Smaller head?
29 Details unclear, yet to be cleaned. *LMCC* B2 (z) l.
30 Head is small for group III.
31 Soil or possibly mineralised textile adhering to surface, not cleaned.
32 Same dies.
33 New *LMCC* number (their B3 bust).
34 Cf. J7 bust but with right hand raised in gesture with two fingers extended (see Drost this volume, p. 98). Compare with Wold Newton Cat. no. 58 (*LMCC* 4.03.022.5). New *LMCC* no. assigned by Cloke, who notes 'this coin published in *LMCC* Supplement No. 1. The Constantine and Maximinus Caesar coins may be consular issues – both Caesars held their first consulships in AD 307 – dating these two types to early 307 just before the first reduction in the size and weight of *nummi* struck at London and the addition of a mint mark (PLN)'.
35 *Pteryges* are not always visible.
36 Variation in reverse design on this coin; Quies appears to hold olive-branch upwards.
37 The first two coins listed here have variation in reverse design as above.
38 Smaller dies, closer to second reduction, cf. *LMCC* 5.04.001.
39 Lower weight but slightly larger dies than second reduction so appears to fit with this series.
40 Listed only for first reduction by *LMCC* but this coin has smaller dies. See comments Cloke and Toone 2015, 146, discussing the date of the second reduction. Cloke notes (pers. comm.): 'New *LMCC* number. *LMCC* accounts only for an unmarked second reduction type for Maximinus among *nummi* listed in Part 5.02. This Rauceby coin is the first recorded example of a marked Maximinus *nummus* of the second reduction.'
41 Unusual style; possibly a mis-struck later issue. Possible letter in right field.
42 Listed in *RIC* for *officina* A only.
43 Obverse legend unlisted in *RIC* for that issue. This coin is also present in Wold Newton.
44 Obverse legend unlisted in *RIC* for that issue. It is possible that a mark has been obliterated in the right field and this belongs to a later issue.
45 Post-cataloguing reclassified as *RIC* 170B; faint gamma to right of Genius (or traces of ribbon on cornucopia).
46 Finer style, perhaps belongs in a later issue despite apparent absence of mark in right field.
47 Appears completely blank in left field, possibly irregular.
48 *Officina* A unlisted in *RIC* for this obverse.
49 Not listed with this bust and obverse legend in *RIC*.
50 Not listed in *RIC* for *officina* C.
51 Shield decorated with Victory advancing left, flanked by two seated captives.
52 Not listed in *RIC* for *officina* B.
53 Light weight, possibly irregular.
54 Combination of obverse legend and bust type unlisted in *RIC*.
55 Combination of obverse legend and bust unlisted in *RIC*. See BM 2002,1207.14 (Langtoft hoard). Also present in Wold Newton.
56 Combination of obverse legend and bust type unlisted in *RIC*. See BM B.323. Also present in Wold Newton.
57 Listed in *RIC* for *officina* A only.
58 Listed in *RIC* for *officina* B only. Spear or sceptre.
59 *RIC* lists sceptre but not spear for Diocletian; this obverse clearly shows a spear.
60 Not listed in *RIC* with this bust type and obverse legend.
61 Not listed in *RIC* with this bust type and obverse legend.
62 Not listed in *RIC* with this bust type and obverse legend.
63 Not listed in *RIC* with this bust type and obverse legend.
64 As *RIC* 263b but with Fortuna seated left holding rudder (cf. *RIC* 242 but reverse legend var.)
65 Fortuna holds rudder over wheel.
66 Not listed in *RIC* with this bust type and obverse legend.
67 Not in *RIC*. Listed in Wold Newton hoard. See Bastien 1976. These two coins appear not to be from the same dies as those listed.
68 Only listed for *officina* A in *RIC*.
69 Not listed in *RIC* with this bust type and obverse legend.
70 *Officina* B unlisted in *RIC*.
71 Not listed in *RIC* with this bust type and obverse legend.
72 Not listed in *RIC* with this bust type and obverse legend (unlisted bust type).
73 Not listed in *RIC* with this bust type and obverse legend.

74 Not listed in *RIC* with this bust type and obverse legend.
75 Not listed in *RIC* with this bust type and obverse legend.
76 Not listed in *RIC* with this bust type and obverse legend (unlisted bust type).
77 Obverse legend unlisted in *RIC* for this issue.
78 Obverse legend unlisted in *RIC* for this issue.
79 Unlisted legend in *RIC*.
80 Galerius unlisted in *RIC* for that short-lived issue. Also present in Wold Newton.
81 On the *Genius* reverse, the difference between *modius* and tower on head is often hard to see and the two variants are not distinguished here.
82 As BM 1983,0704.18.
83 Bust unlisted in *RIC* for Maximian in that issue. Also present in Wold Newton.
84 Obverse legend and bust combination unlisted in *RIC* for this reverse type.
85 Obverse legend and bust combination unlisted in *RIC* for this reverse type.
86 Obverse legend and bust combination unlisted in *RIC* for this reverse type.
87 *Officina* II unlisted in *RIC* for this type.
88 *Officina* II unlisted in *RIC* for this type.
89 Obverse legend and bust combination unlisted in *RIC* for this reverse type.
90 Unclear if C2 or D2 bust. The latter is not listed in *RIC* for this obverse legend but appears to be more usual for this issue.
91 Obverse legend and bust combination unlisted in *RIC* for this reverse type.
92 Soil still adhering to obverse at time of cataloguing.
93 Appears as S F//TR but probably clogged die?
94 *RIC* lists C2*(*RIC* 663) but not D2* bust for this obverse legend.
95 *Officina* B unlisted in *RIC*.
96 The mint-mark appears to read LP (cf. *RIC* 22). However, Bastien (1980, 43) sees such coins as poorly struck examples of mint-mark LB. The coin has therefore been included under this issue.
97 Obverse legend unlisted in *RIC*.
98 Copper or iron corrosion products adhering to edge.
99 The mint-mark appears to read LP (cf. *RIC* 25a). However, Bastien (1980, 43) sees such coins as poorly struck examples of mint-mark LB. The coin has therefore been included under this issue.
100 Unusually thick flan, poor style lettering on obverse. Possibly a copy?
101 Only listed for *officina* A.
102 No letter visible in left field. Possibly mis-struck?
103 Only listed for *officina* B. As BM 1927,0616.296.
104 No letter visible in left field. Possibly mis-struck?
105 In this specimen the letter in the left field is not apparent. *RIC* 26 gives an example without letter in left field, also cf. Bastien 34, but this example has the long neck closer in style to examples under Bastien 54/68 and could instead be poorly struck.
106 *RIC* and Bastien list as left bust only. Light weight, possibly a copy.
107 Obverse legend unclear, double-struck?
108 Laureate, draped and cuirassed, right, with sceptre over left shoulder.
109 Only listed for *officina* A.
110 Mint-mark looks like AB together – mis-struck?
111 Possibly irregular (P in obverse legend resembles I) but good style.
112 Only listed for *officina* B in *RIC* and Bastien.
113 Laureate, draped bust left with club over right shoulder and lion's skin on left shoulder.
114 Only listed for *officina* A.
115 Bust type not listed for this *officina*.
116 Laureate, draped bust left with club over right shoulder and lion's skin on left shoulder.
117 Issue unlisted in *RIC* for Constantius.
118 These have not been divided into phase 1 and 2, but where the distinction is clearly apparent the series has been indicated by the reference to Bastien.
119 Unclear if sceptre or spear. Laureate, cuirassed, spear or sceptre over right shoulder, shield on left arm.
120 Bastien does not list this obverse legend for the first phase, but this coin seems stylistically closer.
121 Combination of obv. legend/bust unlisted in *RIC* or Bastien. Possibly irregular? Appears to read POP-LI.
122 Combination of obv. legend/bust unlisted in *RIC*.
123 Laureate, draped bust left with club over right shoulder and lion's skin on left shoulder.
124 Double-struck.
125 Only listed for *officina* B in *RIC* and Bastien.
126 Sceptre not spear.
127 Sceptre not spear?
128 Sceptre not spear.
129 Obverse legend unlisted in Bastien for the 1st phase.
130 Same obverse die as Bastien 293 and similarly shaped flan.
131 The specimen appears to show drapery as well as a cuirass, cf. Bastien 213d.
132 Sceptre, not spear.
133 Specimens in Bastien show sceptre rather than spear but this specimen is unclear.
134 Only listed for *officina* B. by *Bastien* with three dots.
135 Not listed for first group by *Bastien*, but smaller head.
136 Sceptre, not spear?
137 Sceptre, not spear.
138 Sceptre, not spear?
139 Sceptre, not spear.
140 Listed with left-facing bust only in Bastien.
141 Light weight.
142 Wold Newton lacks coins of the second Tetrarchic Caesars.
143 Bastien combines the *nummi* of Galerius from the third and second Tetrarchies in these types.
144 As BM B.1152.
145 The distinction in *RIC* between smaller head and broken reverse legend (*RIC* 43 and 44) and larger head and unbroken reverse legend (*RIC* 45 and 46) appears difficult to maintain in practice due to the diversity of bust styles across both forms of legend, so these have been grouped together here, with *RIC* numbers assigned on the basis of reverse legend form alone, with the understanding that bust types may not follow this grouping.
146 Double-struck reverse. Dot in exergue unclear.
147 Textile fibres adhering to surface appear to be from recent cleaning.
148 Mark (die-flaw?) in left field.
149 Eastern mint?
150 Double-struck reverse. Exergue blank in error?
151 Resembles bust style of London 1.03 but legend not known for this series. Die-axis 5 and reverse poorly aligned.
152 Poor style reverse, obverse legend indistinct. Die-axis 1.
153 Resembles bust style of unmarked London *LMCC* 1.03.001 ff. but obverse legend does not fit with this series. Apparently unmarked but exergue partly off flan, cf. *RIC* 26a 3.01.004
154 Cf. *RIC* 35.
155 Bust of Maximian but smaller module, flan diameter 25mm.
156 Cf. *RIC* 137b, poor style.
157 Cuirassed bust unlisted for Maximian in *RIC*, unusual style.
158 Possible London prototype? Exergue off flan.
159 Mint-mark in exergue partly off flan.
160 Possible London prototype.
161 Good style – clogged die?
162 File marks on edge.

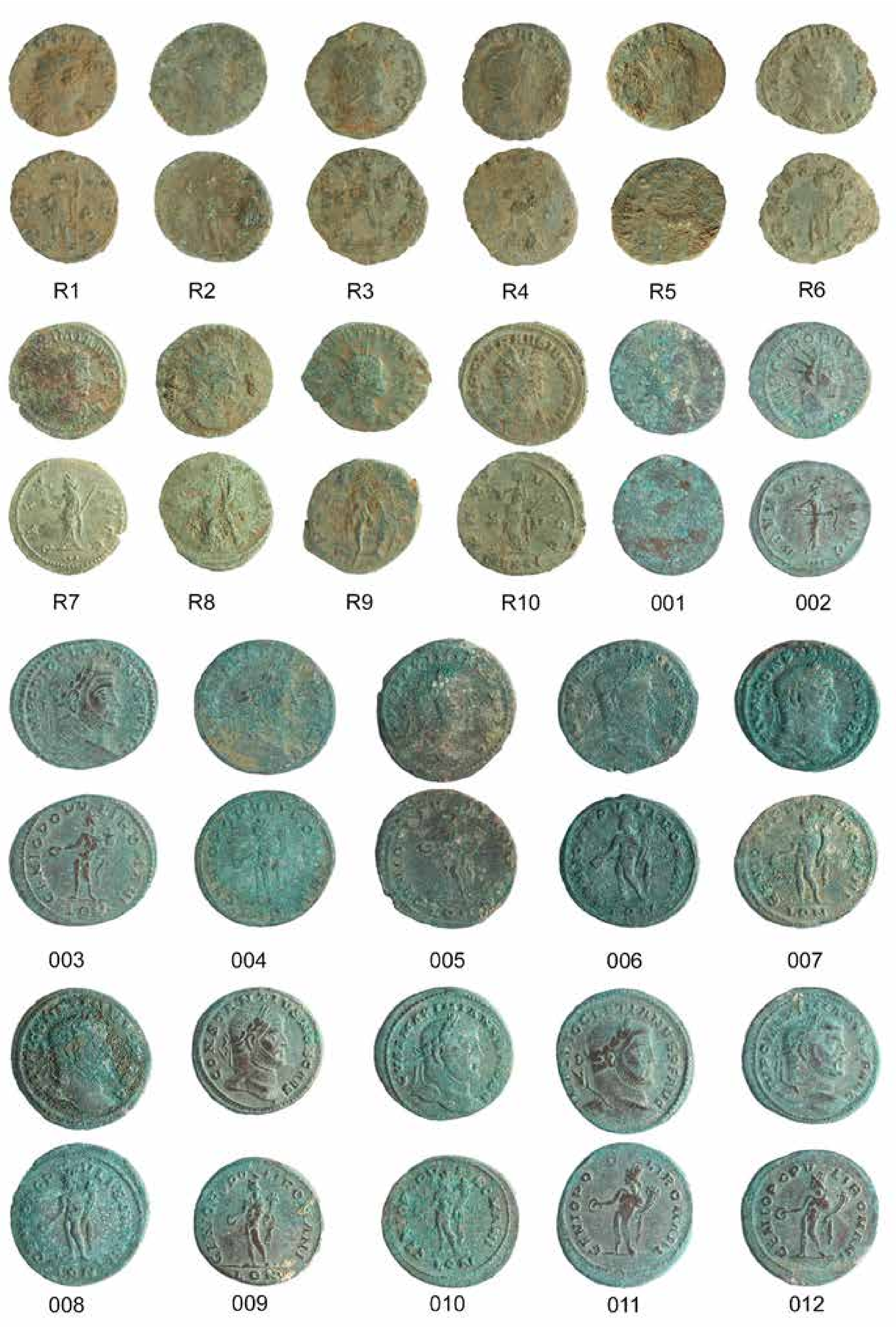


Plate 13.1 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

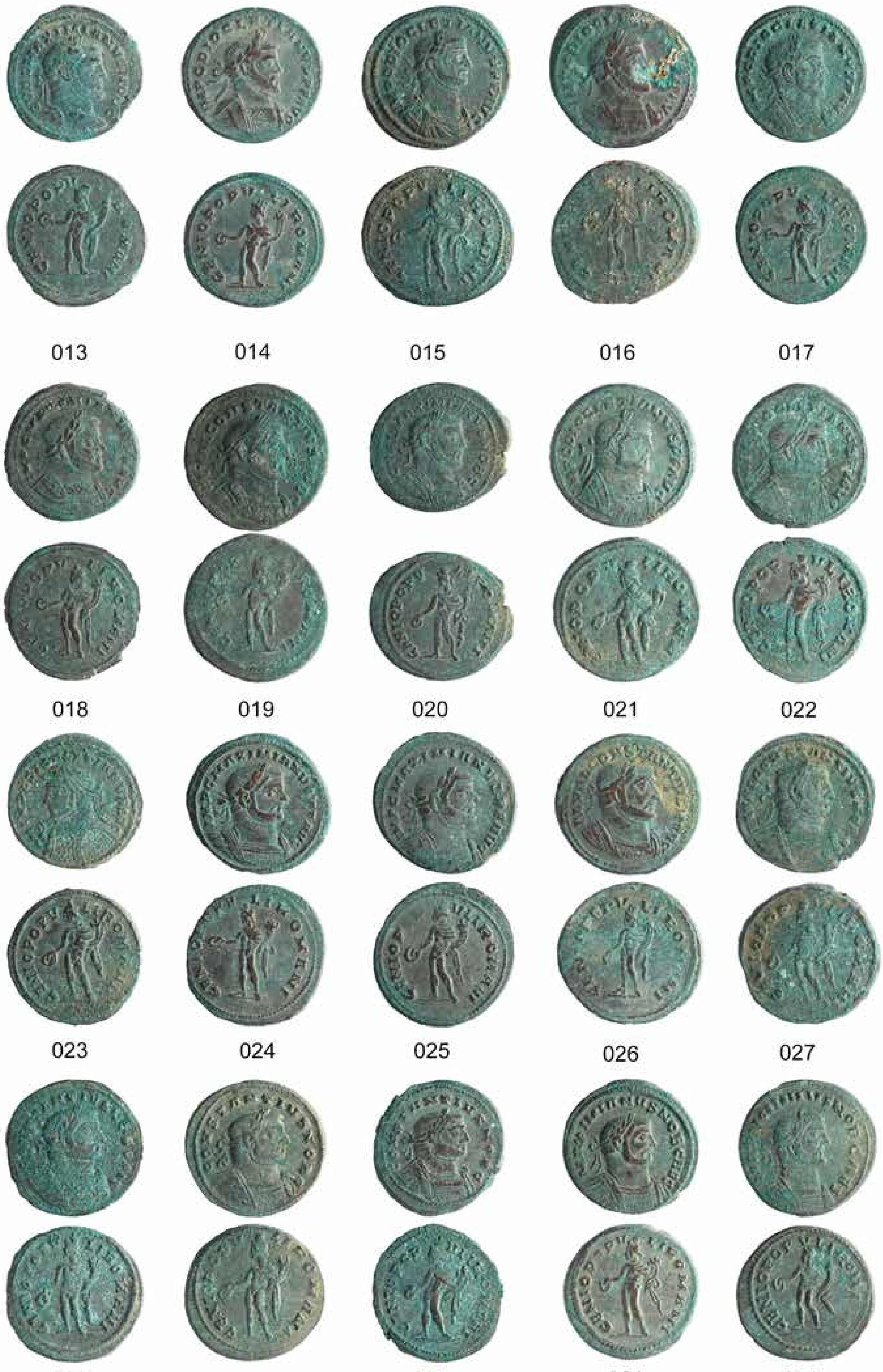


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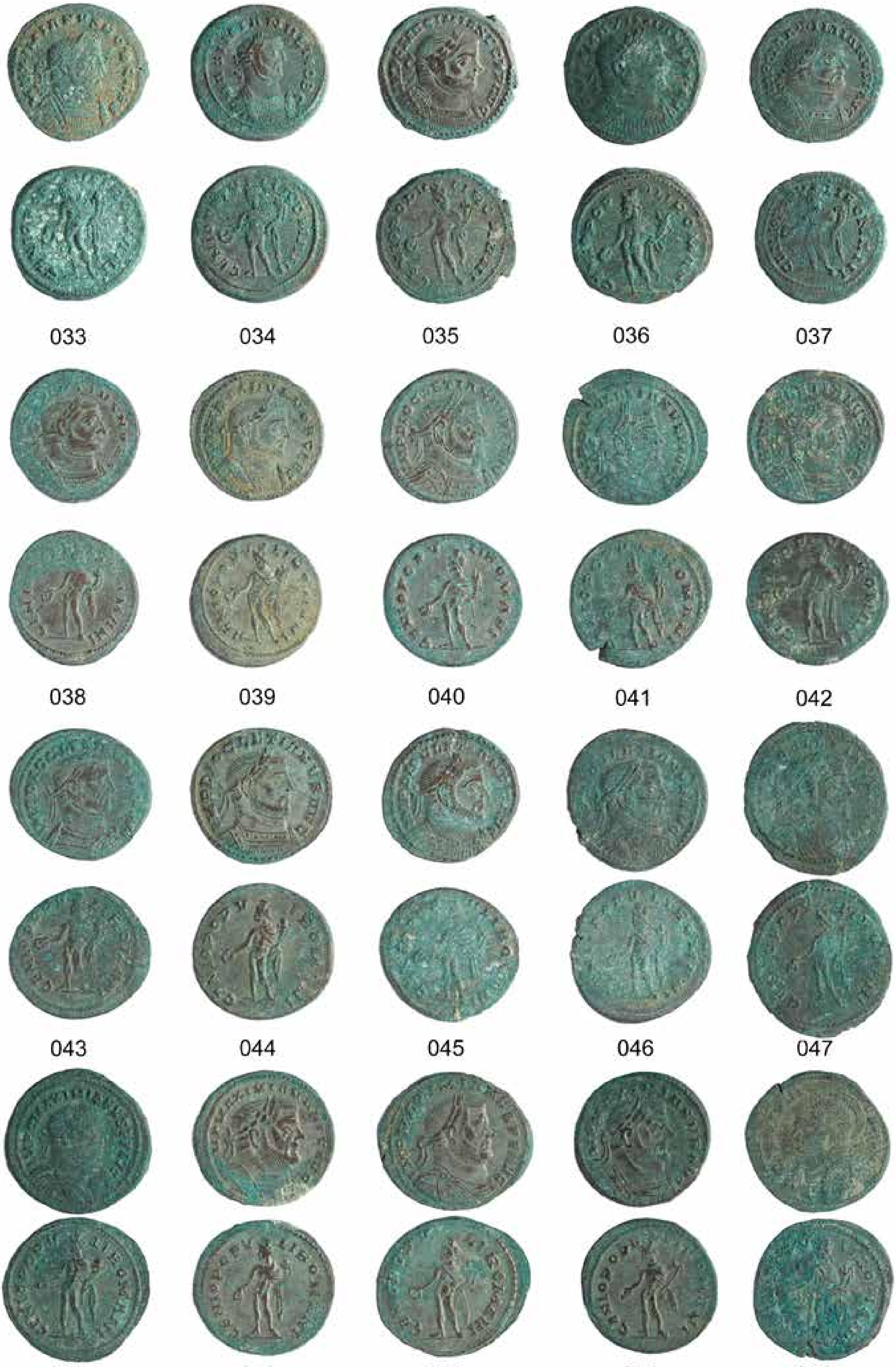
Plate 13.2 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard



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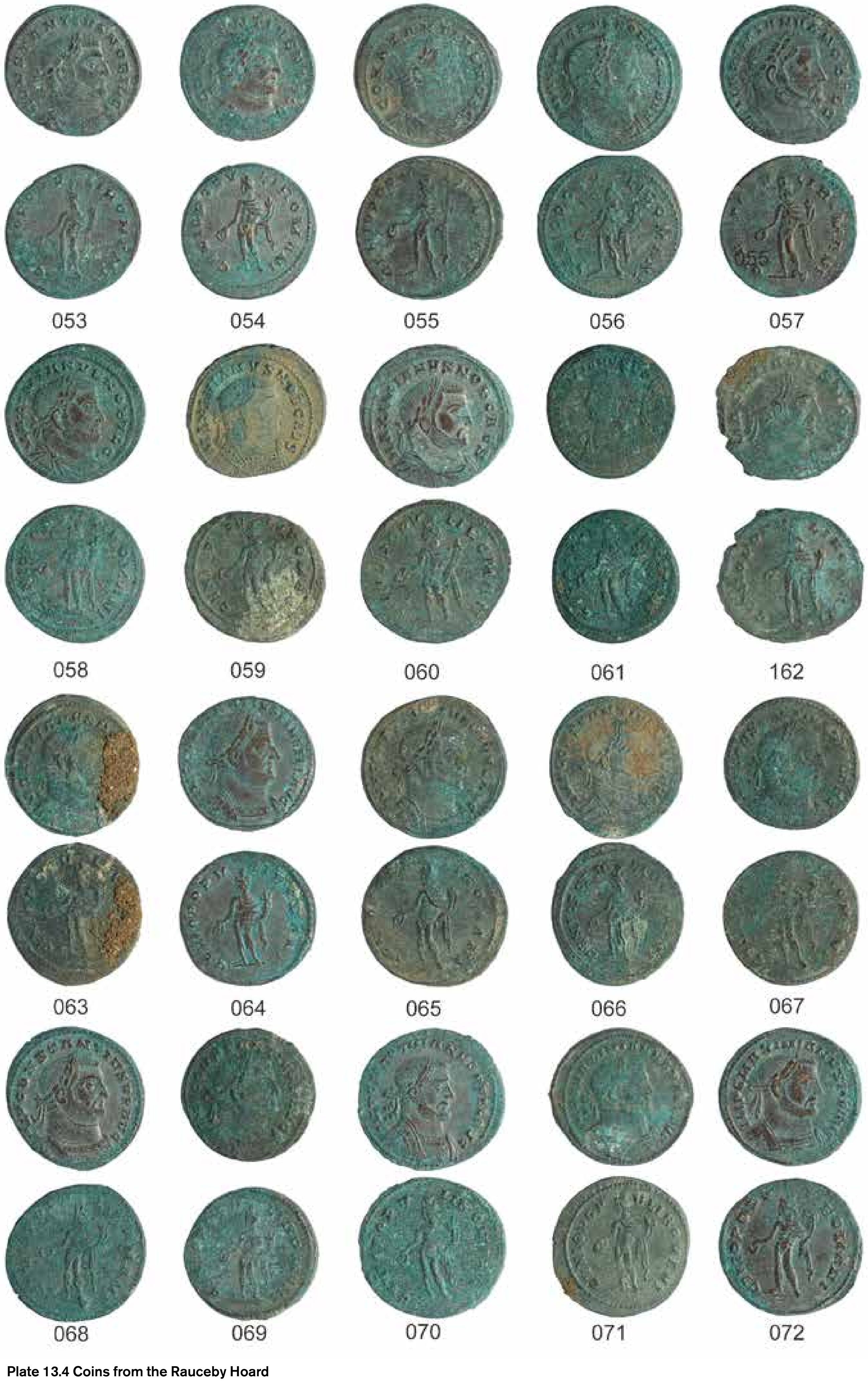

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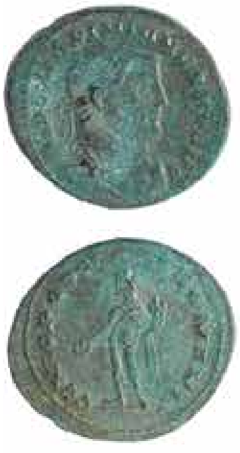
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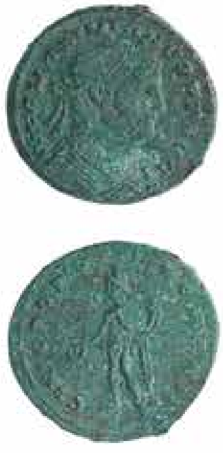
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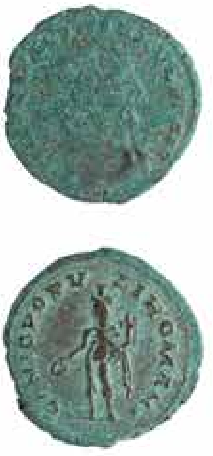
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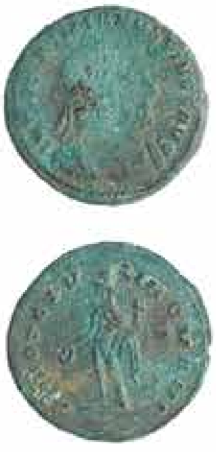
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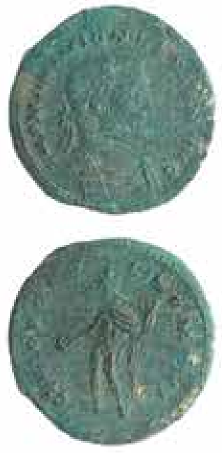
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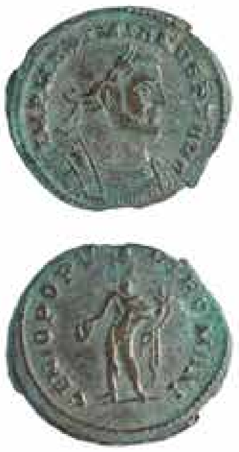
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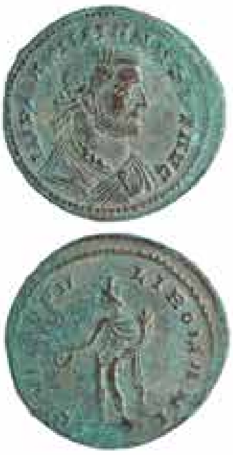
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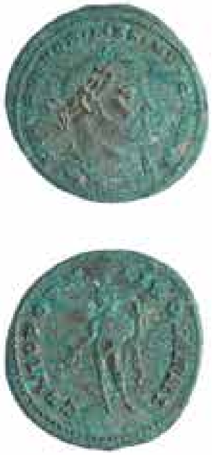
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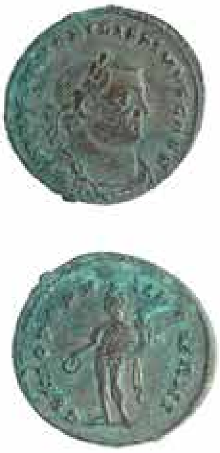
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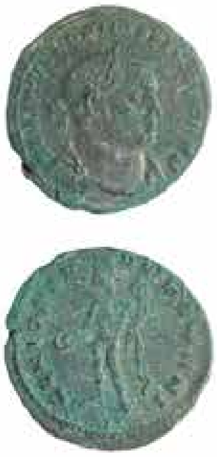
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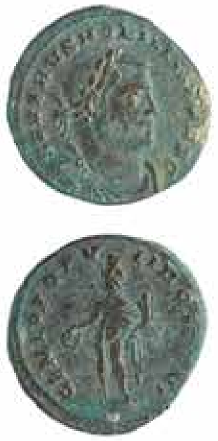
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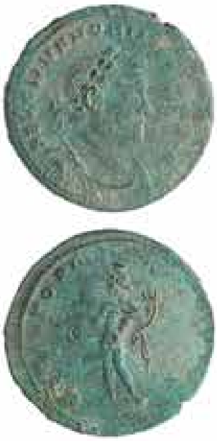
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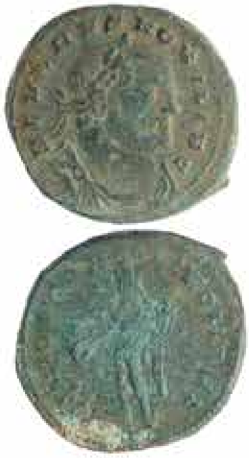
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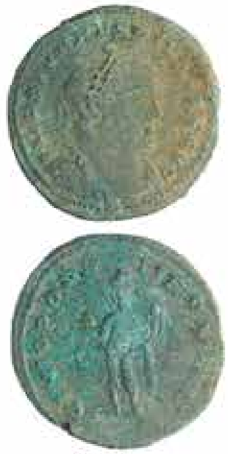
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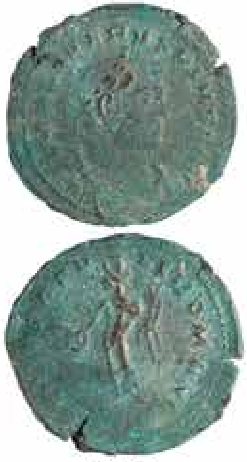
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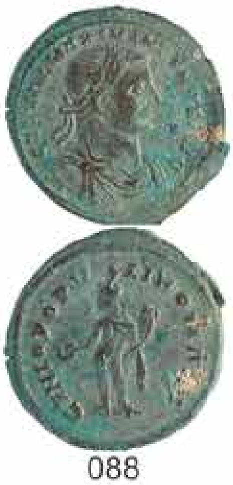
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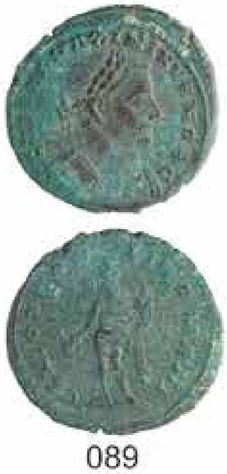
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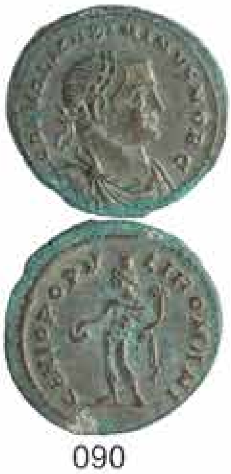
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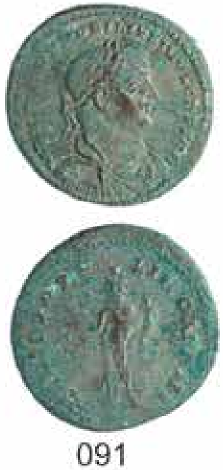
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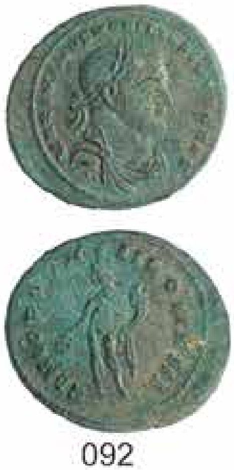
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Plate 13.5 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

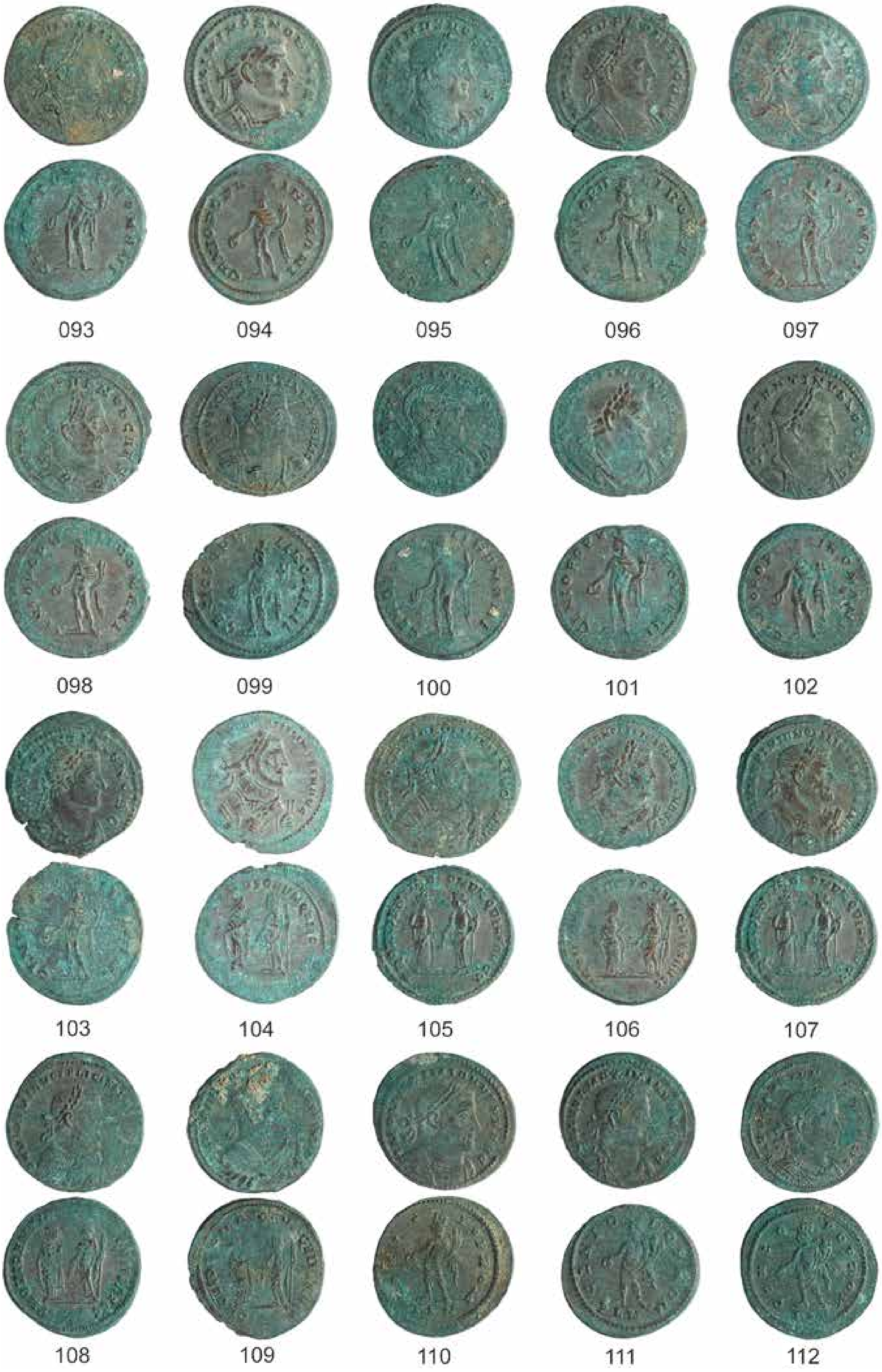

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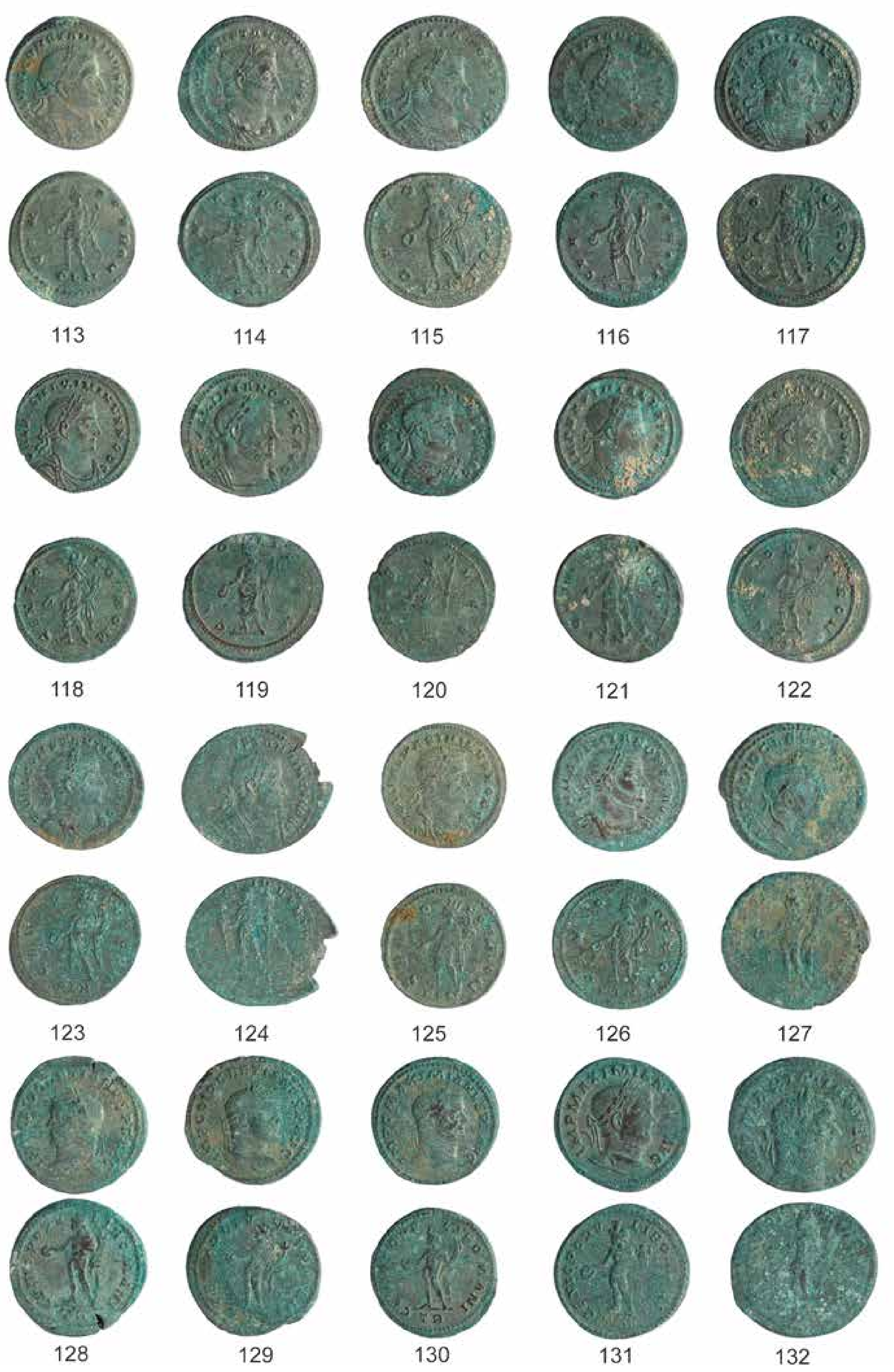
Plate 13.6 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard



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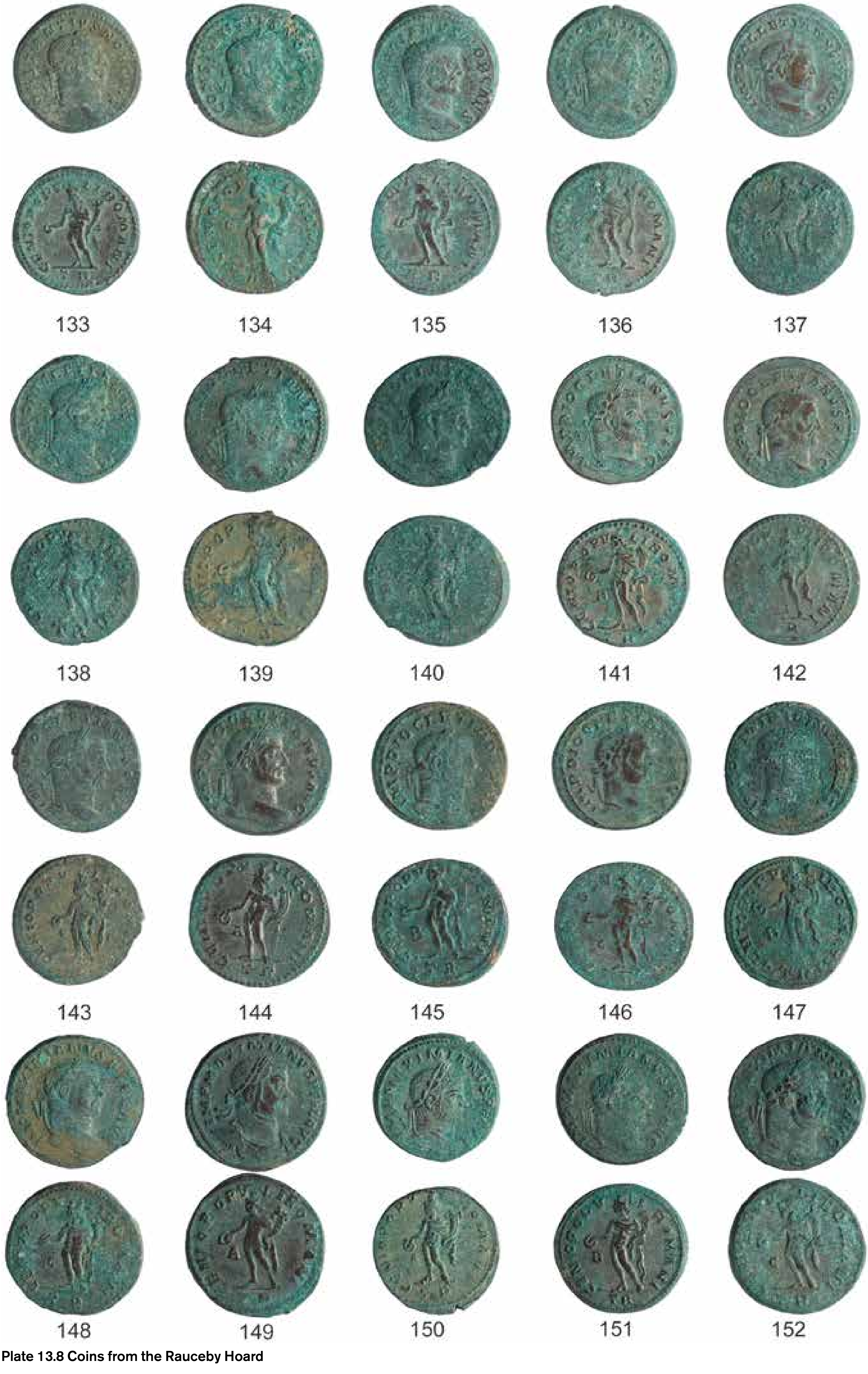

Plate 13.8 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

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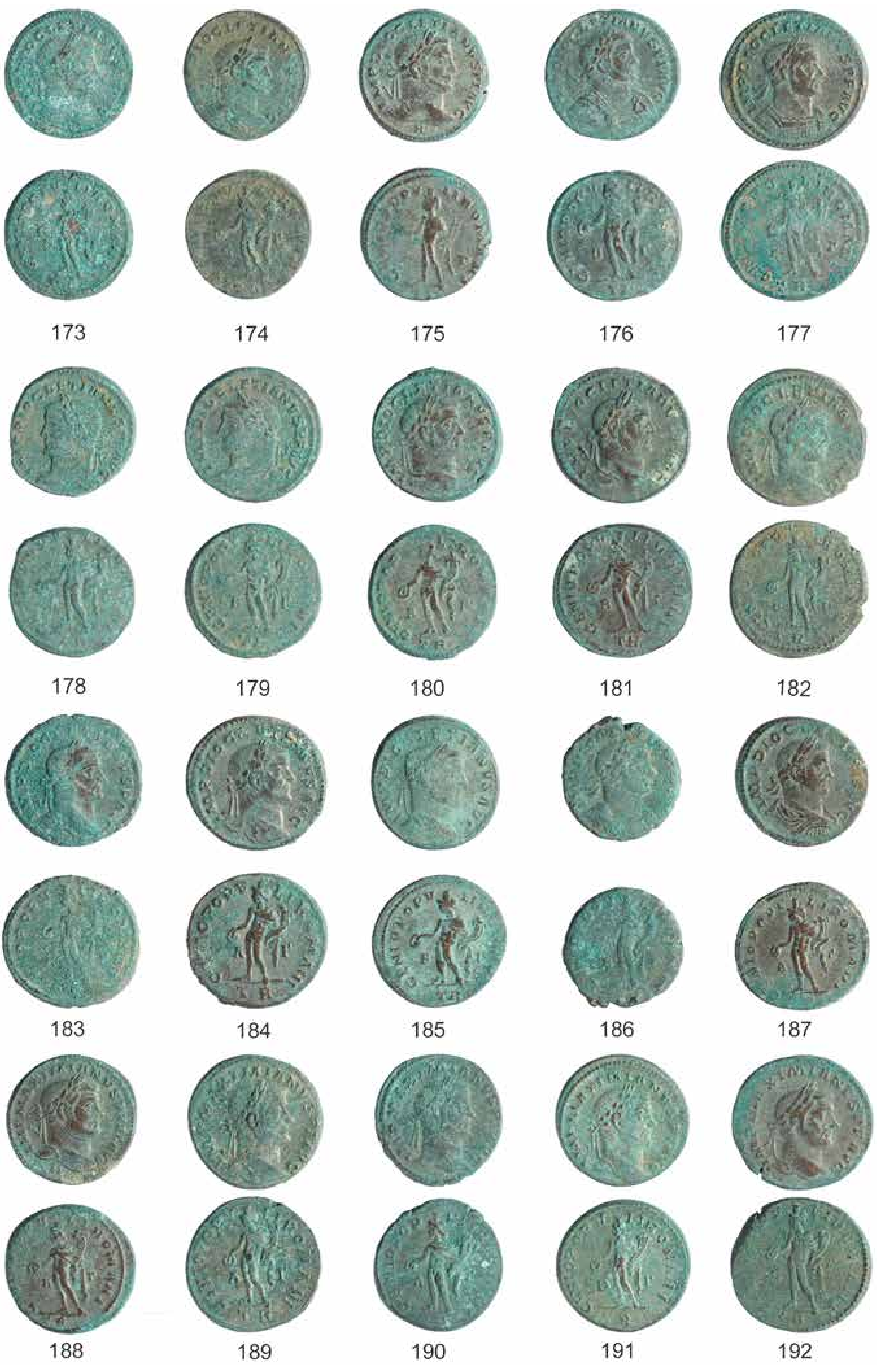
Plate 13.9 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard



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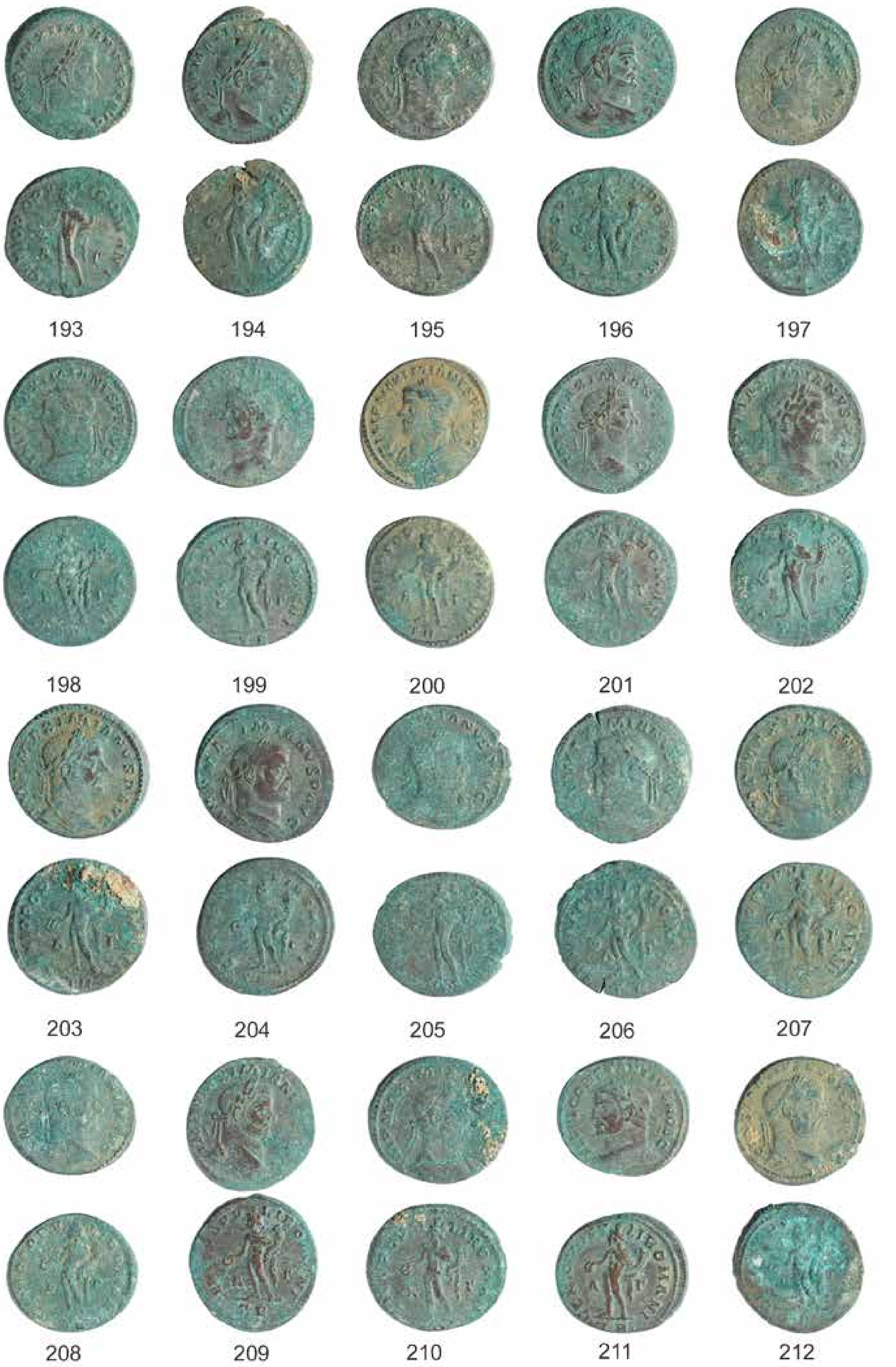

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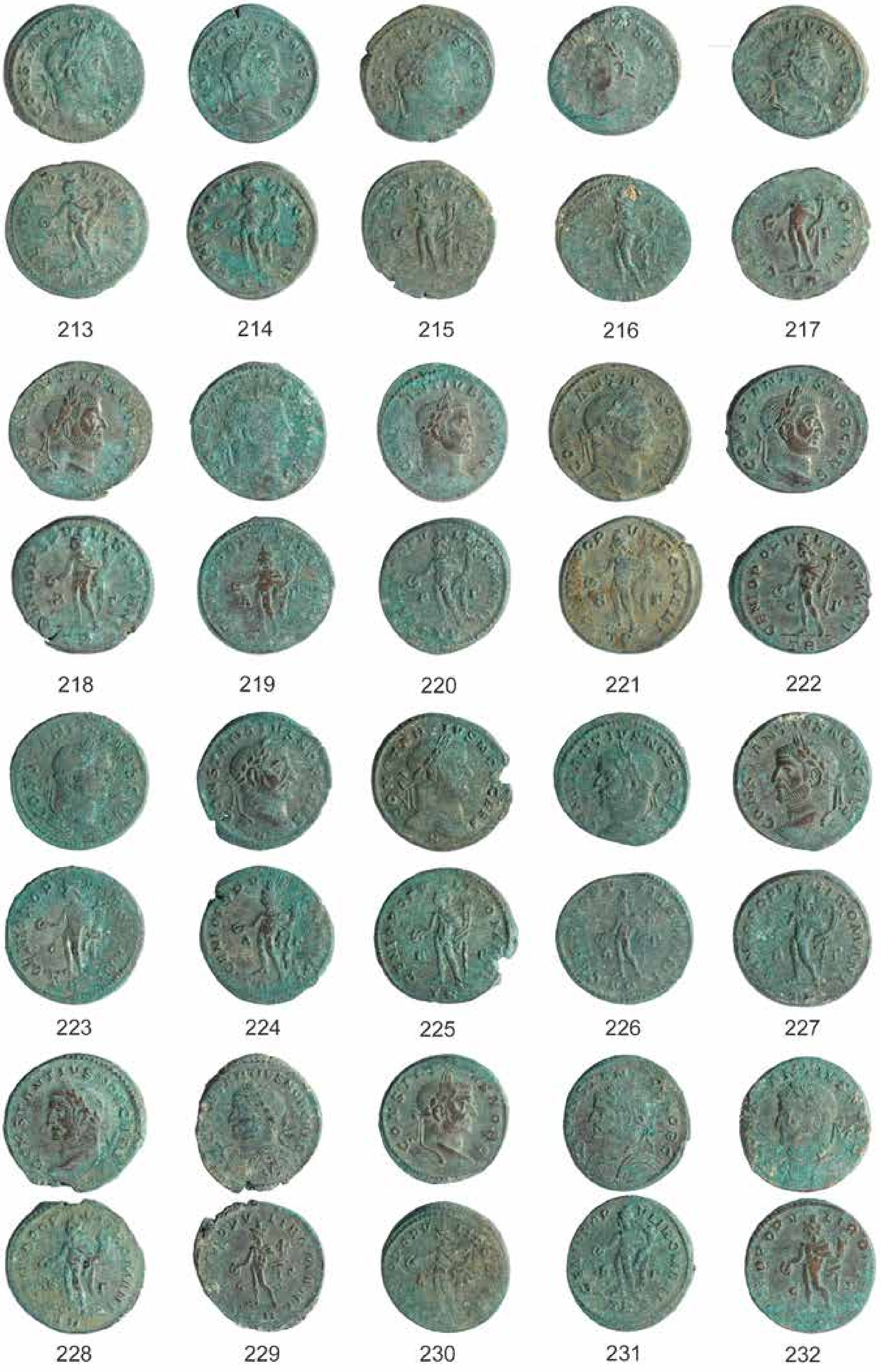
Plate 13.11 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard



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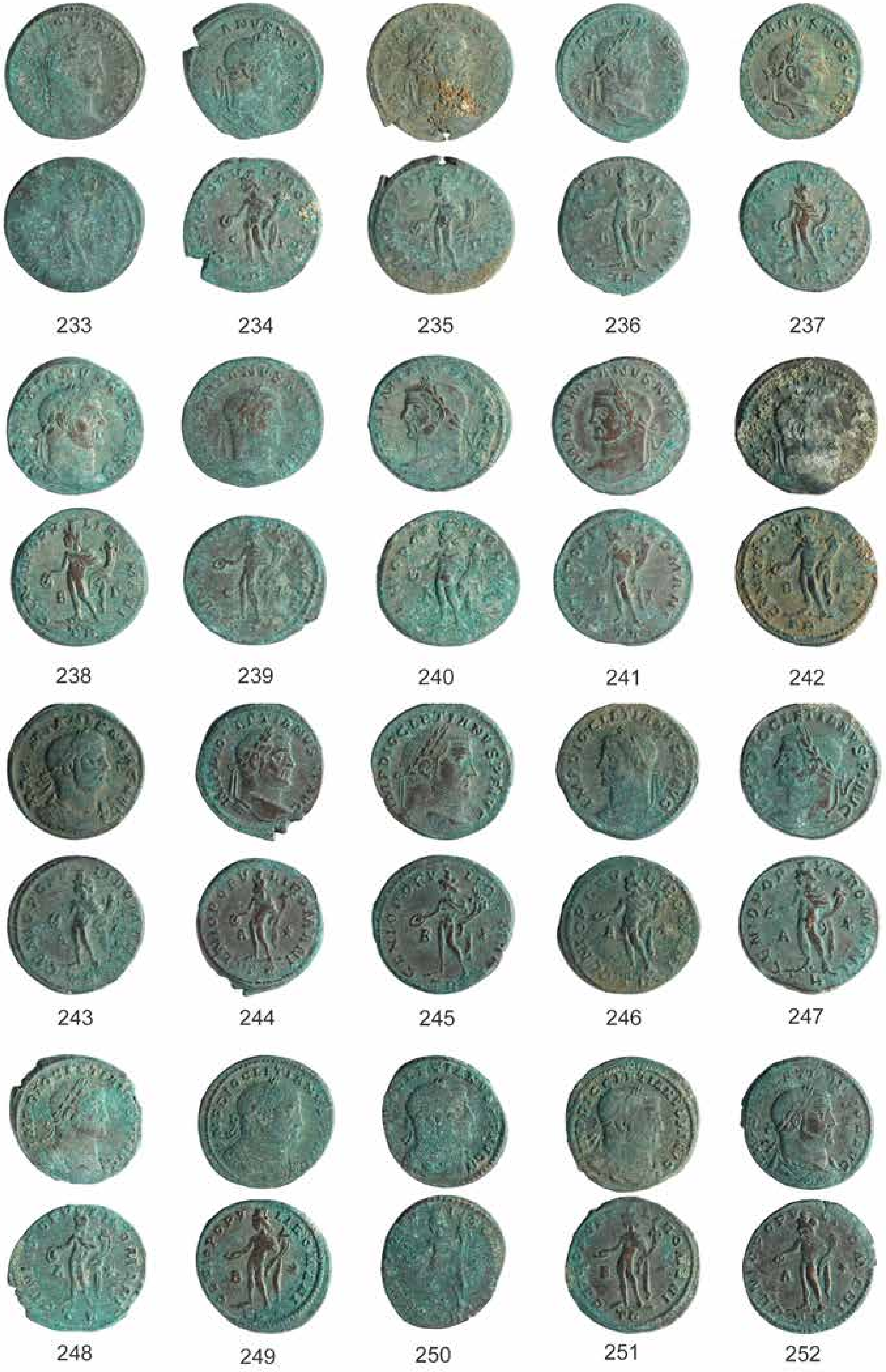

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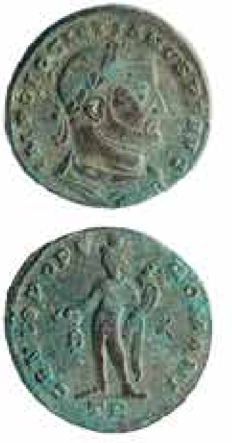
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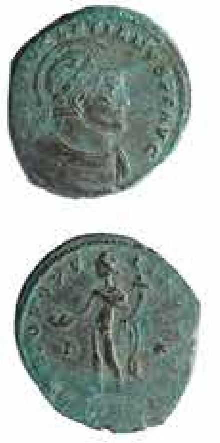
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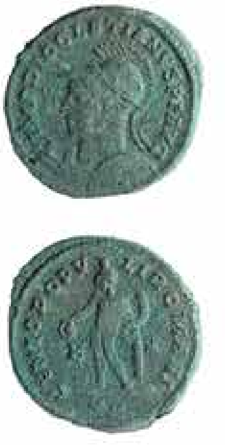
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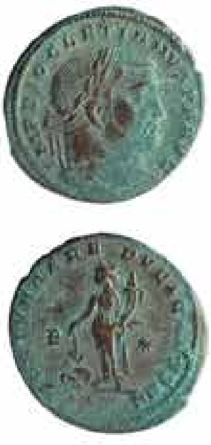
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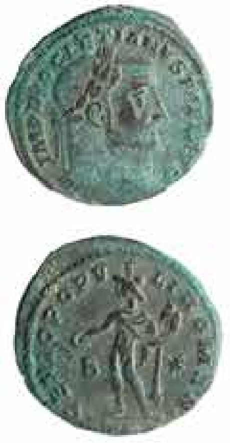
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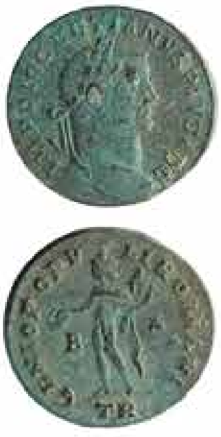
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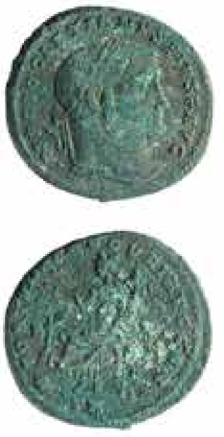
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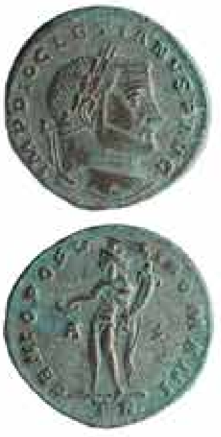
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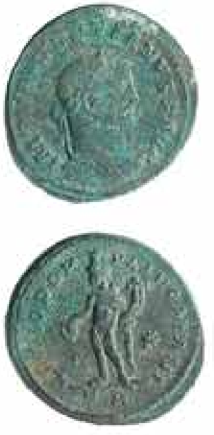
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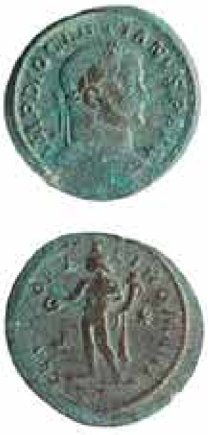
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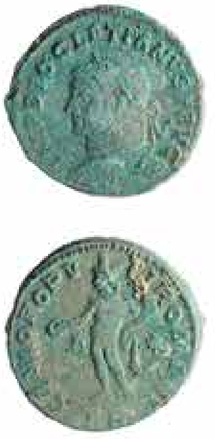
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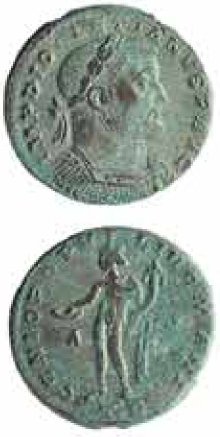
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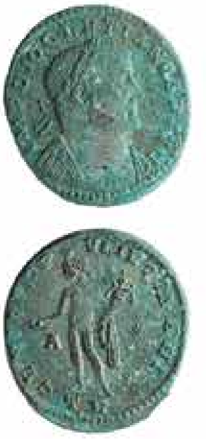
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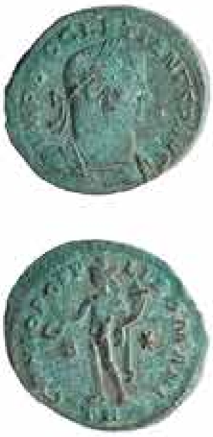
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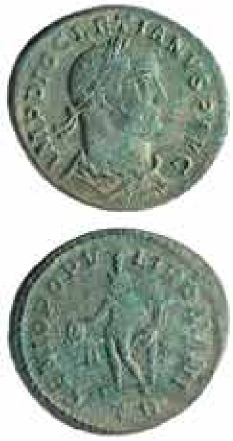
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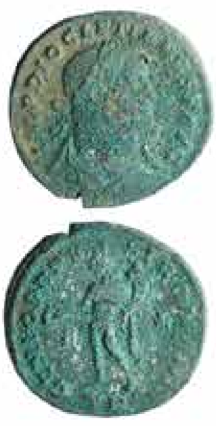
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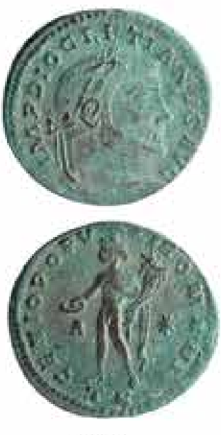
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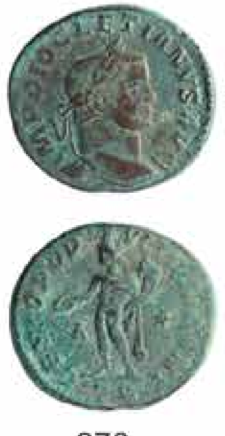
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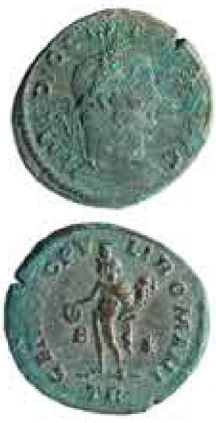
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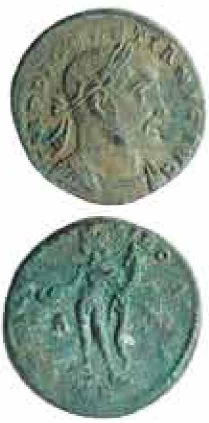
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Plate 13.14 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

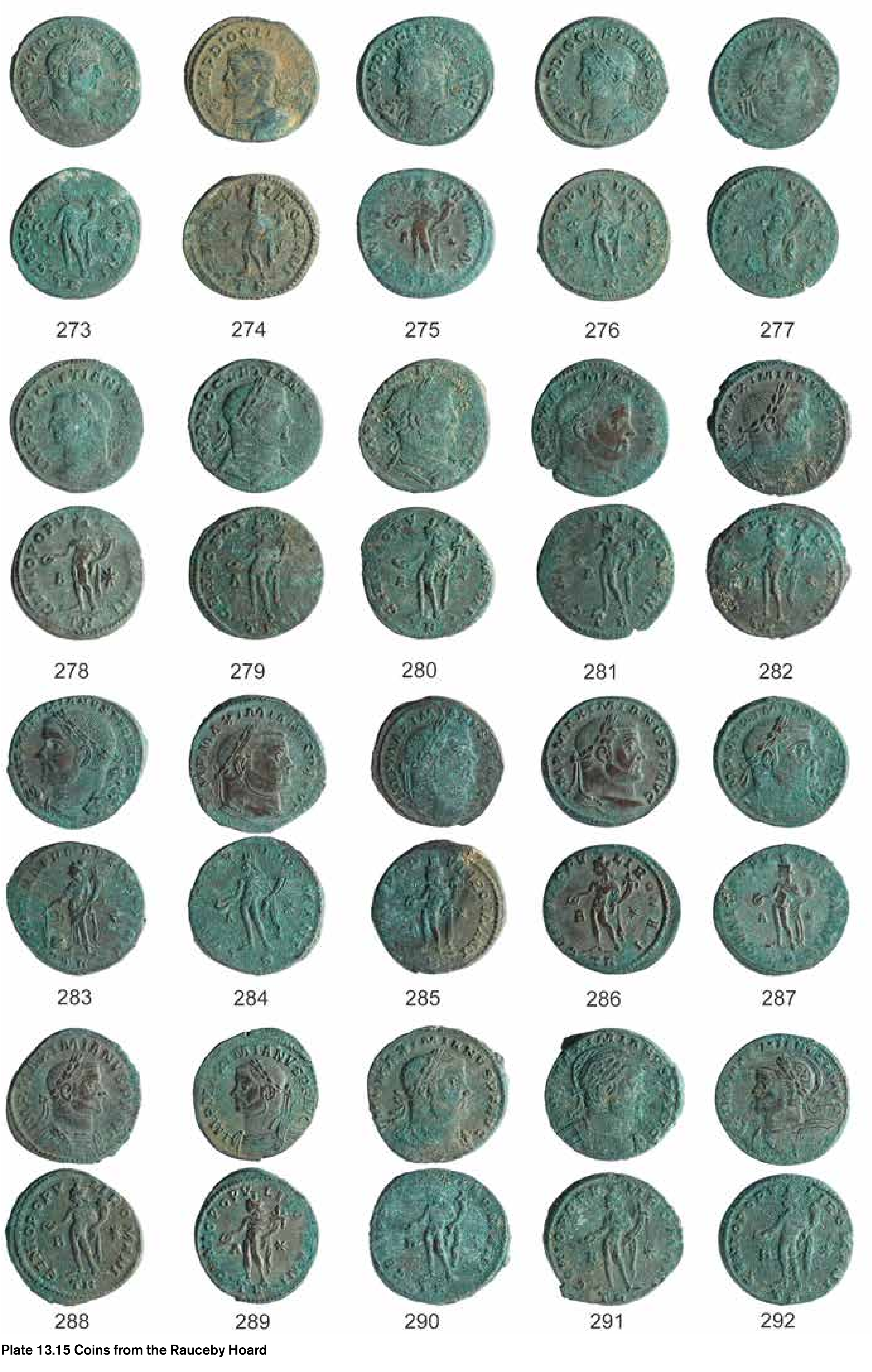
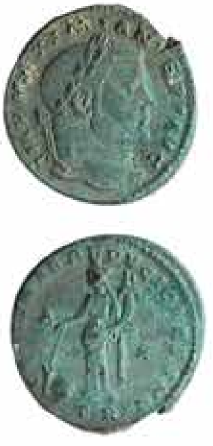


Plate 13.15 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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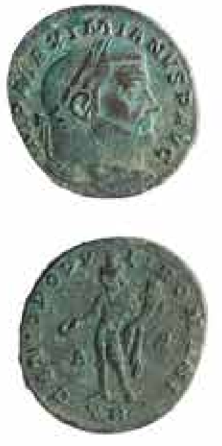
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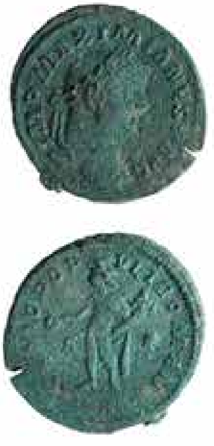
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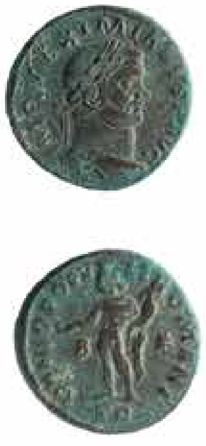
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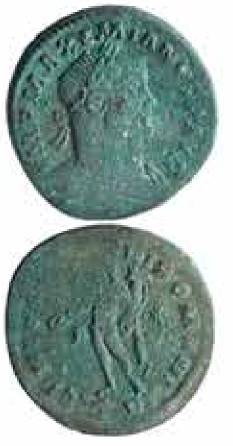
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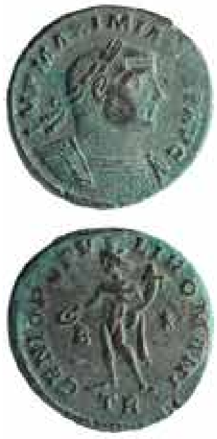
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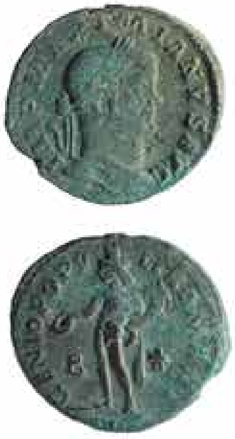
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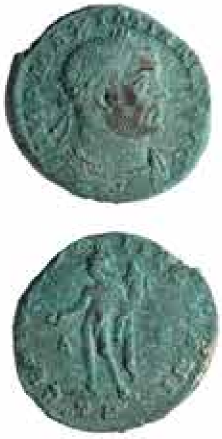
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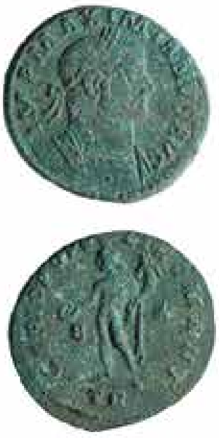
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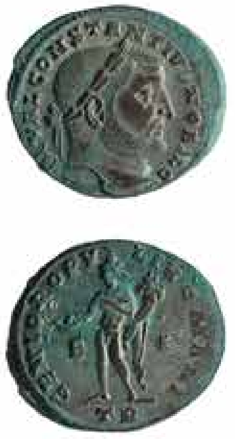
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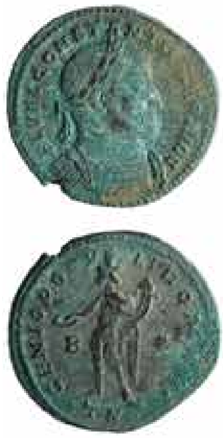
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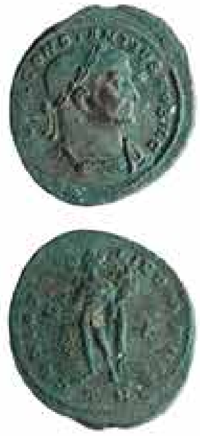
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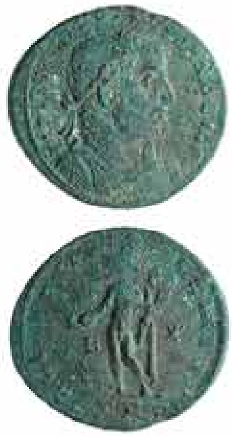
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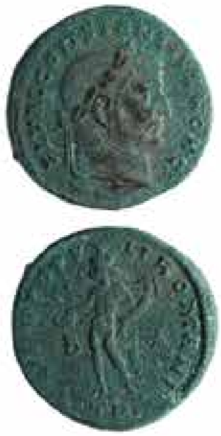
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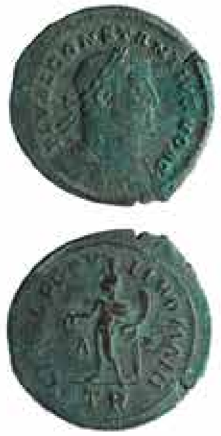
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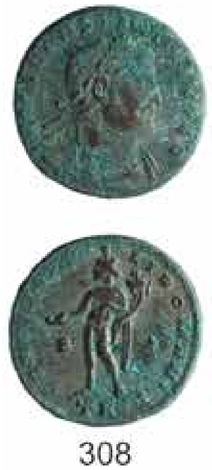
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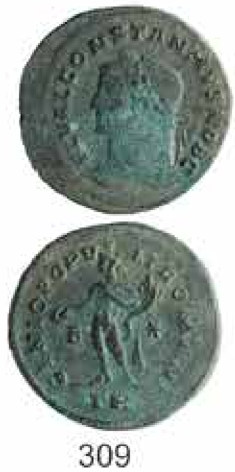
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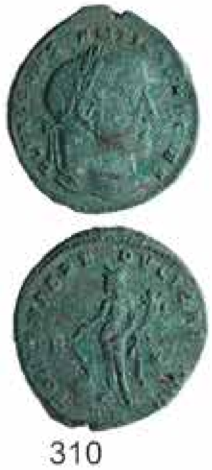
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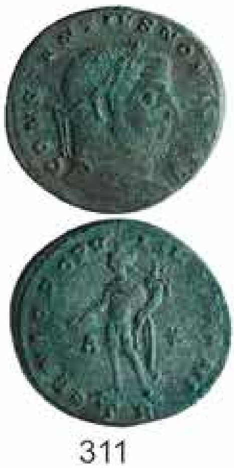
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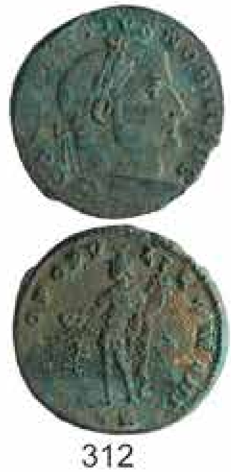
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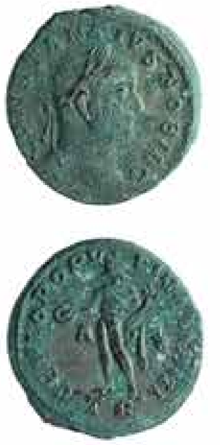
Plate 13.16 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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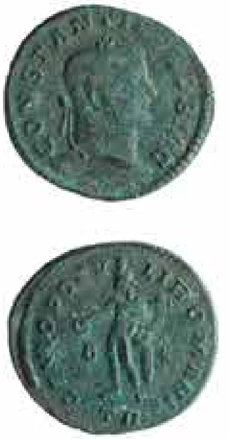
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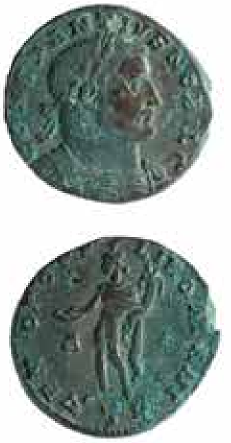
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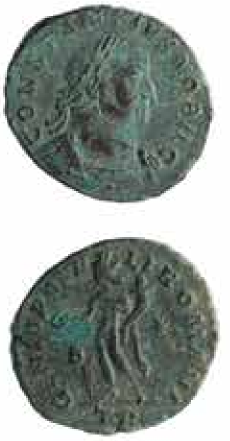
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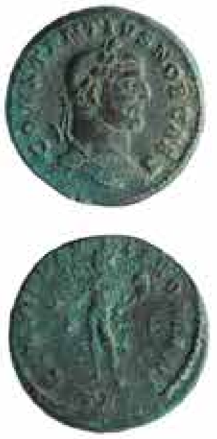
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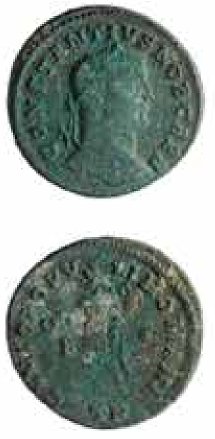
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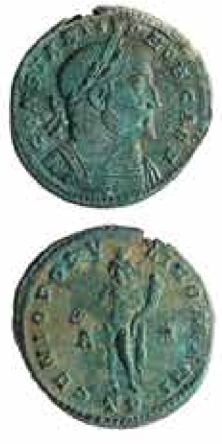
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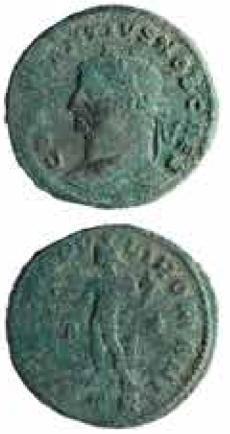
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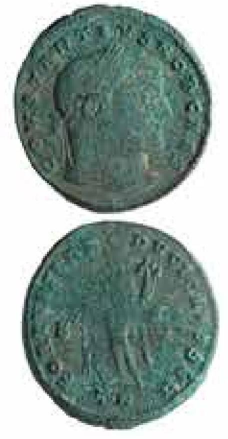
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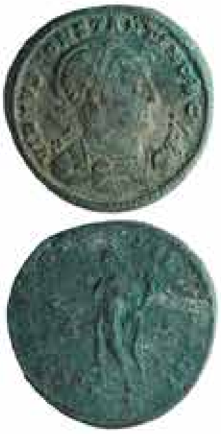
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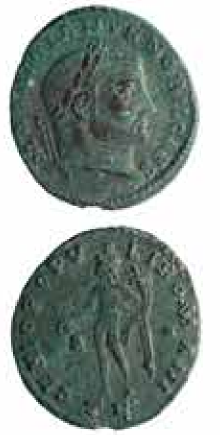
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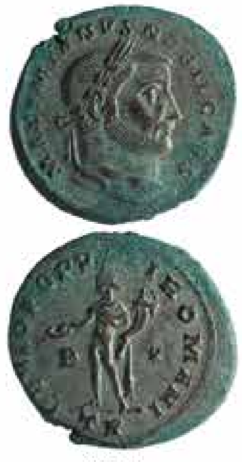
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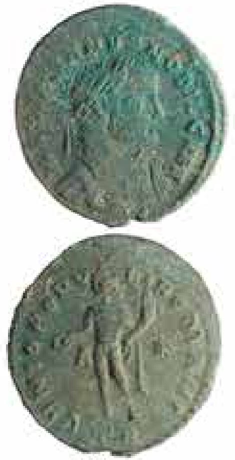
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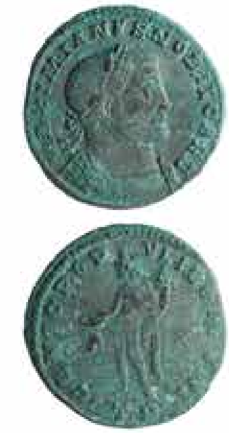
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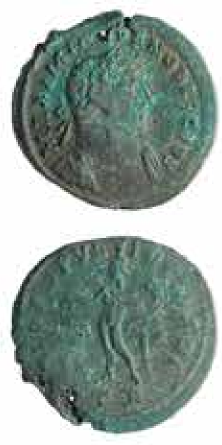
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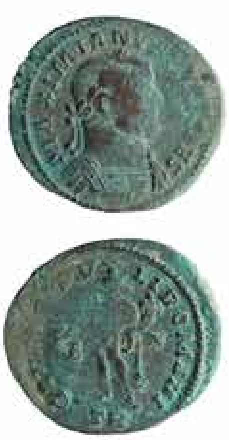
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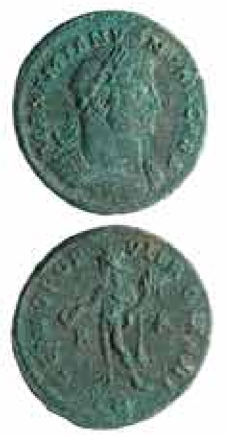
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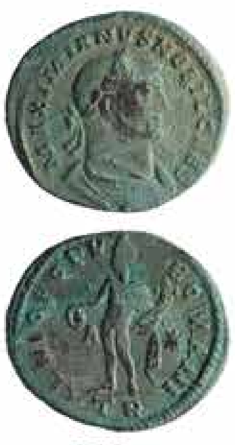
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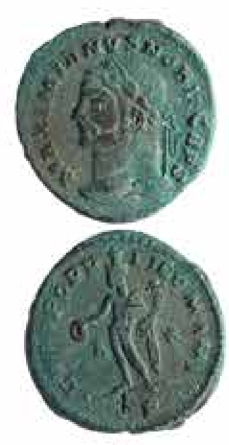
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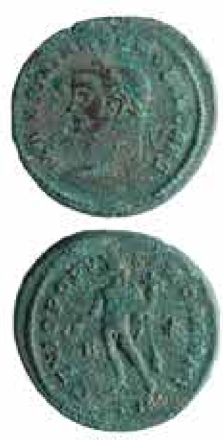
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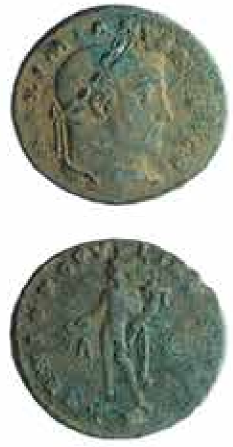
Plate 13.17 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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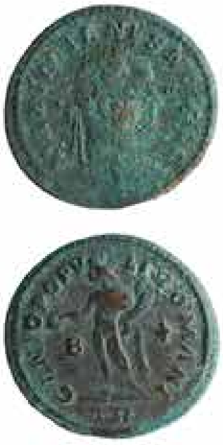
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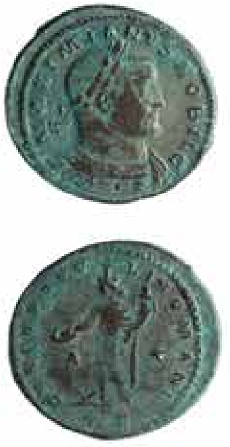
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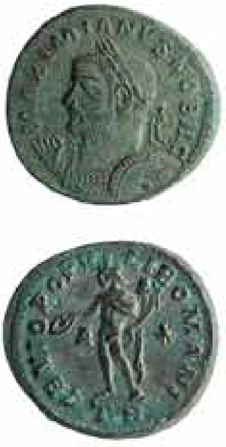
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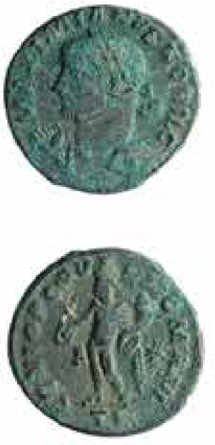
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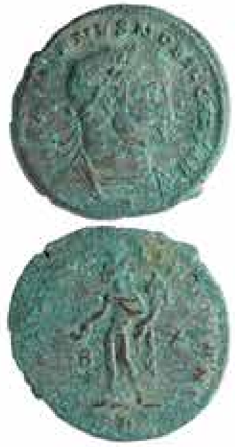
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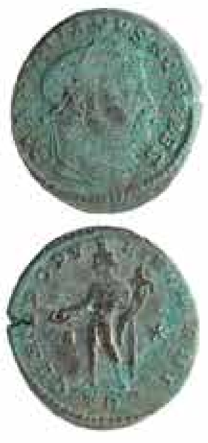
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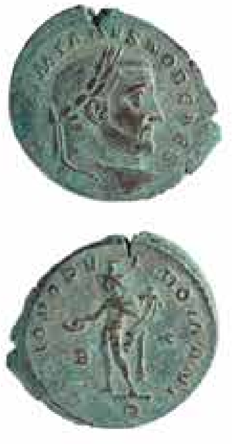
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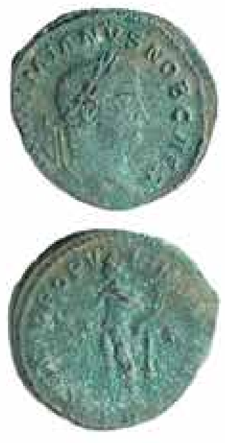
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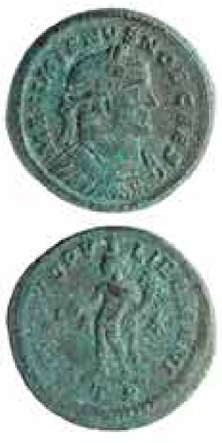
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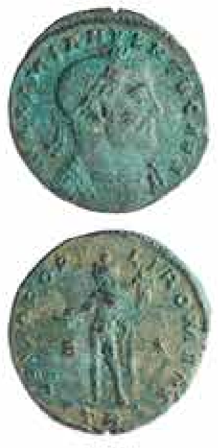
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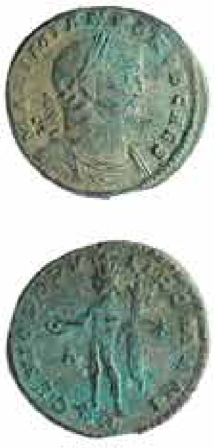
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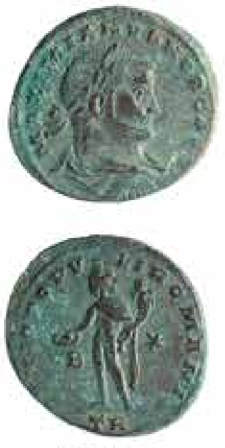
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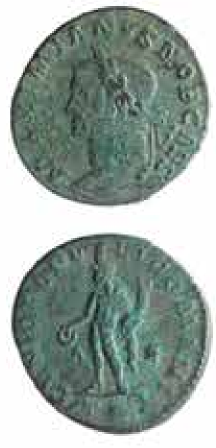
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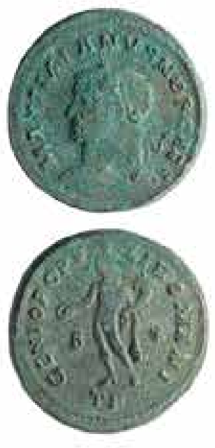
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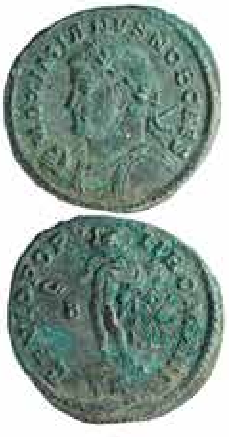
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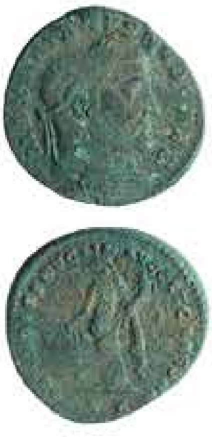
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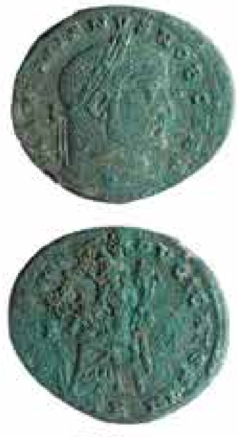
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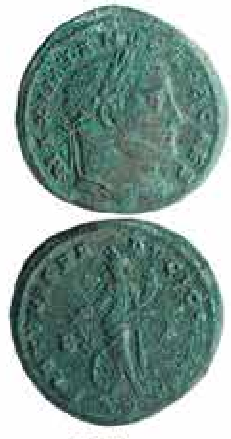
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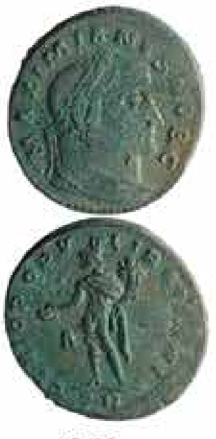
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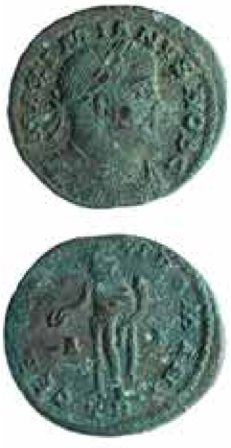
Plate 13.18 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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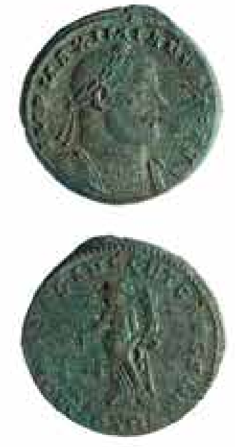
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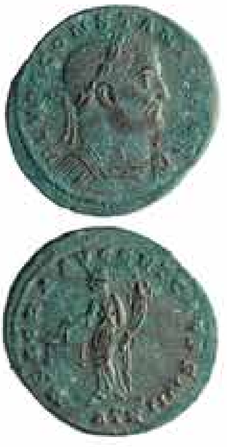
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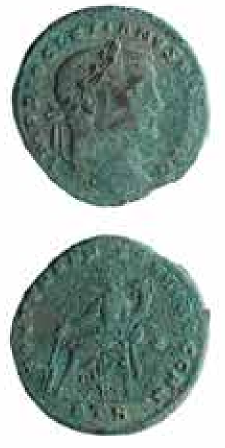
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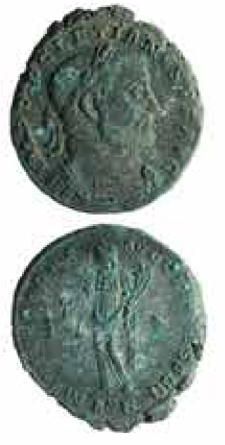
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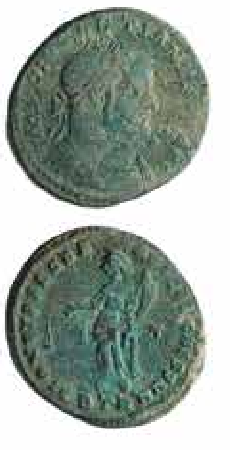
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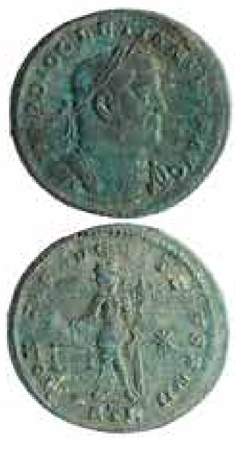
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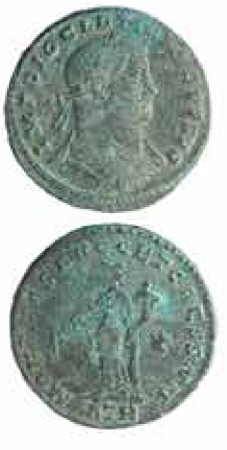
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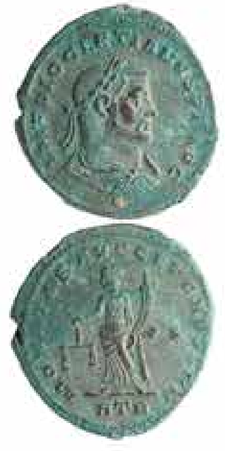
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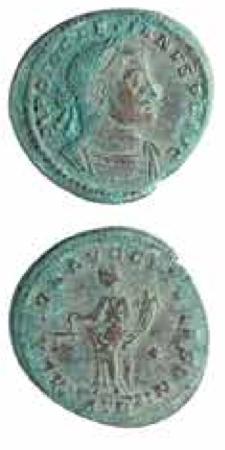
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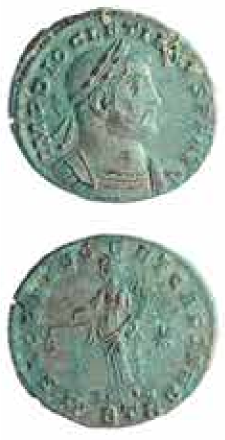
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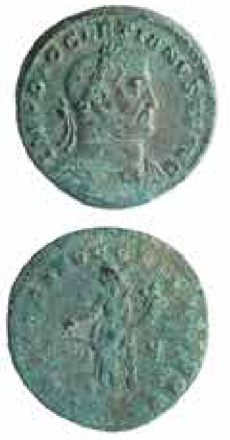
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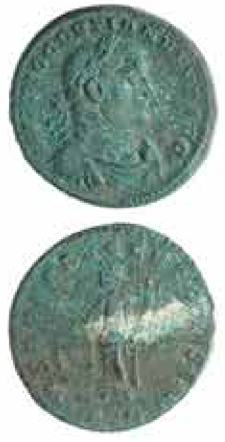
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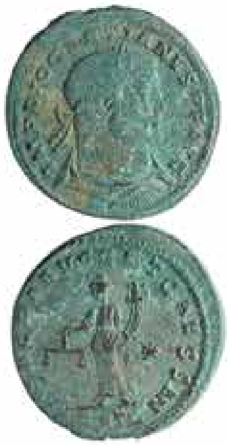
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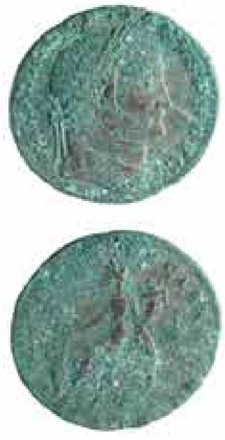
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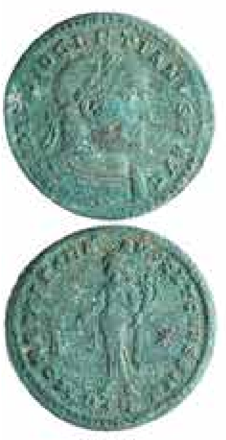
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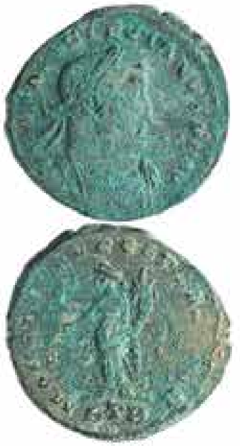
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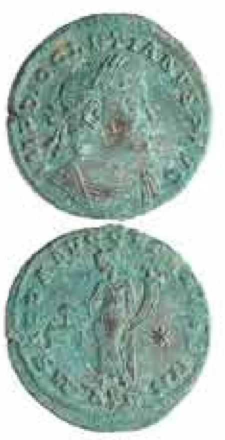
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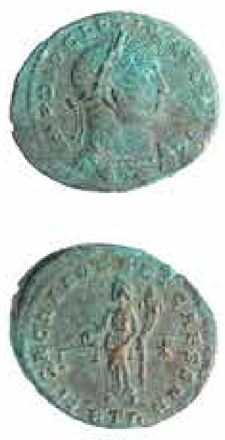
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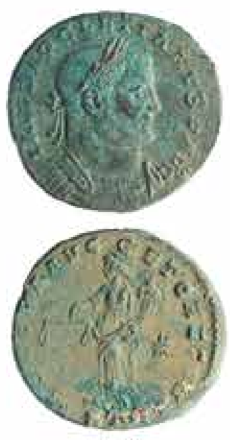
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Plate 13.19 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

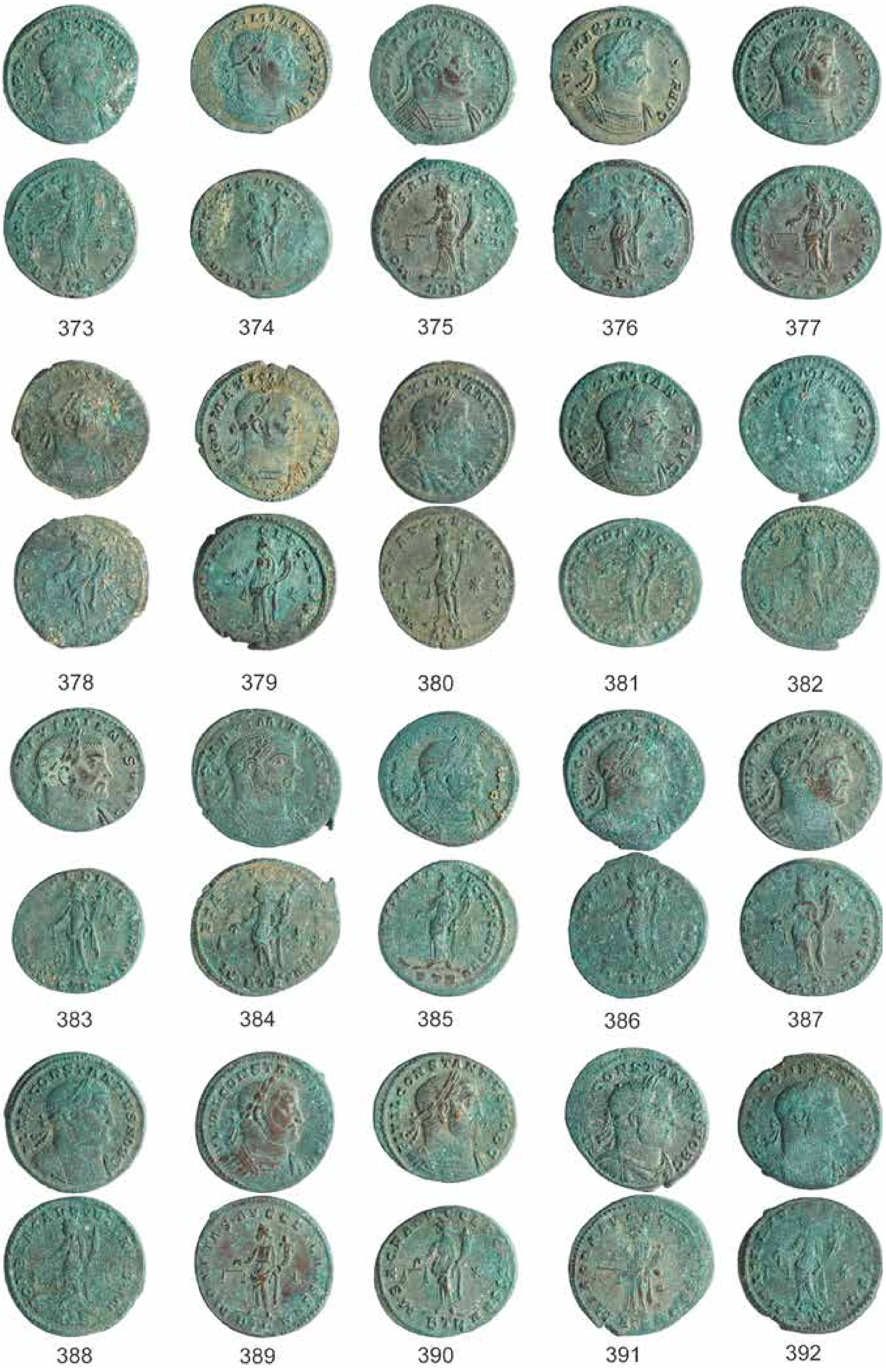
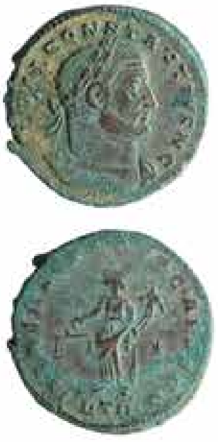


Plate 13.20 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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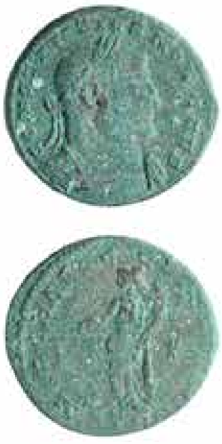
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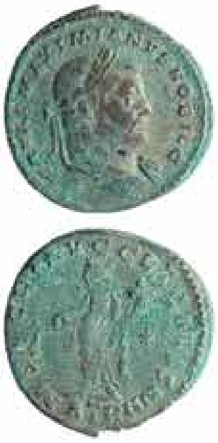
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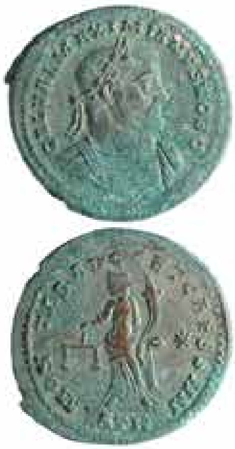
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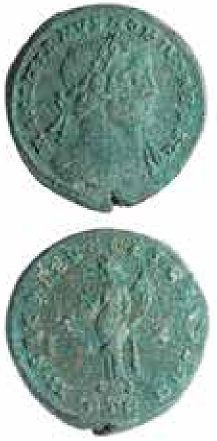
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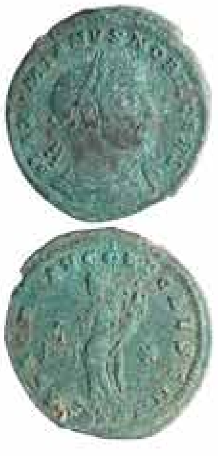
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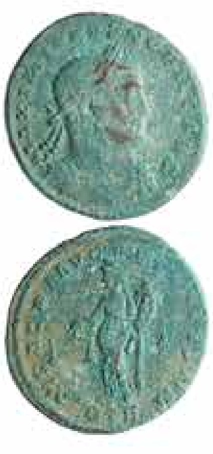
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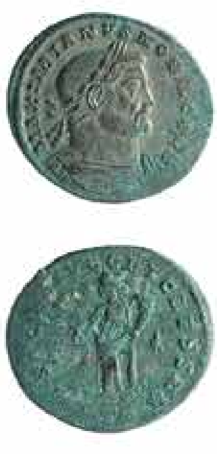
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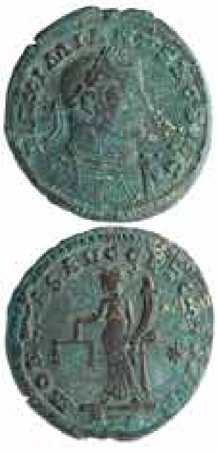
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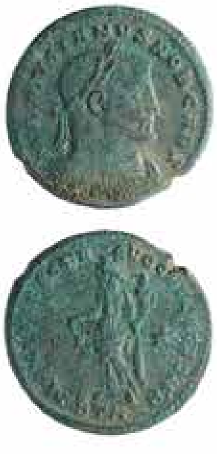
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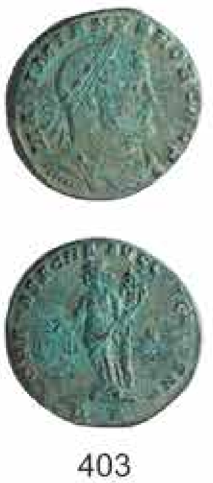
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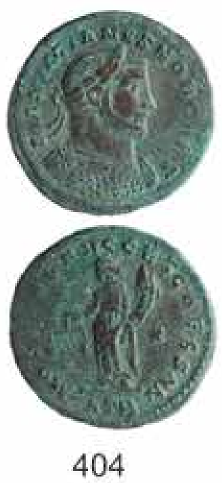
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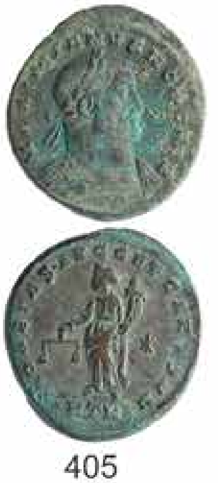
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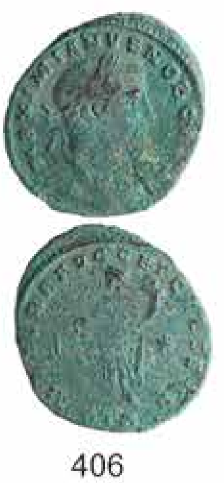
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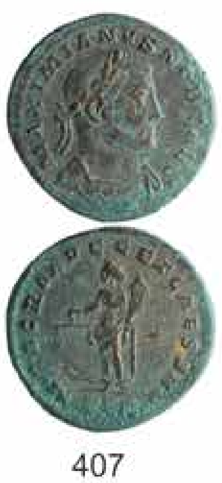
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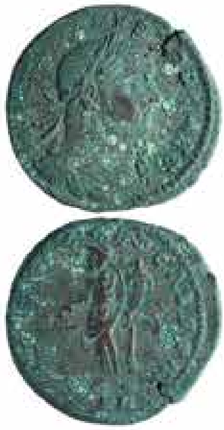
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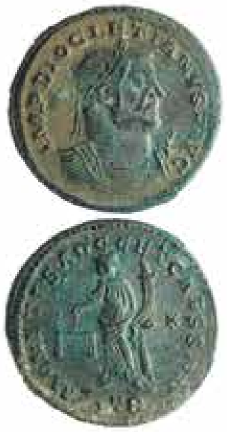
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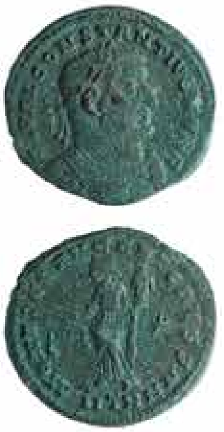
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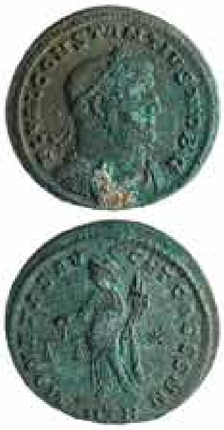
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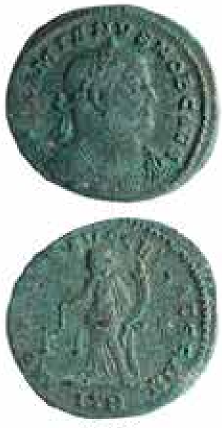
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Plate 13.21 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

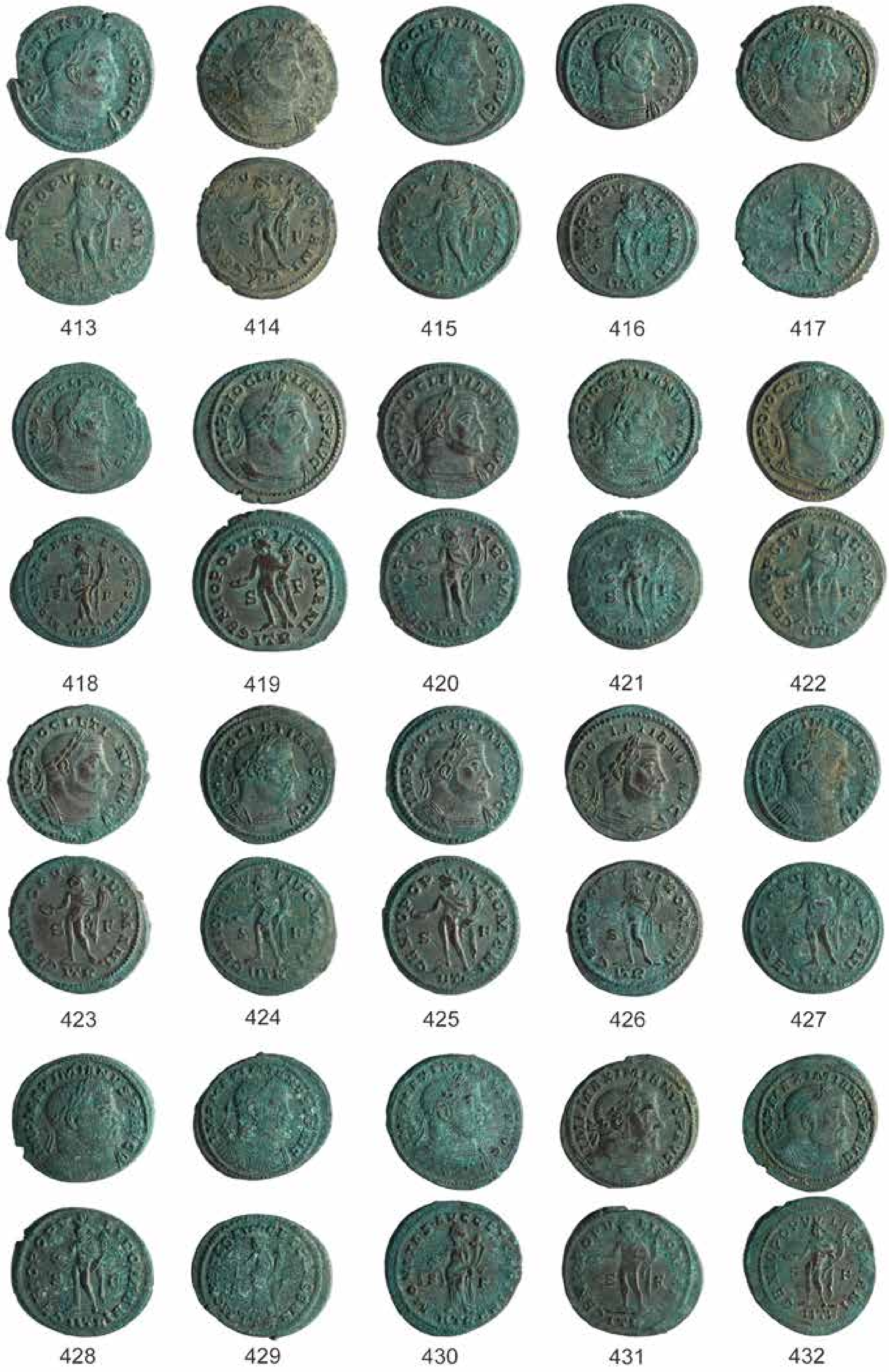
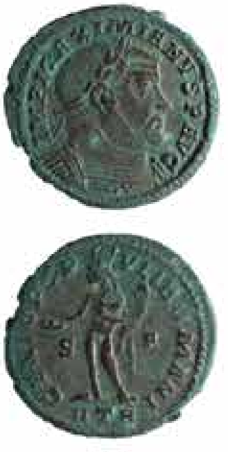


Plate 13.22 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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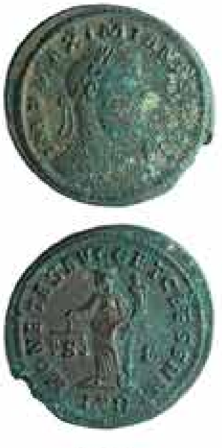
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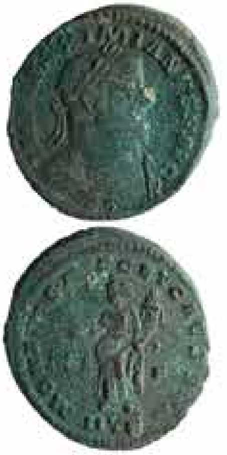
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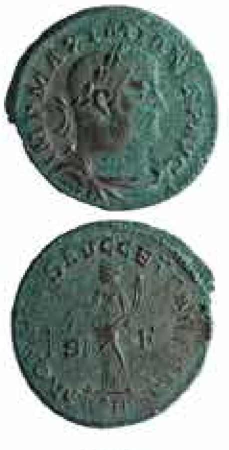
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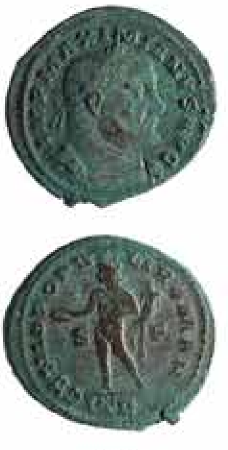
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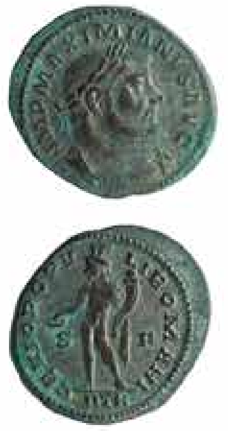
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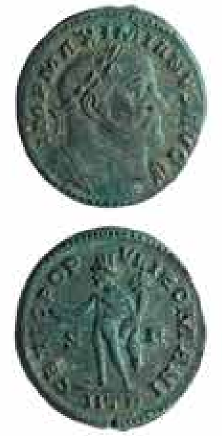
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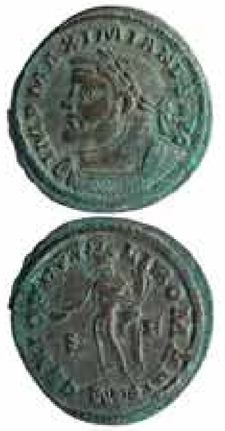
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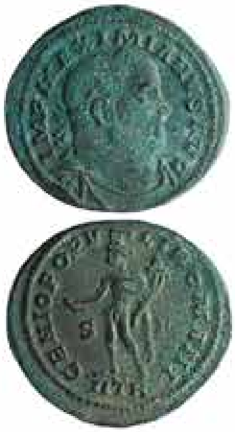
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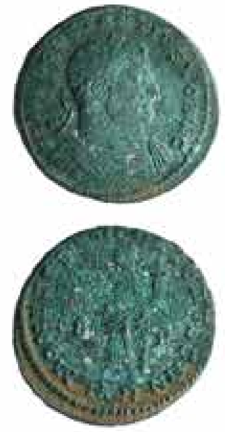
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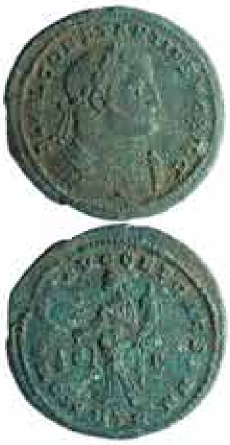
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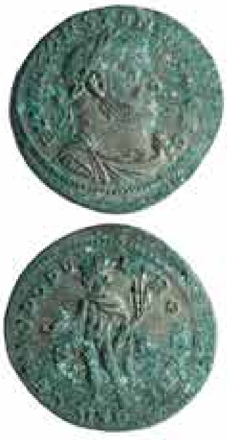
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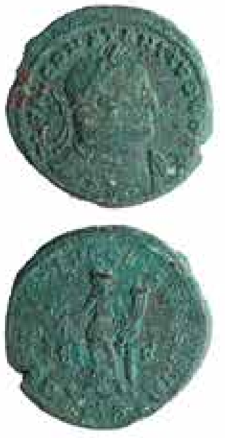
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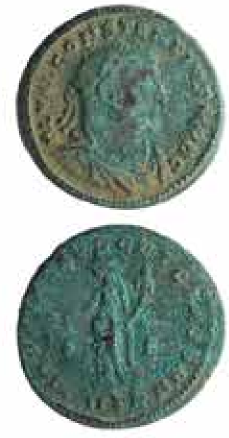
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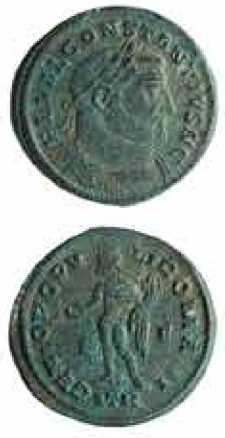
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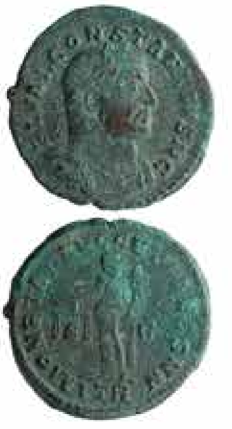
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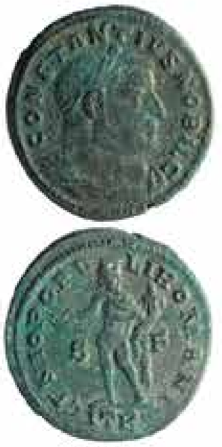
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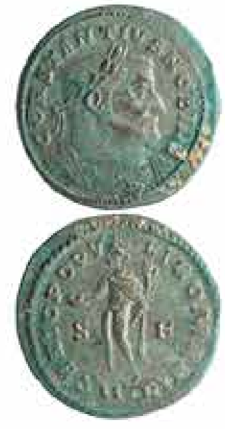
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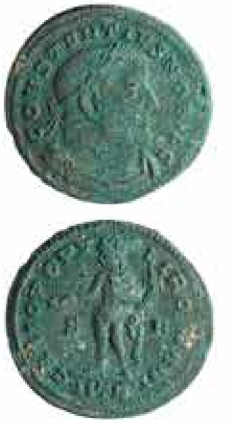
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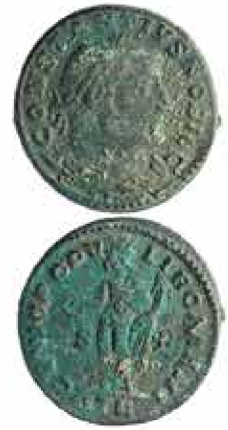
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Plate 13.23 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

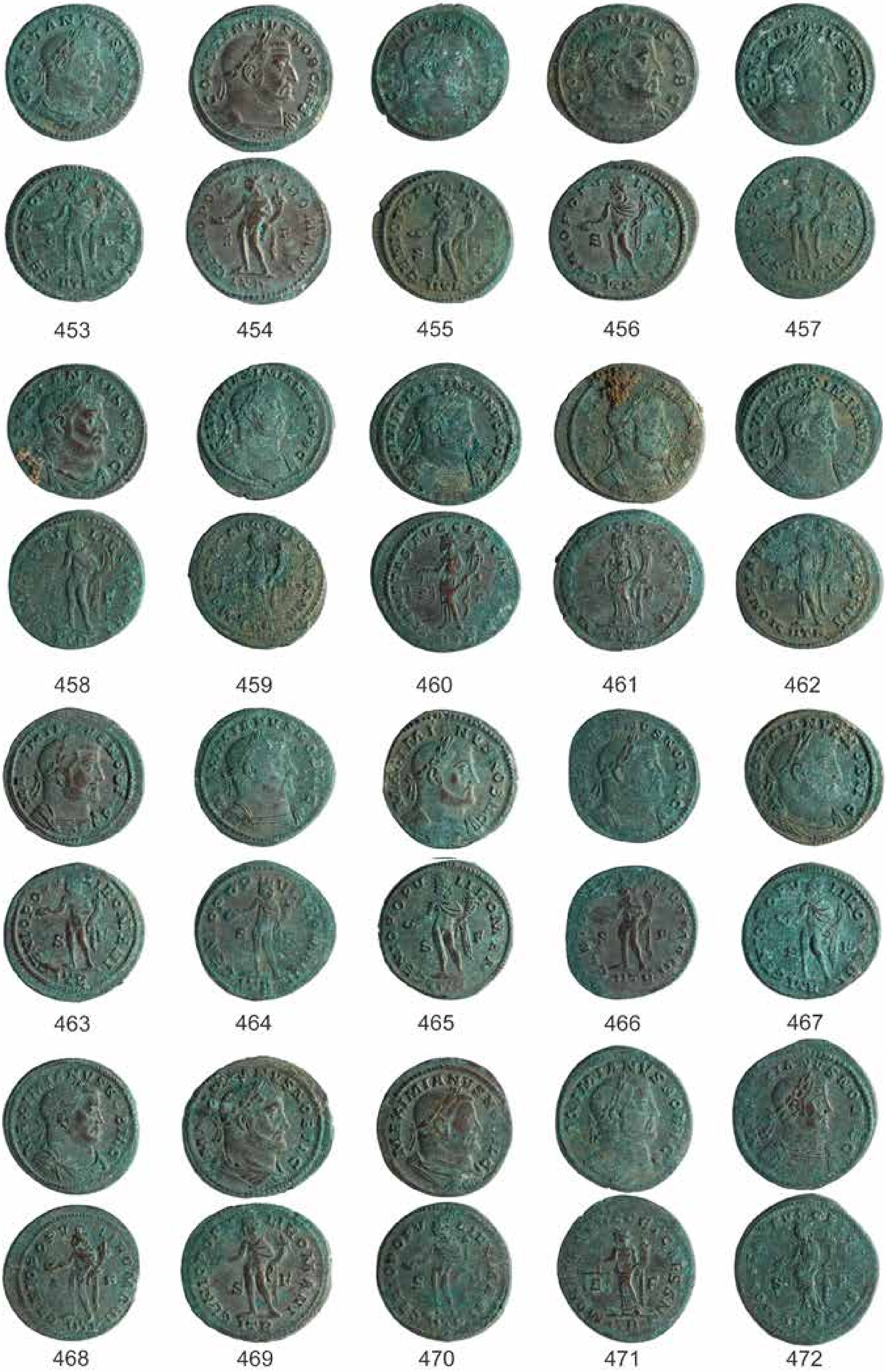

Plate 13.24 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

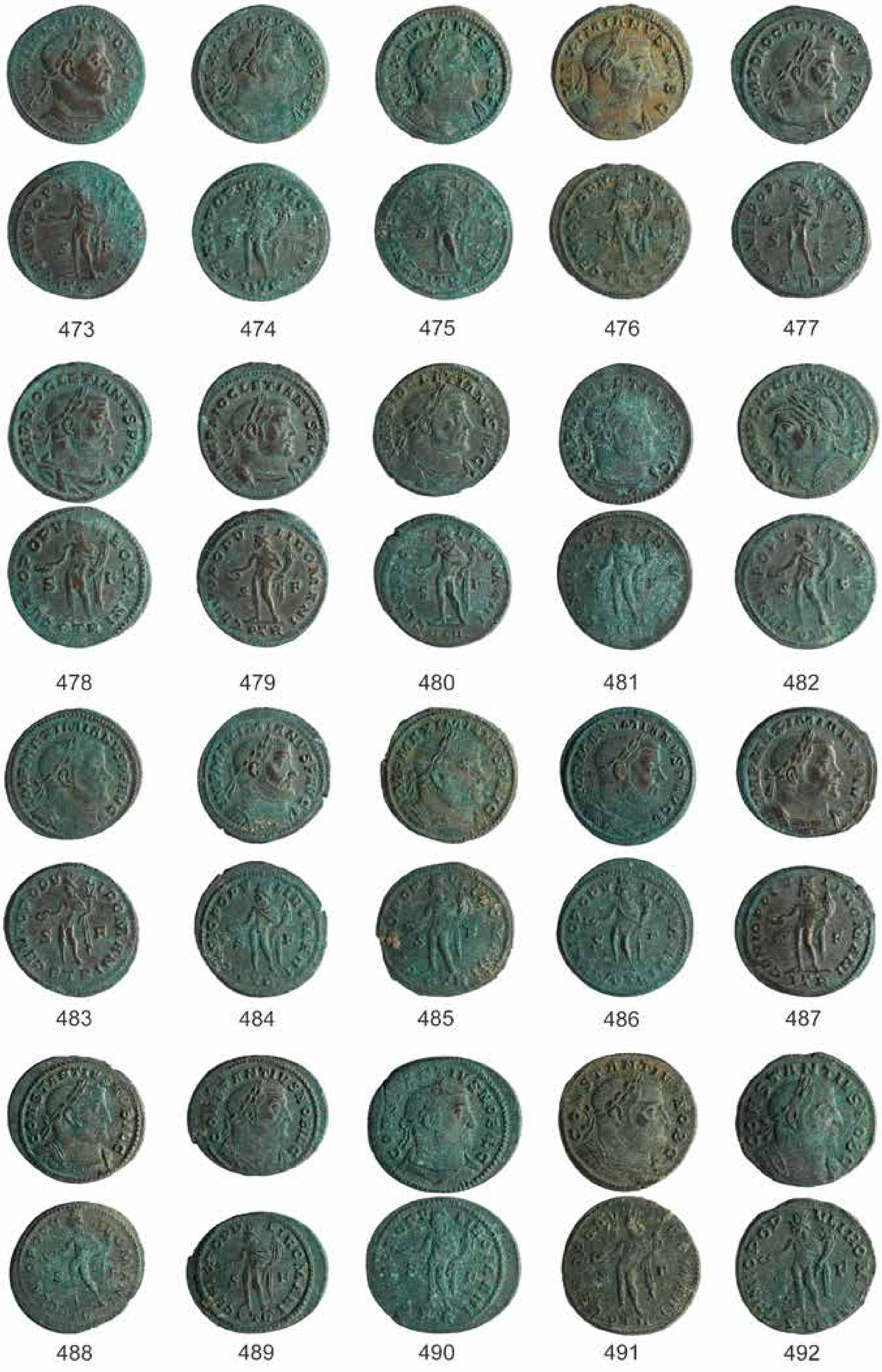

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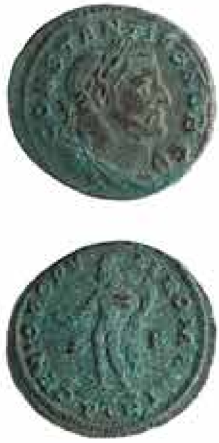
Plate 13.25 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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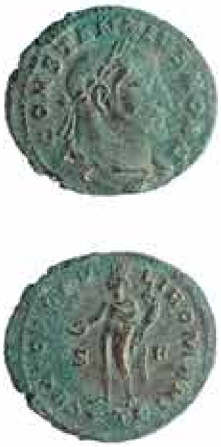
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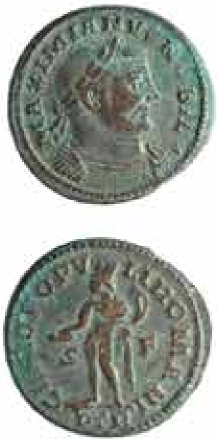
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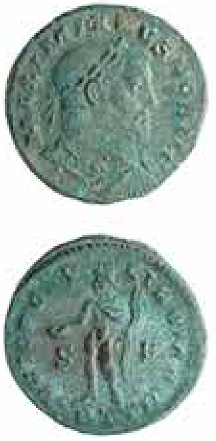
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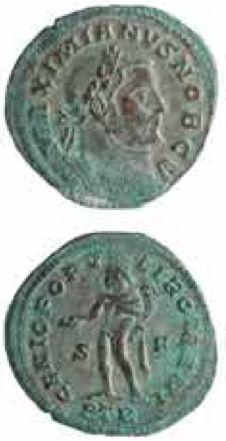
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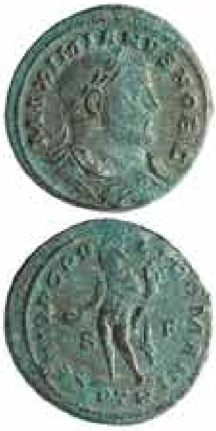
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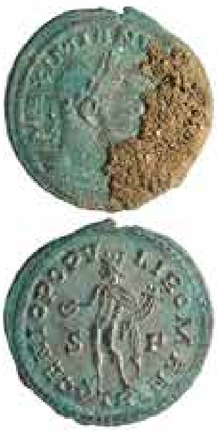
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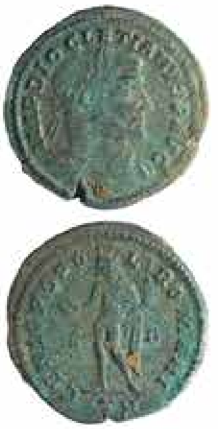
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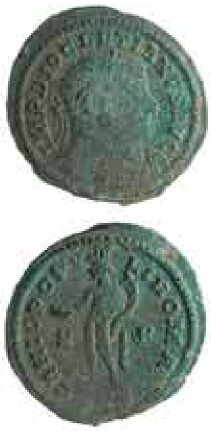
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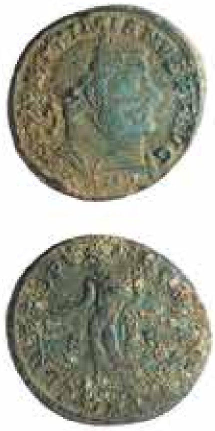
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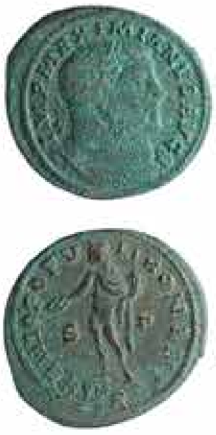
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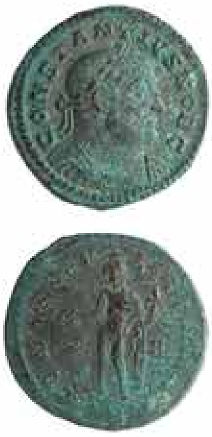
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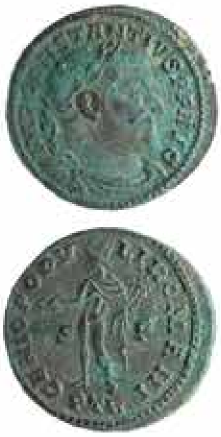
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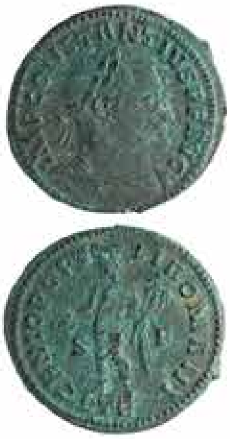
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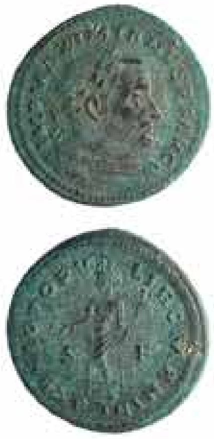
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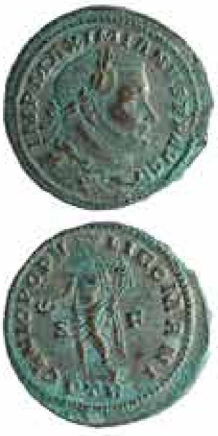
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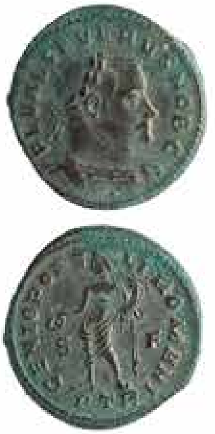
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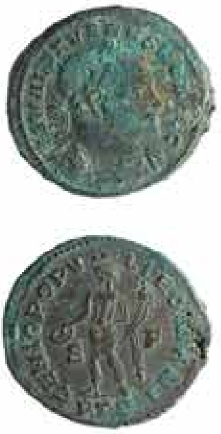
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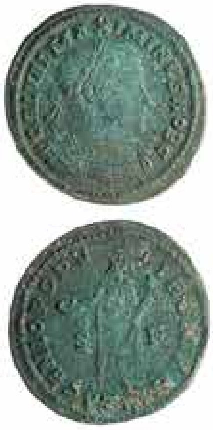
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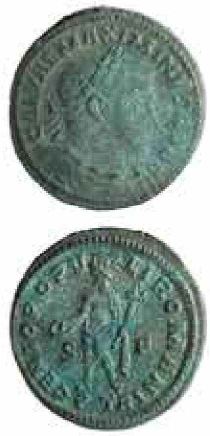
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Plate 13.26 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

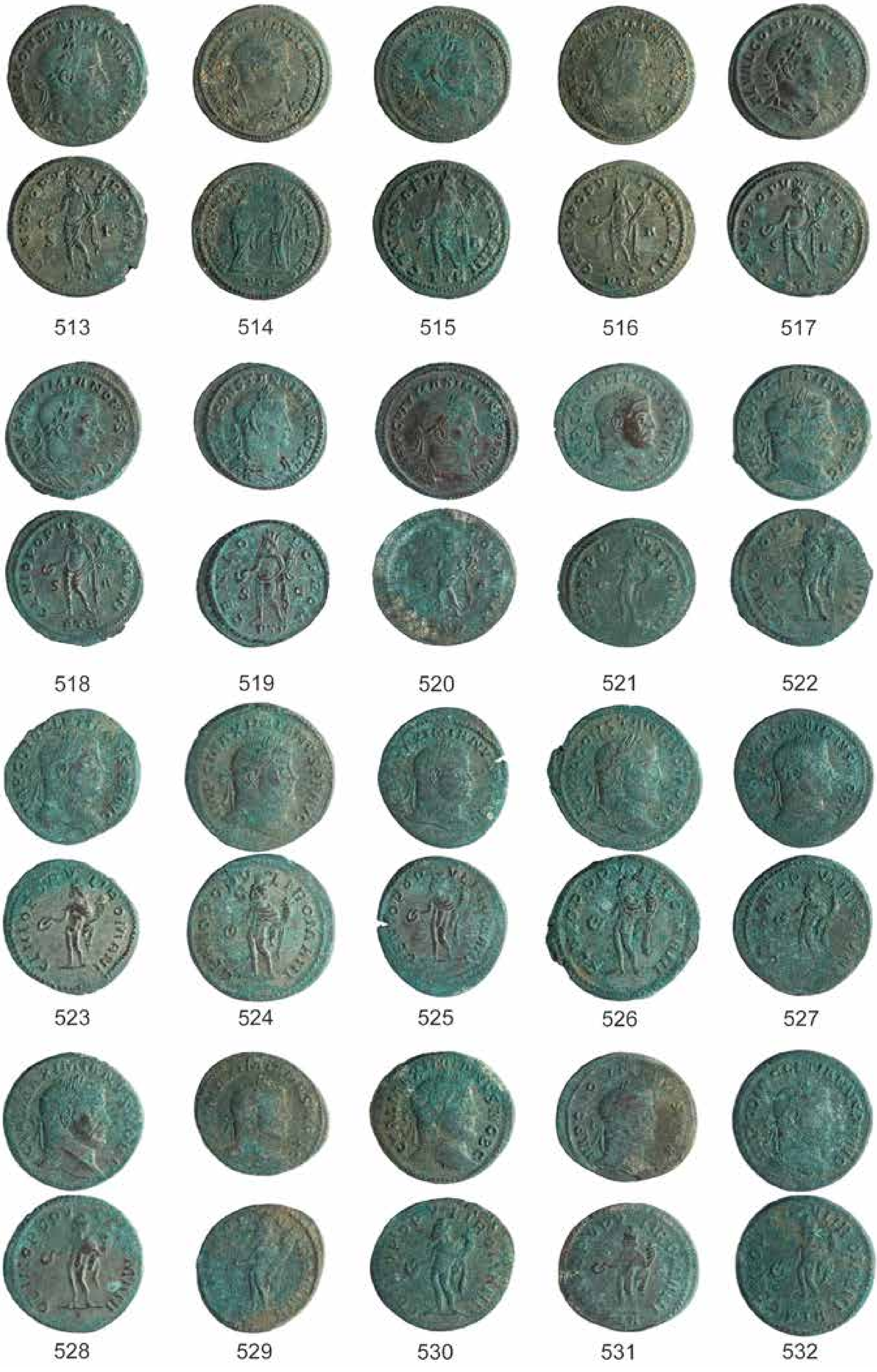

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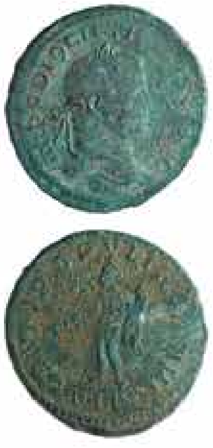
Plate 13.27 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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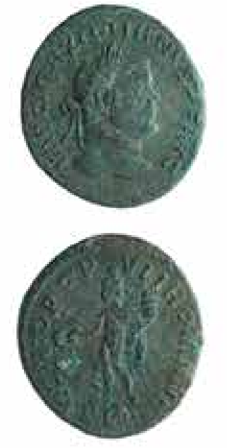
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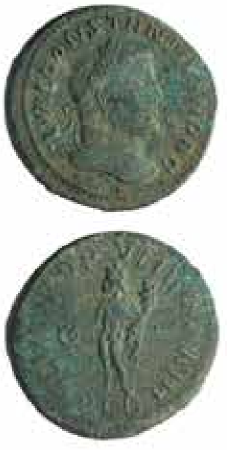
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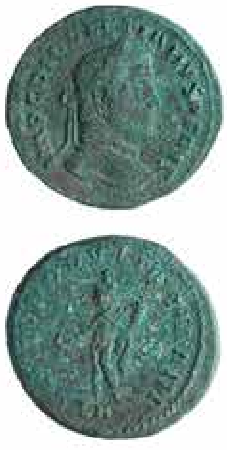
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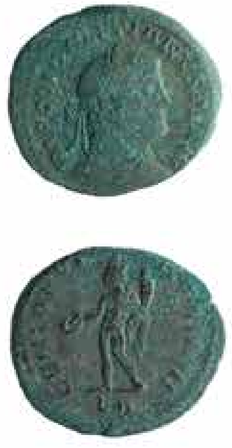
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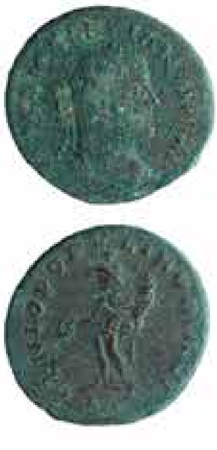
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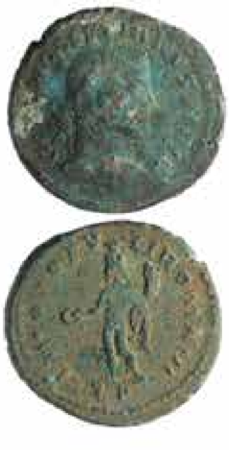
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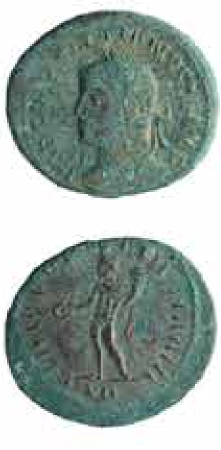
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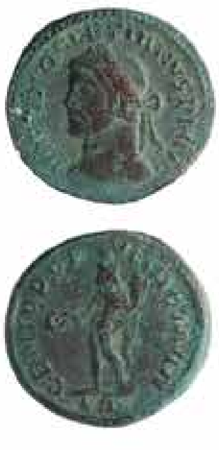
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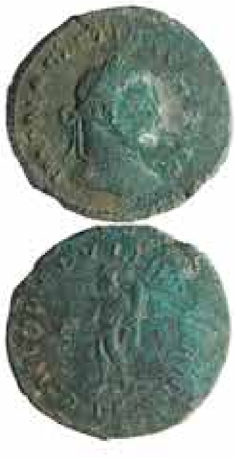
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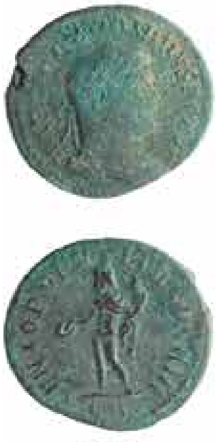
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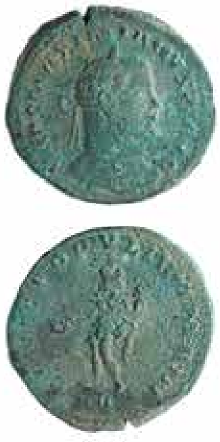
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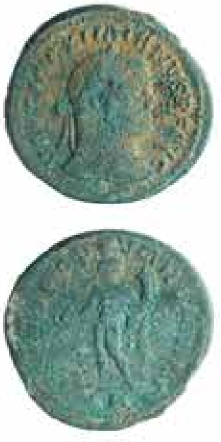
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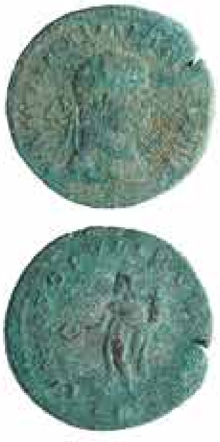
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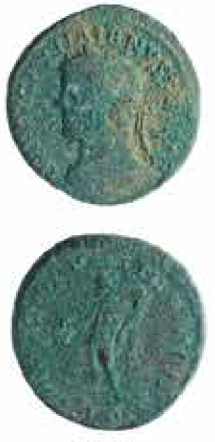
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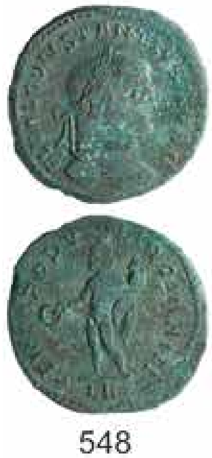
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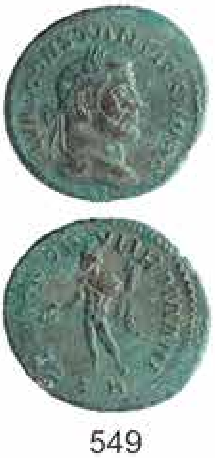
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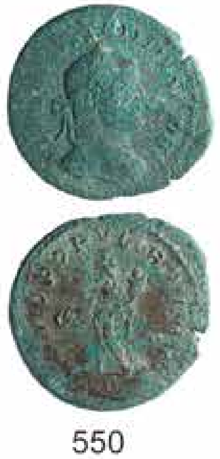
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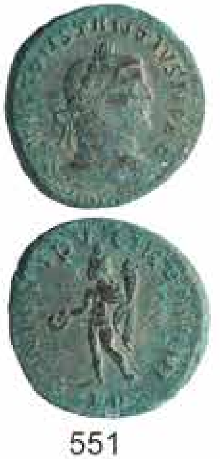
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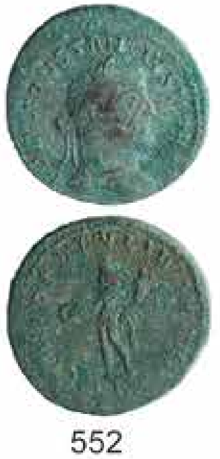
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Plate 13.28 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

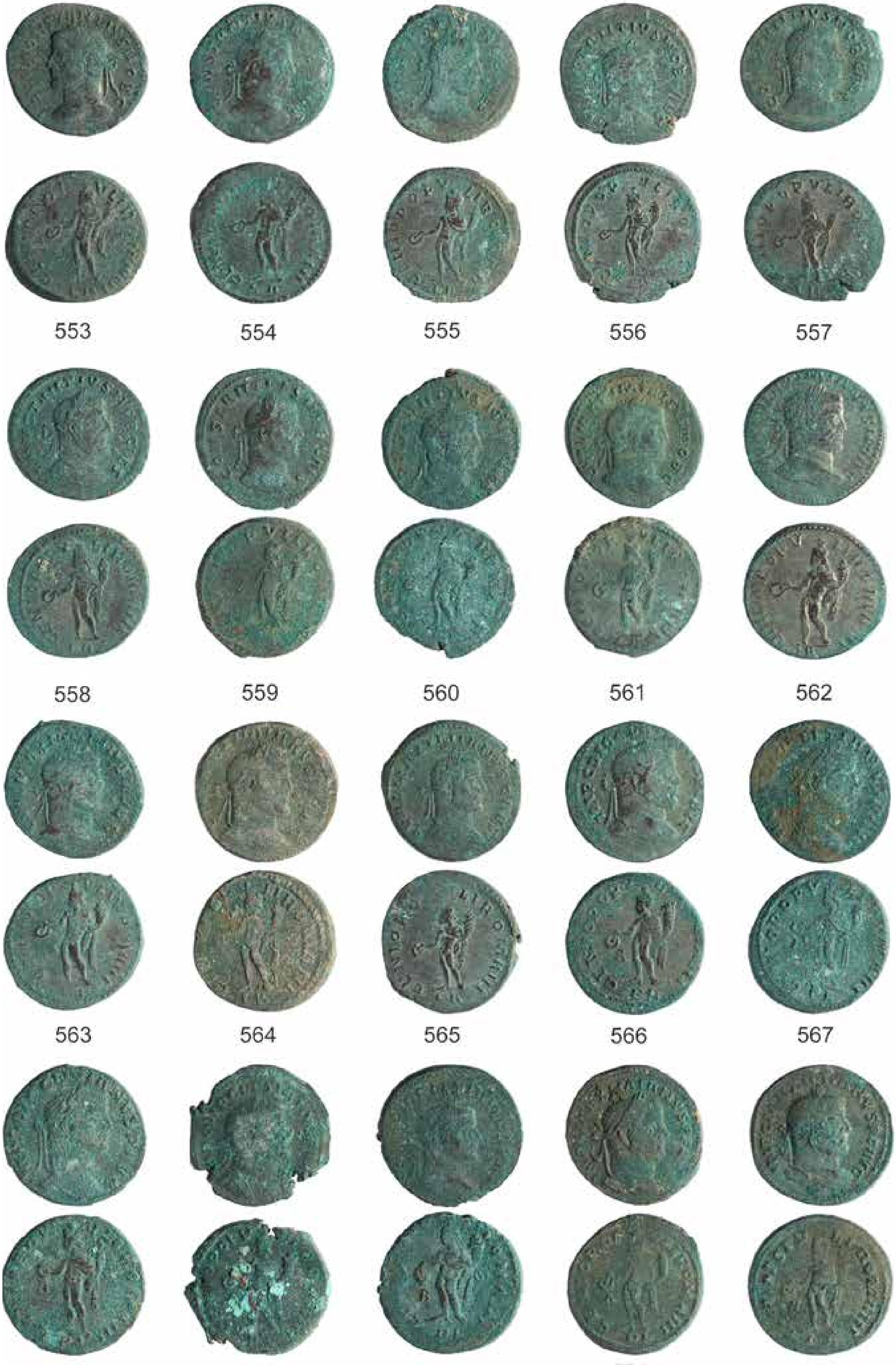
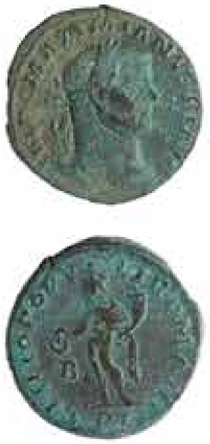


Plate 13.29 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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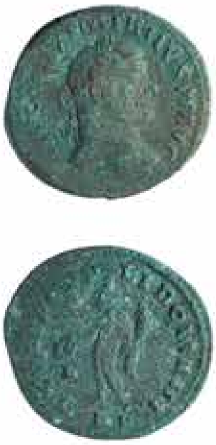
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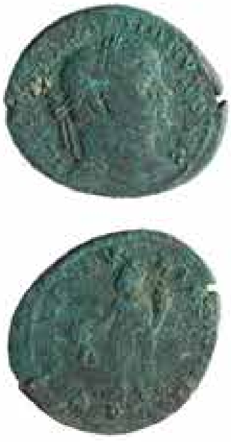
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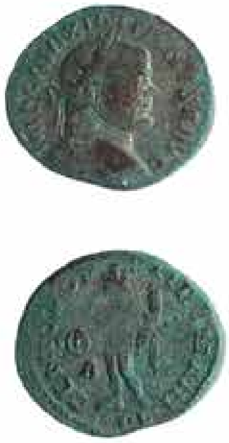
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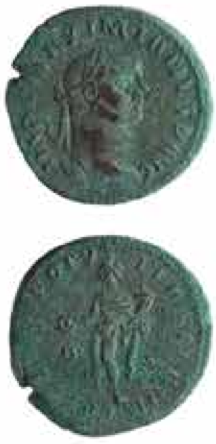
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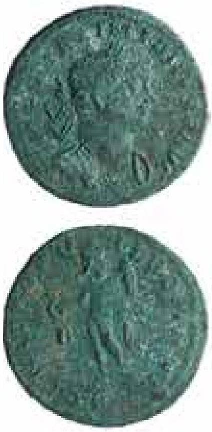
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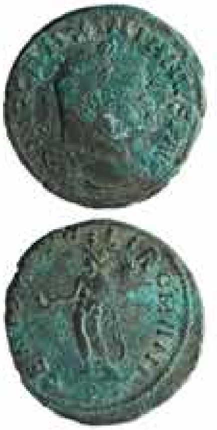
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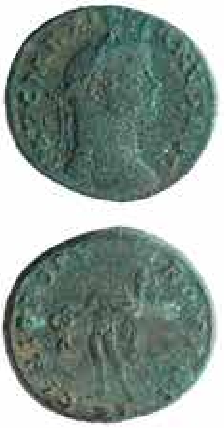
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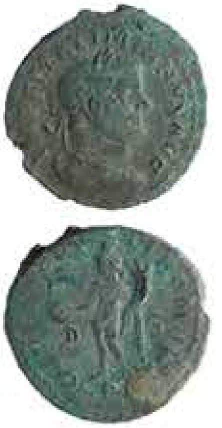
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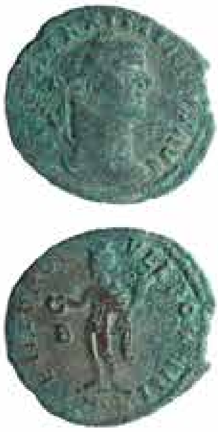
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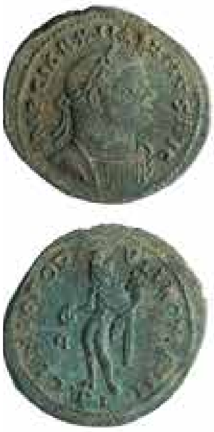
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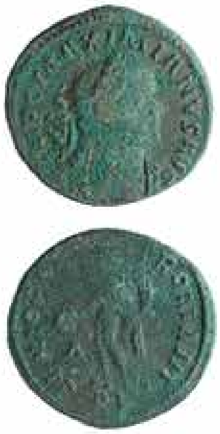
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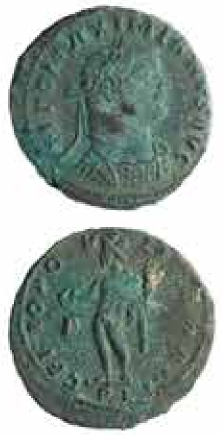
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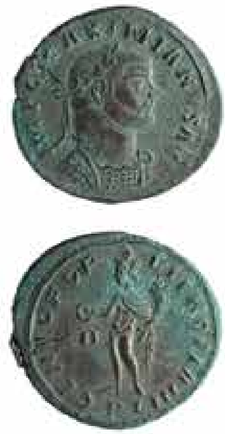
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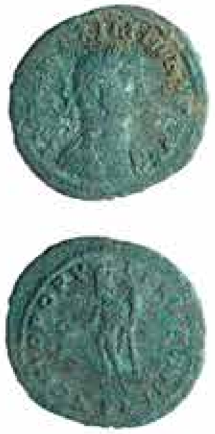
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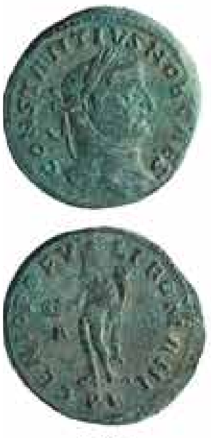
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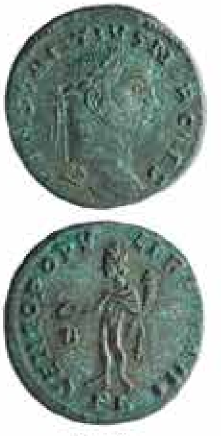
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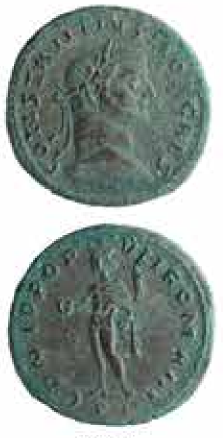
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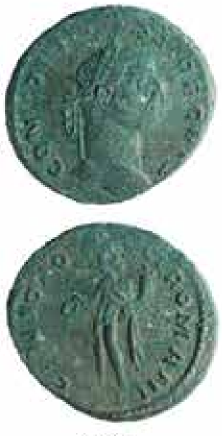
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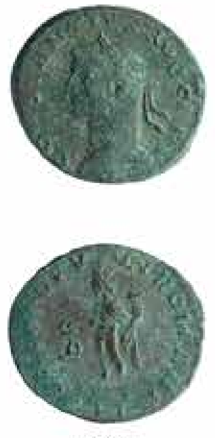
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Plate 13.30 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

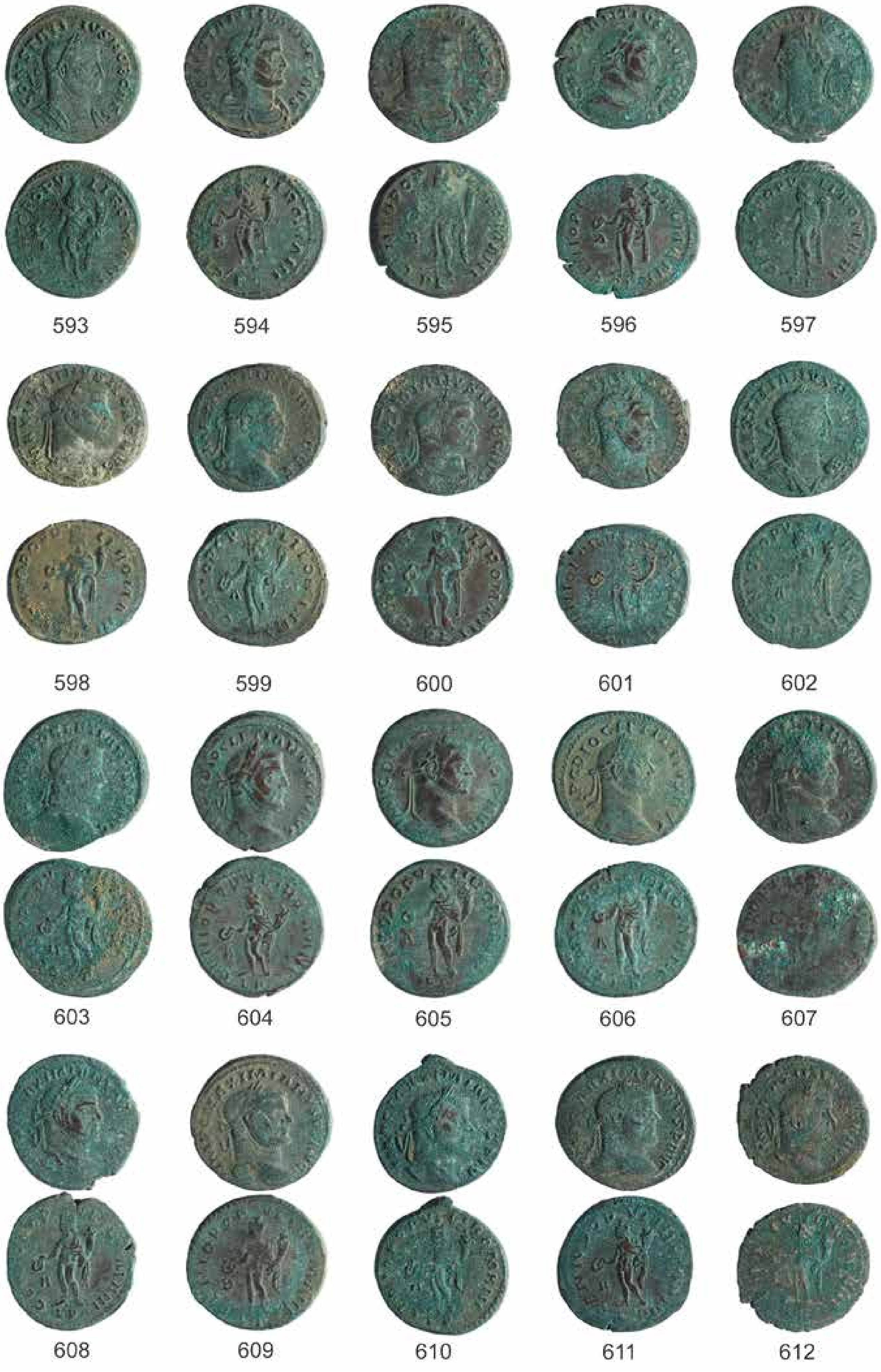
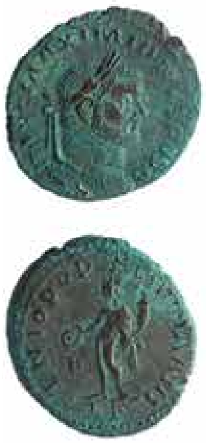


Plate 13.31 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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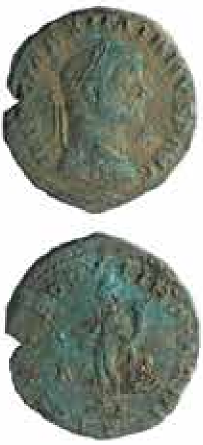
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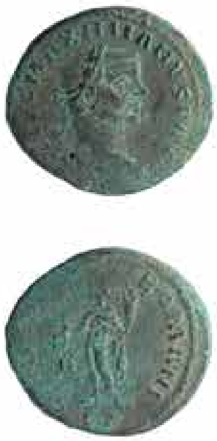
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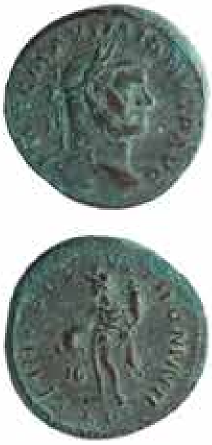
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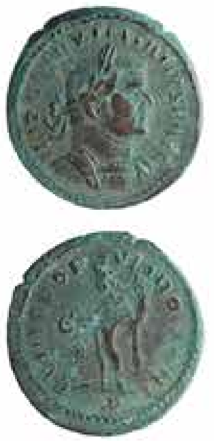
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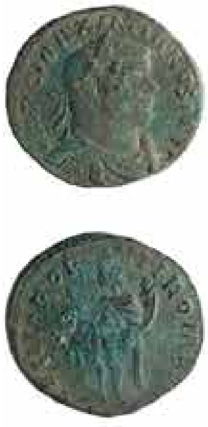
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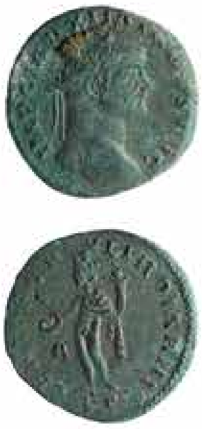
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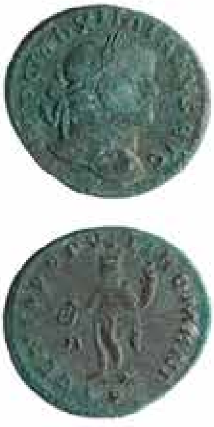
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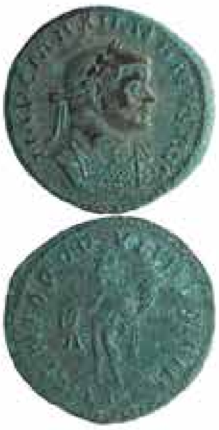
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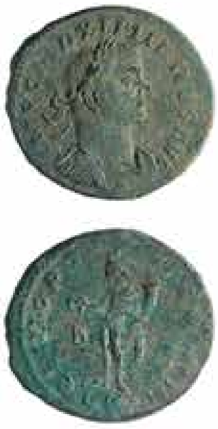
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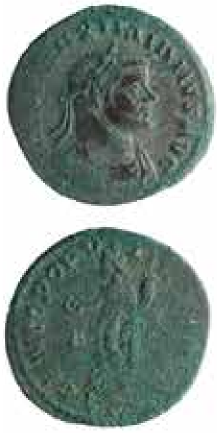
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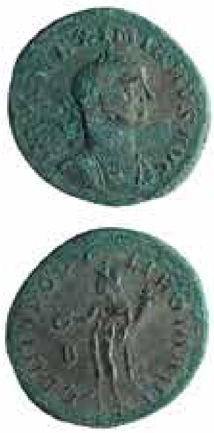
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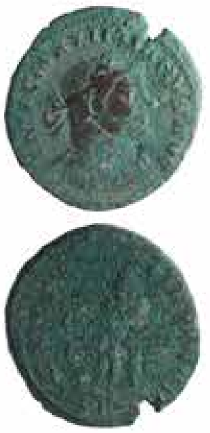
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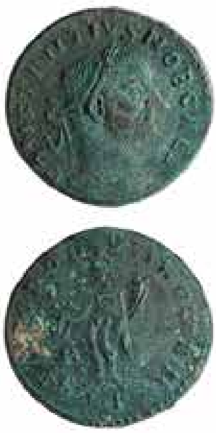
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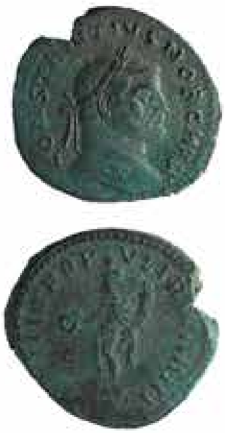
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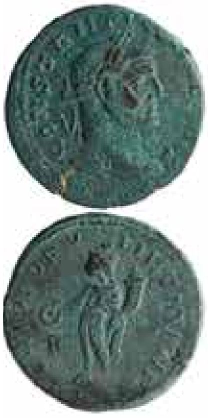
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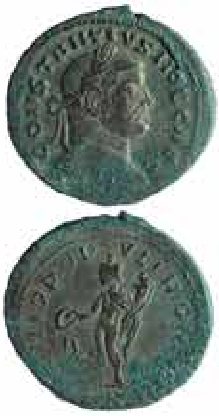
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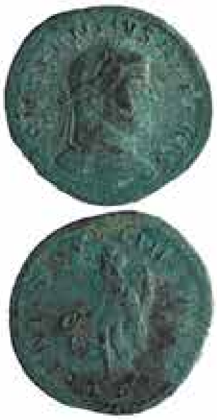
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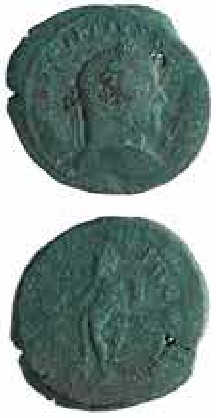
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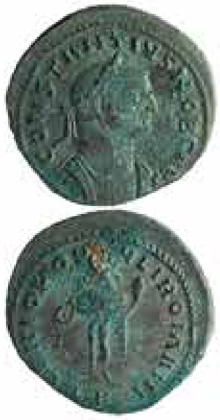
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Plate 13.32 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

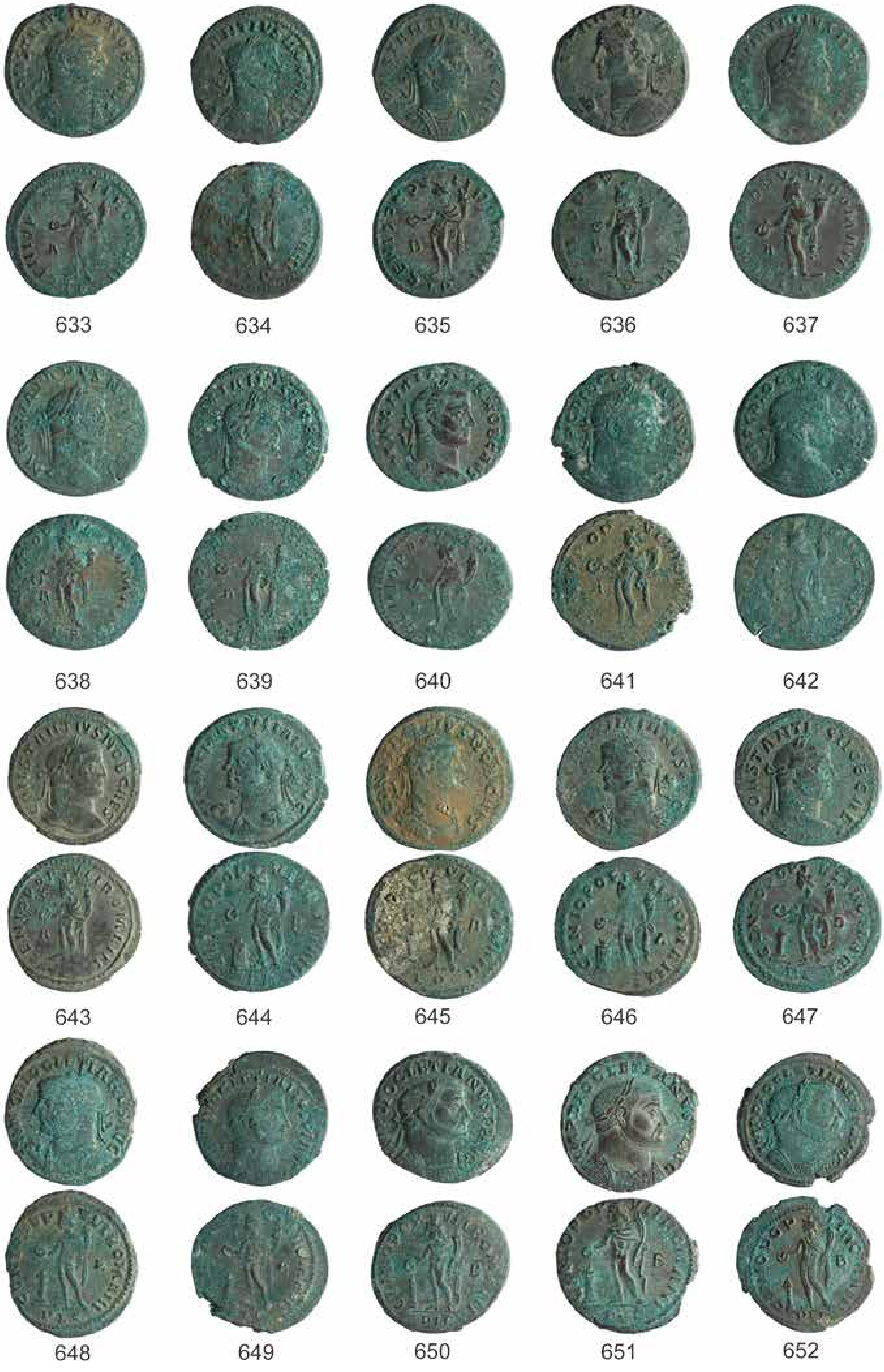


Plate 13.33 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

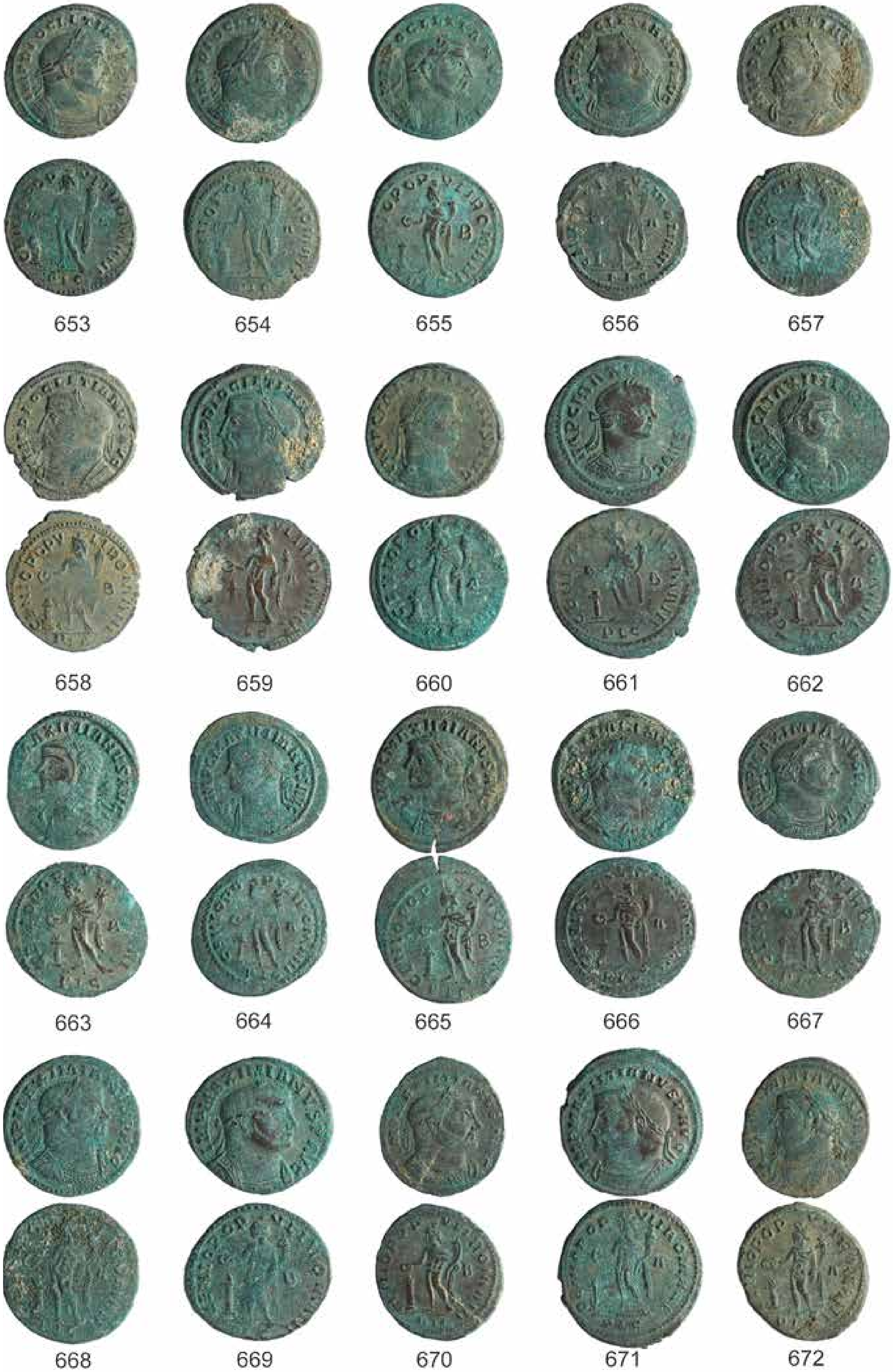
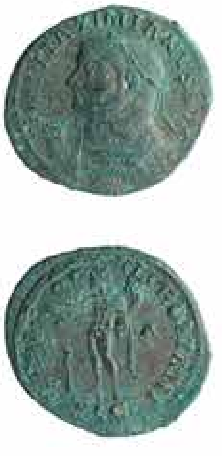


Plate 13.34 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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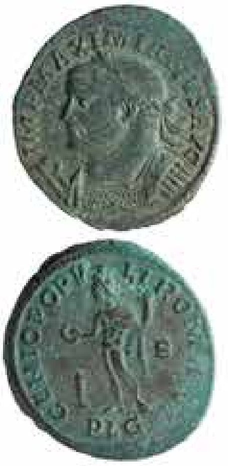
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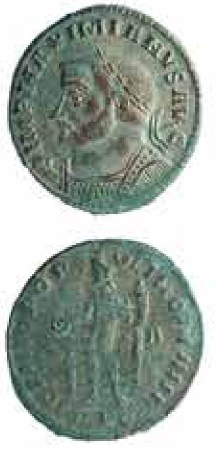
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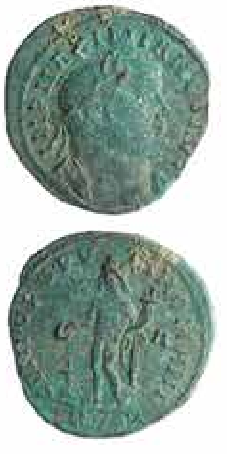
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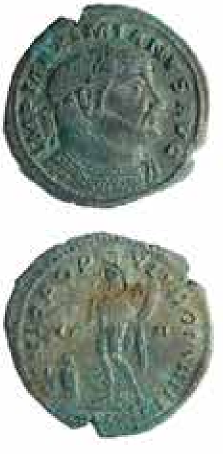
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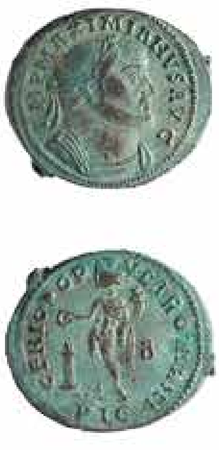
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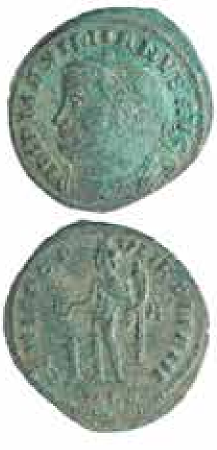
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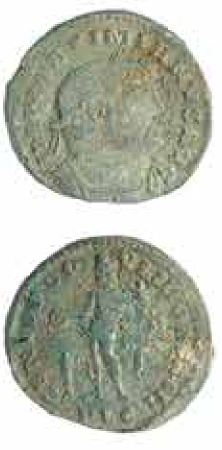
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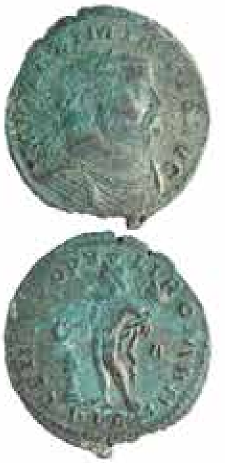
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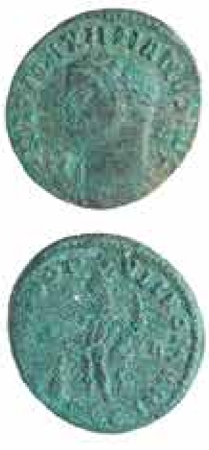
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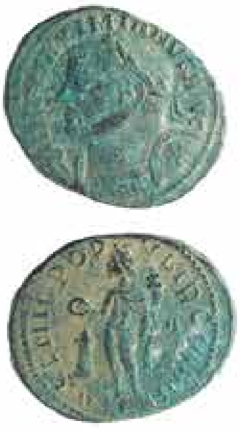
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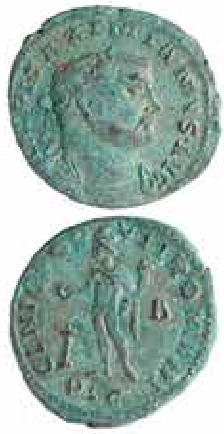
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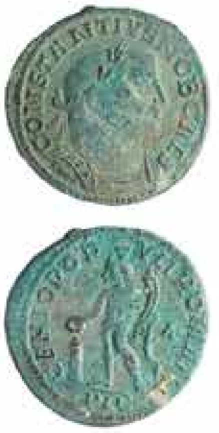
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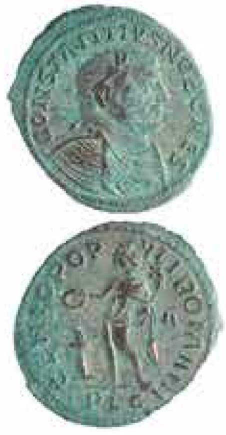
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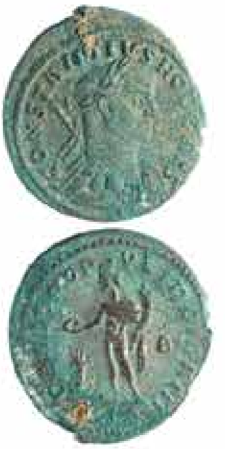
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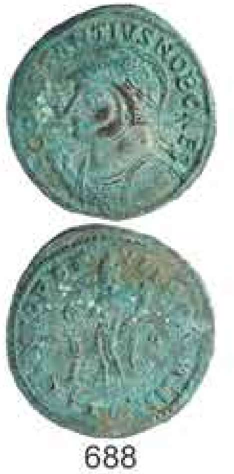
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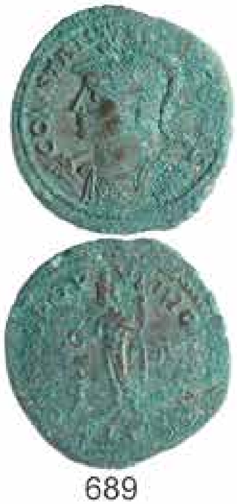
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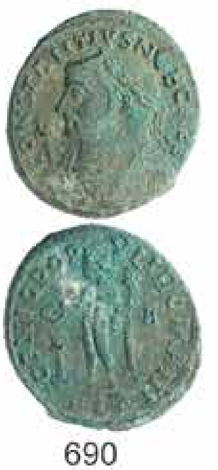
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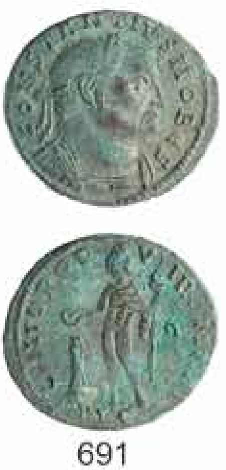
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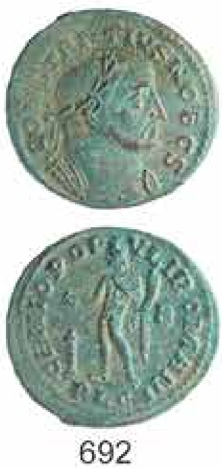
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Plate 13.35 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

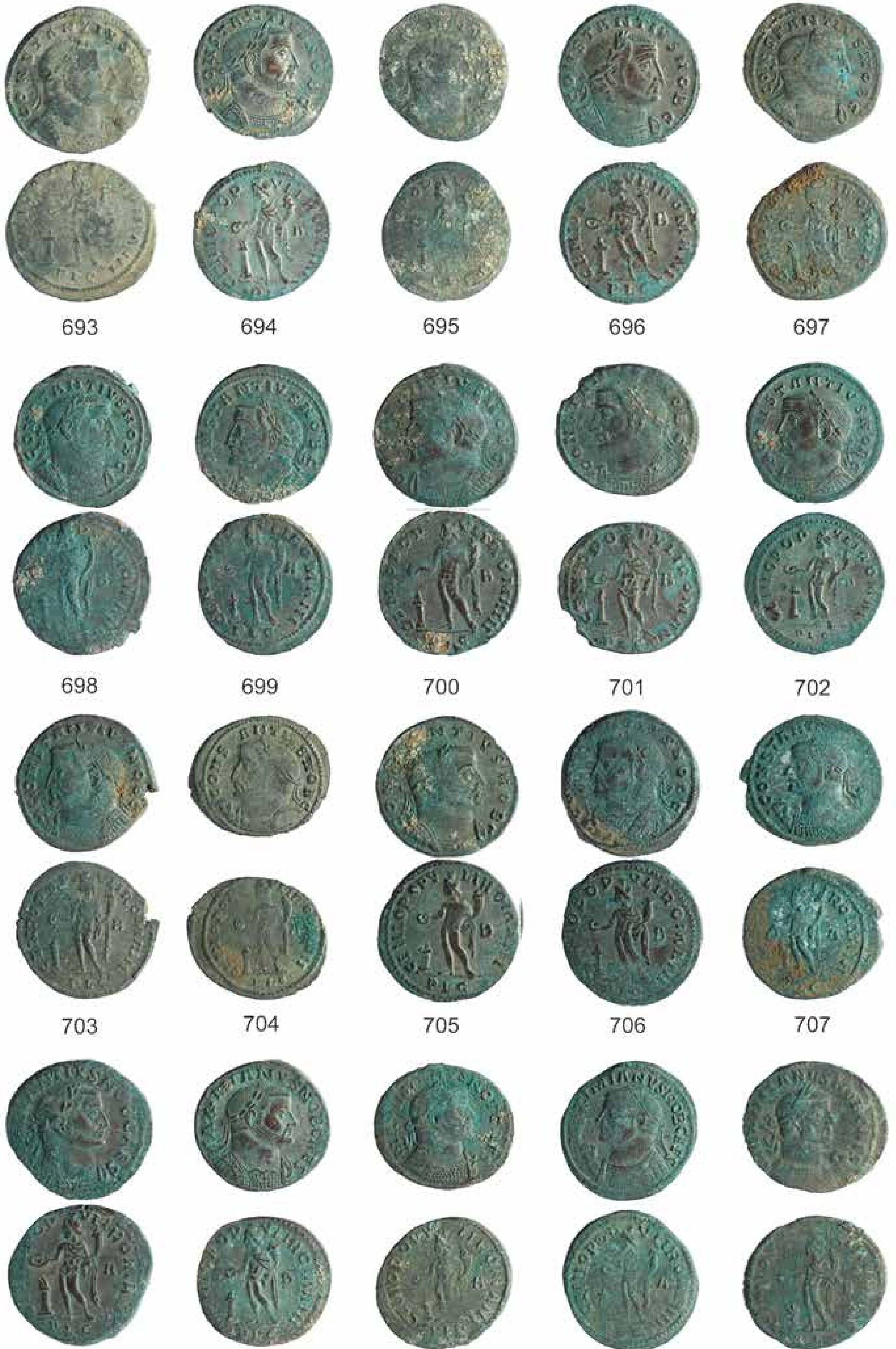

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Plate 13.36 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

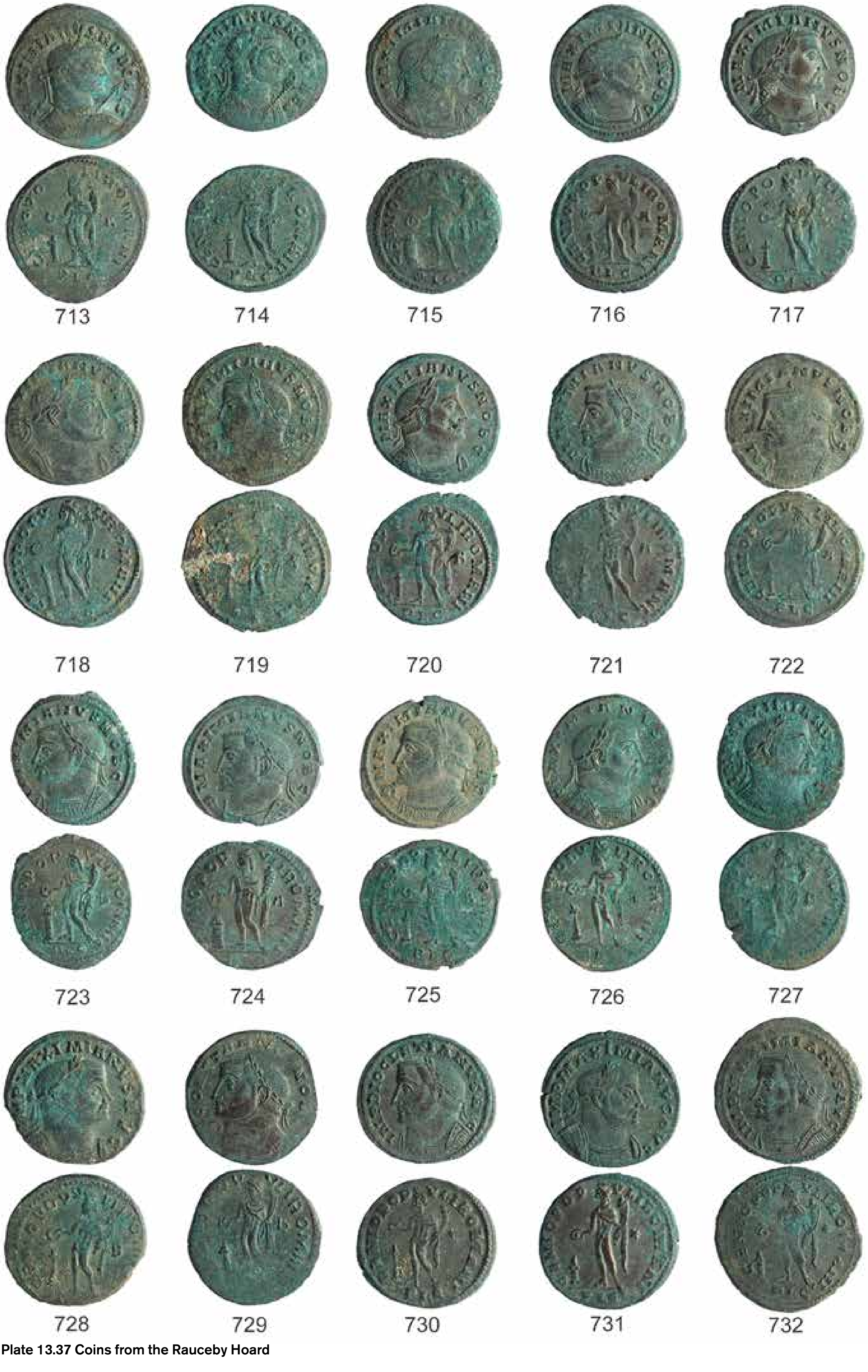
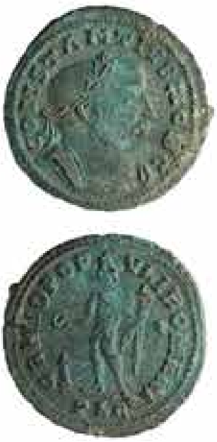


Plate 13.37 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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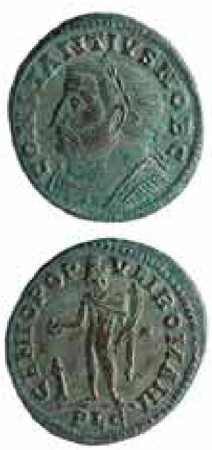
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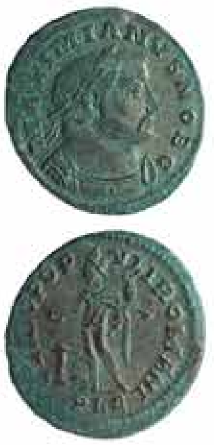
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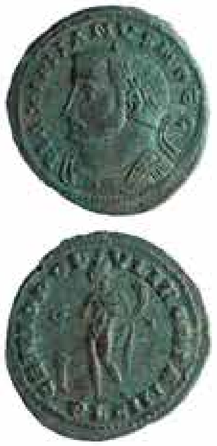
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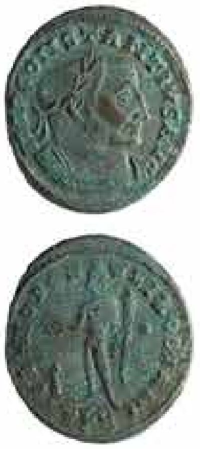
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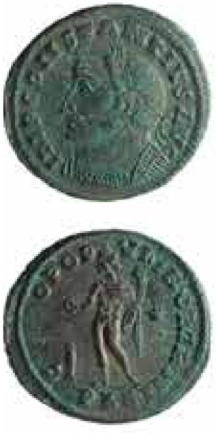
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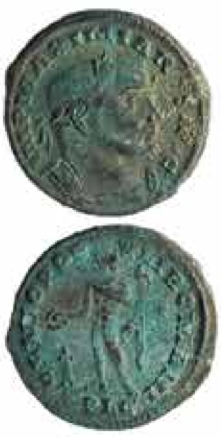
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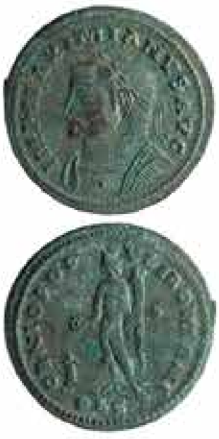
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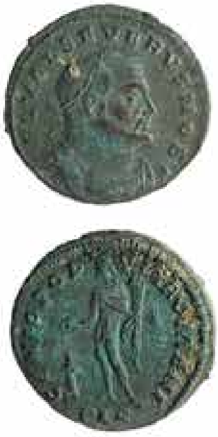
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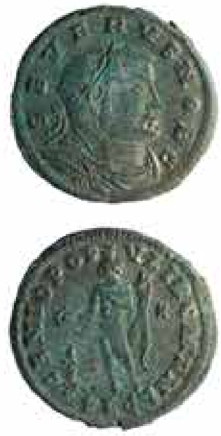
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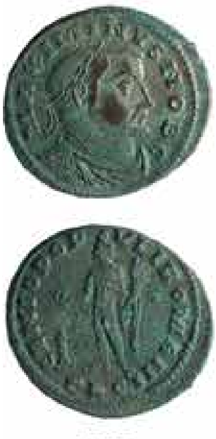
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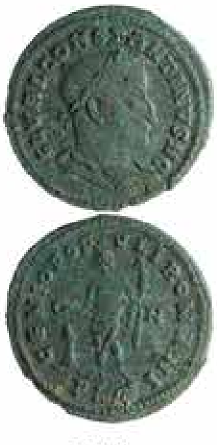
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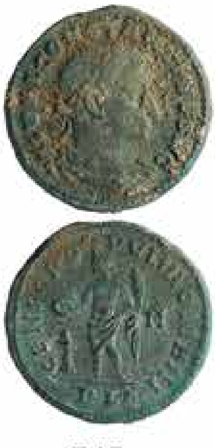
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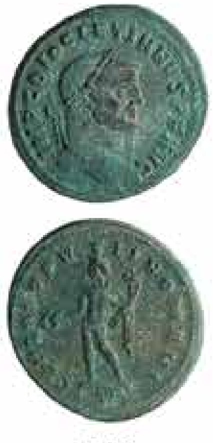
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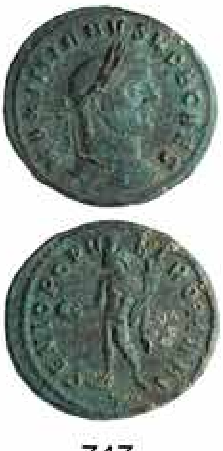
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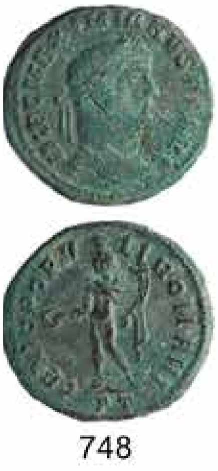
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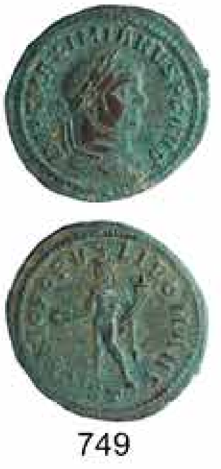
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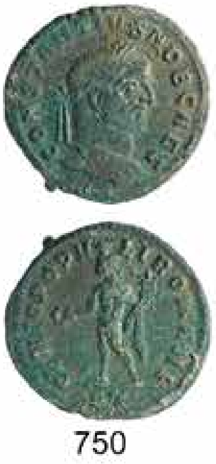
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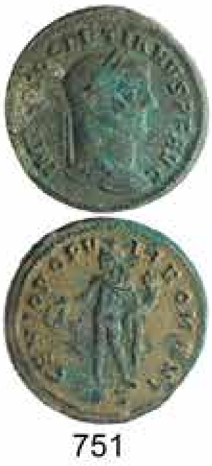
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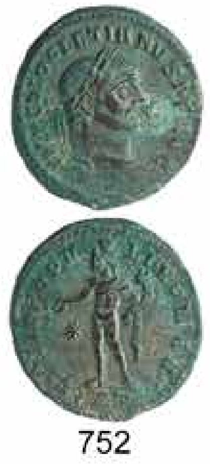
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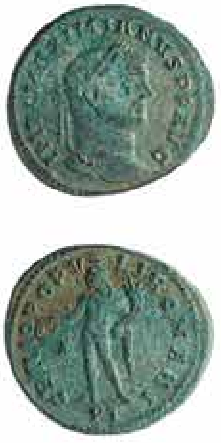
Plate 13.38 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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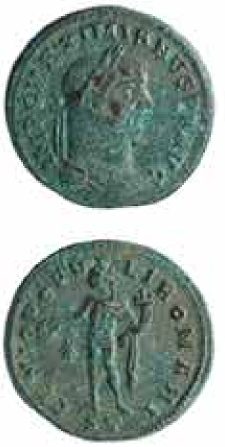
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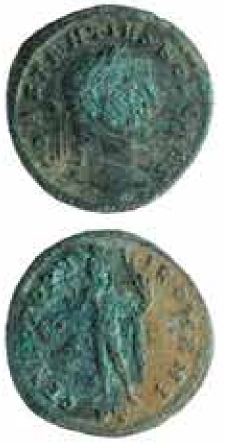
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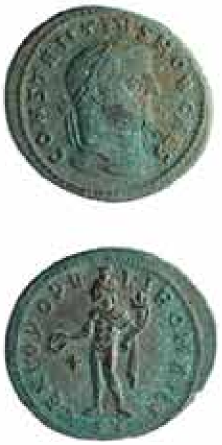
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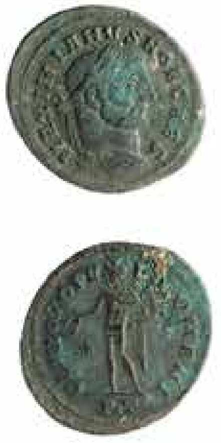
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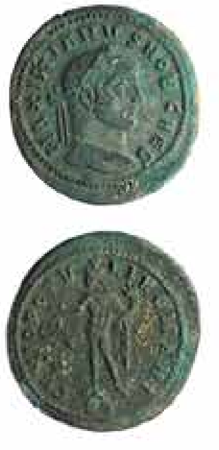
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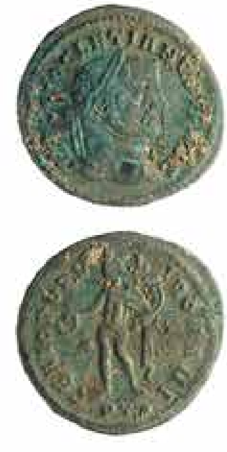
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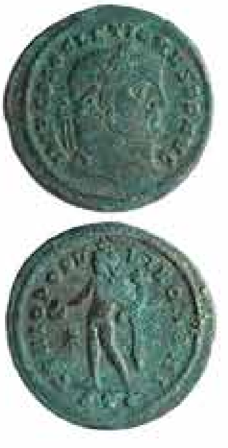
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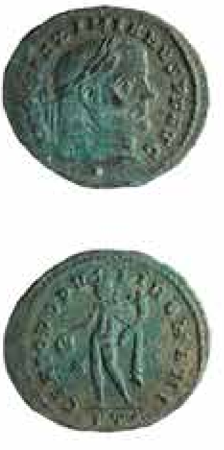
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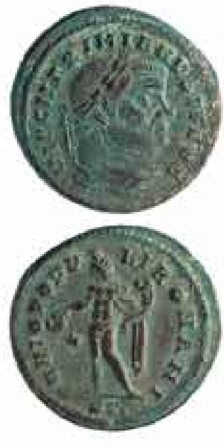
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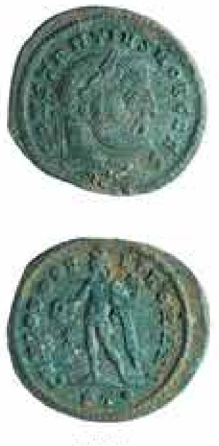
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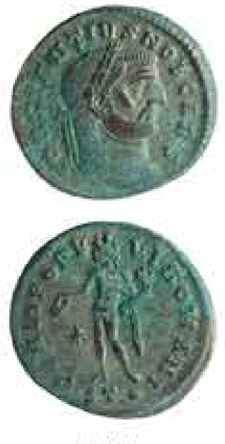
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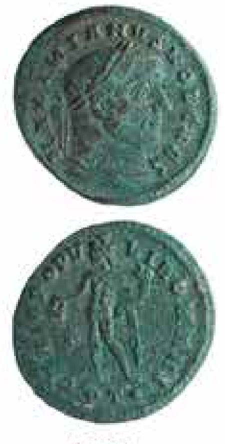
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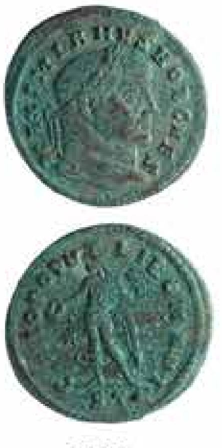
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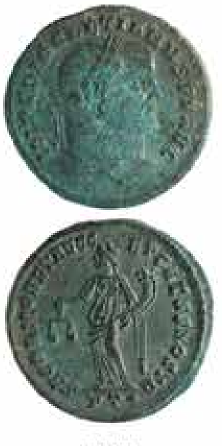
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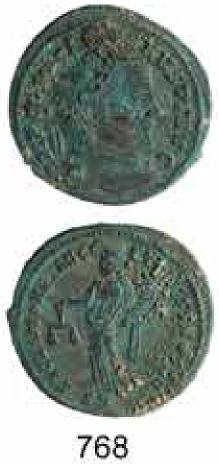
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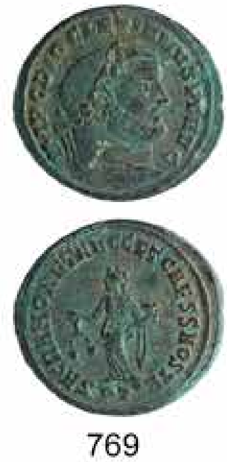
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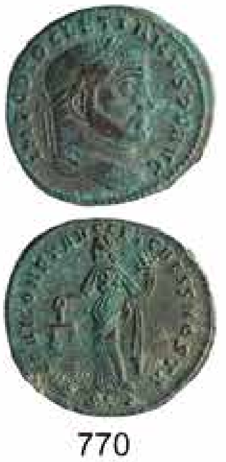
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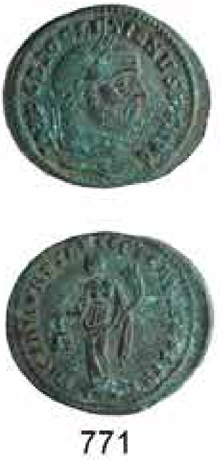
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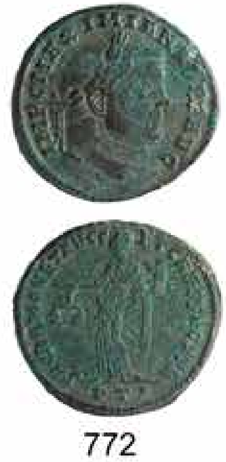
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Plate 13.39 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

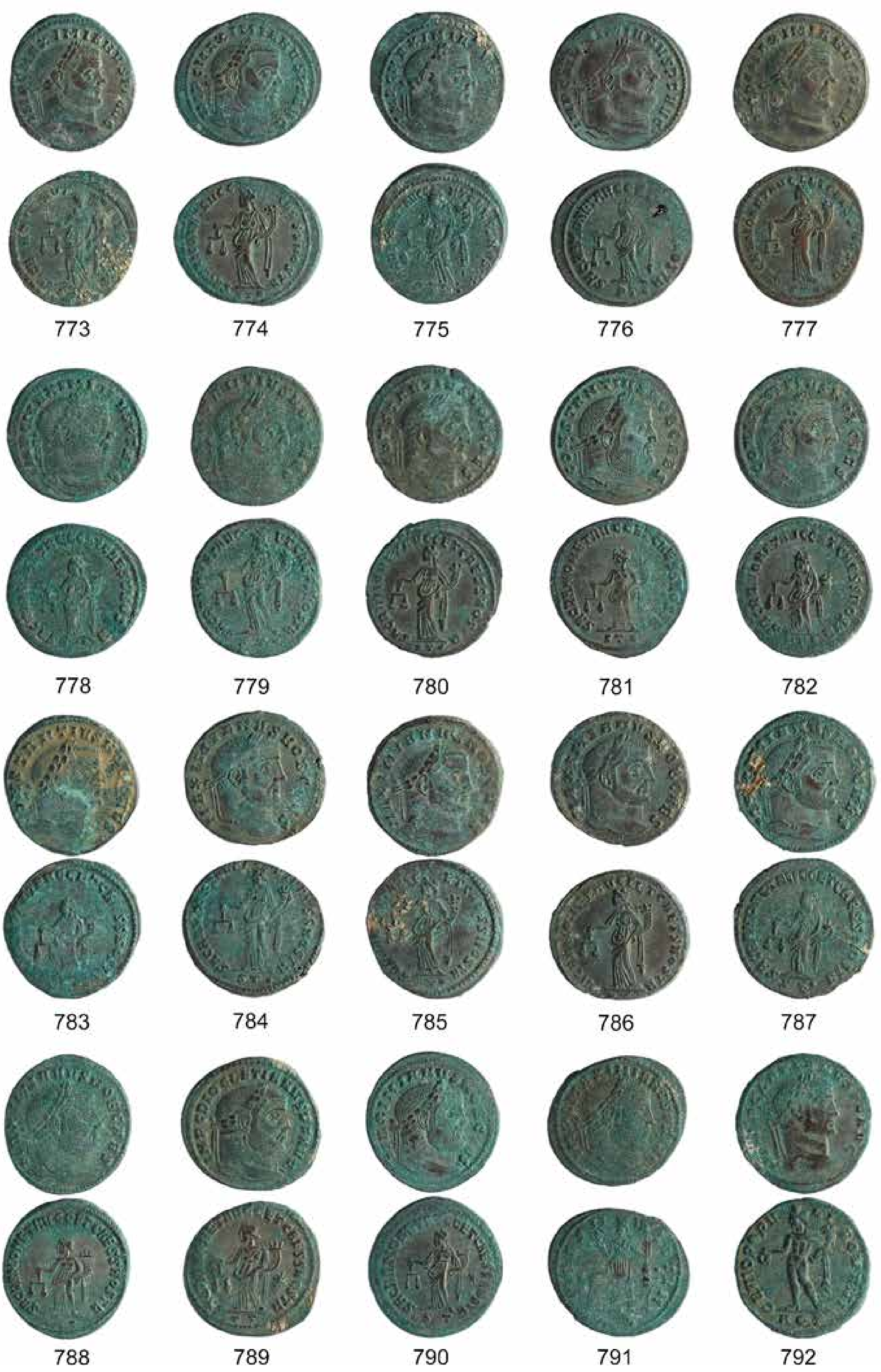
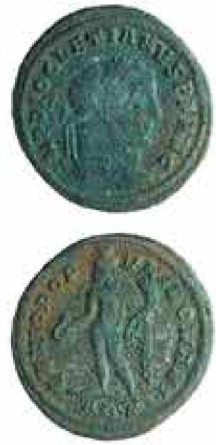


Plate 13.40 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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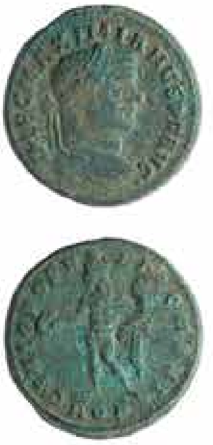
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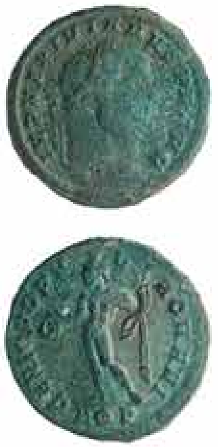
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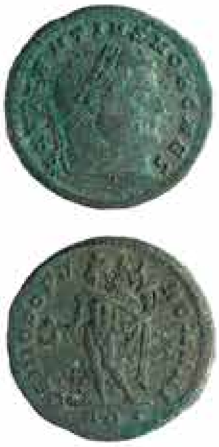
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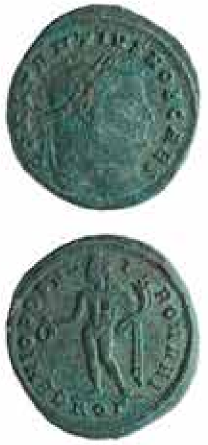
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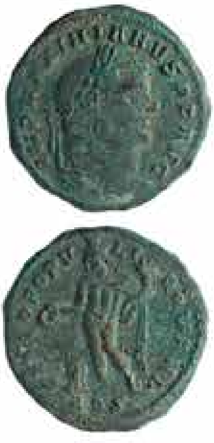
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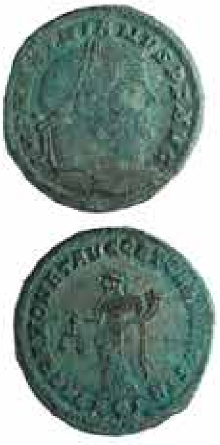
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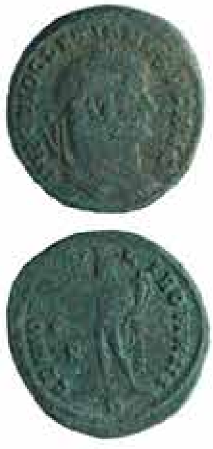
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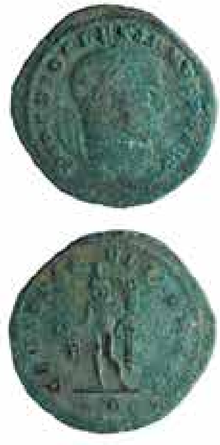
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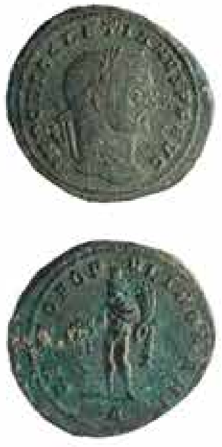
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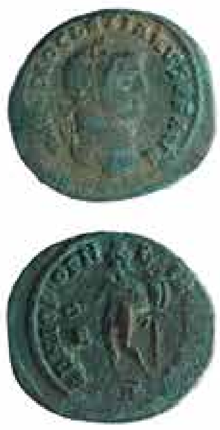
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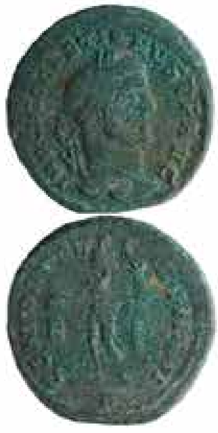
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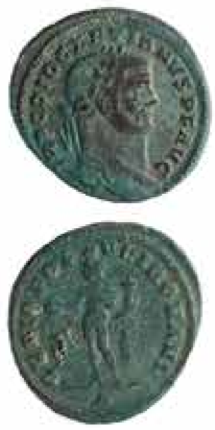
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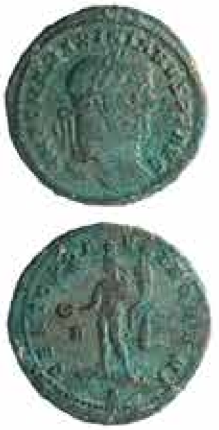
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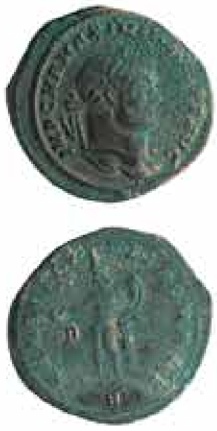
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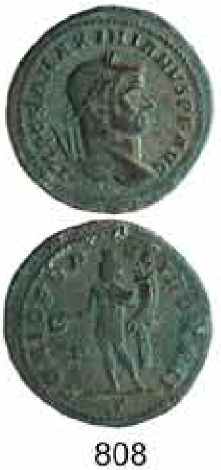
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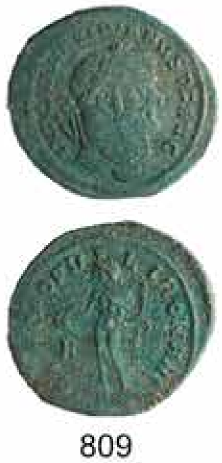
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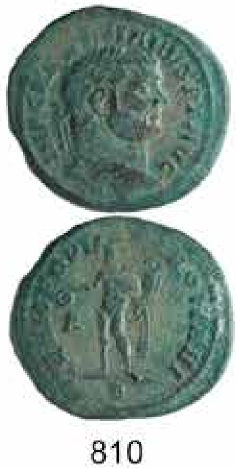
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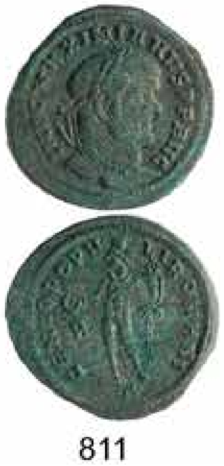
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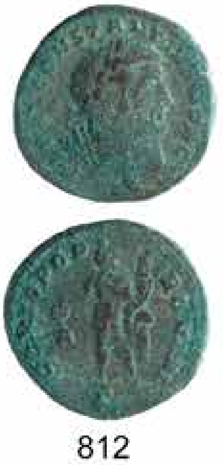
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Plate 13.41 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

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Plate 13.42 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

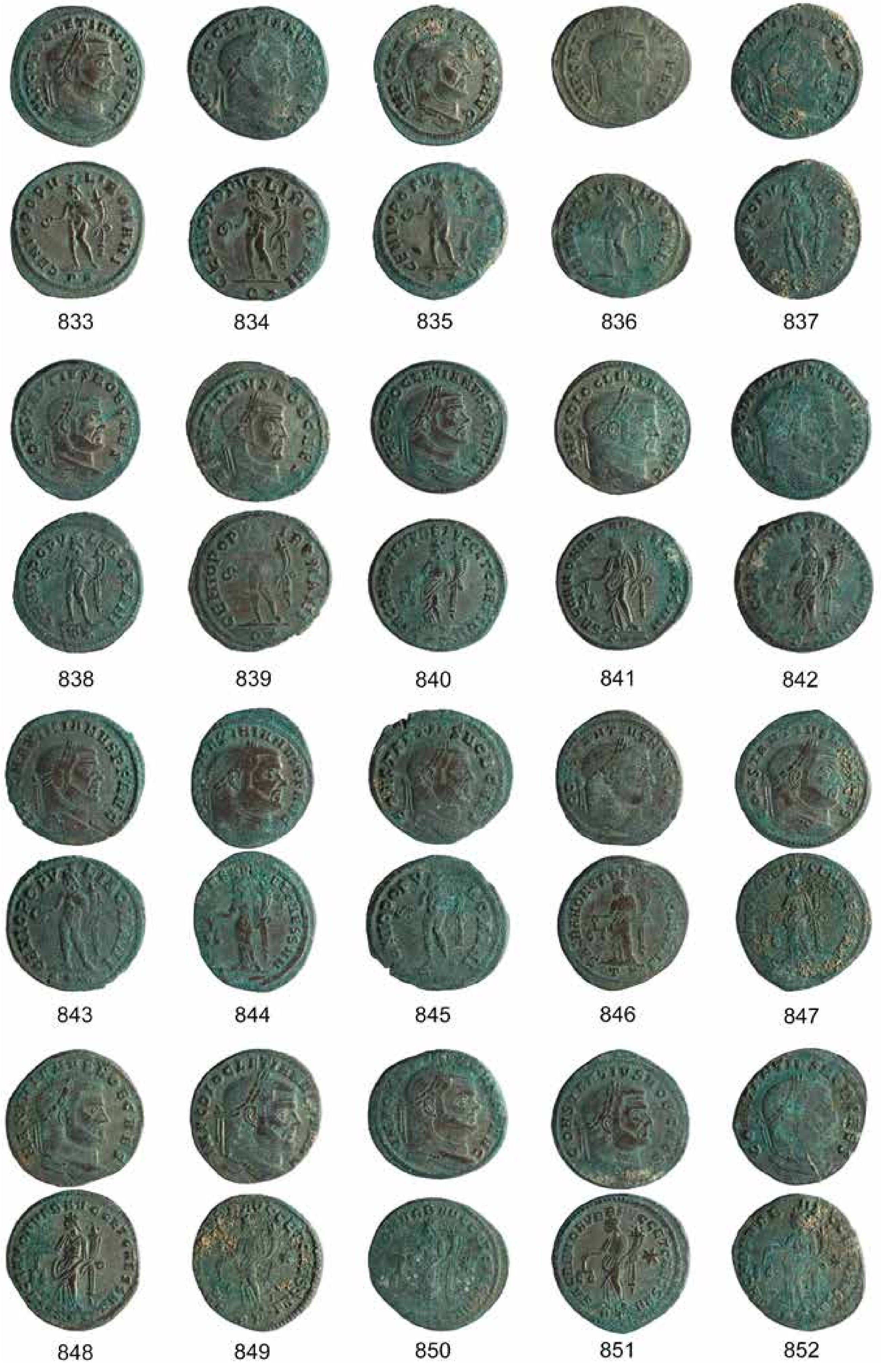

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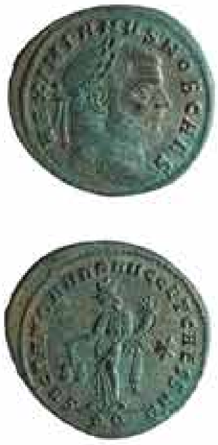
Plate 13.43 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard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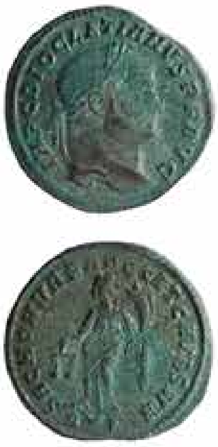
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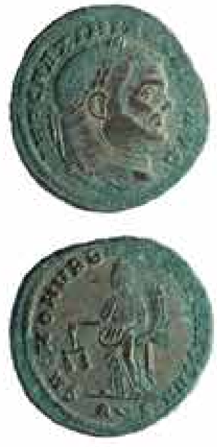
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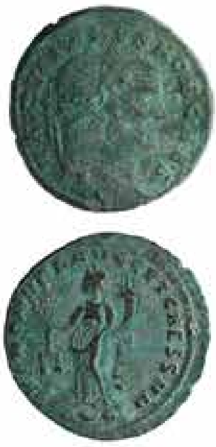
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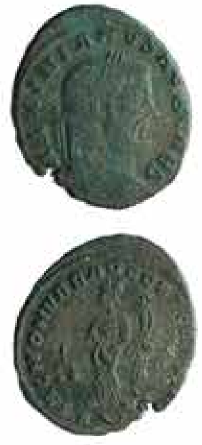
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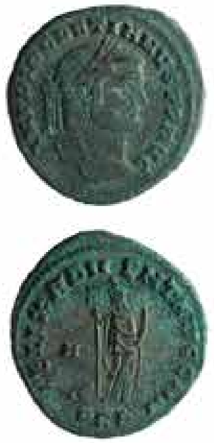
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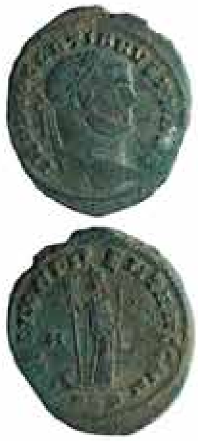
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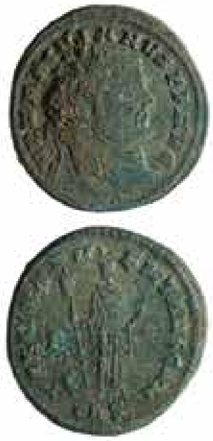
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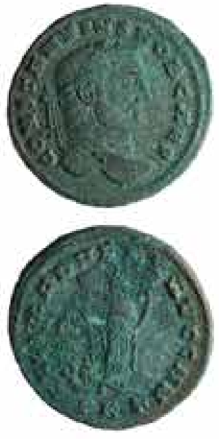
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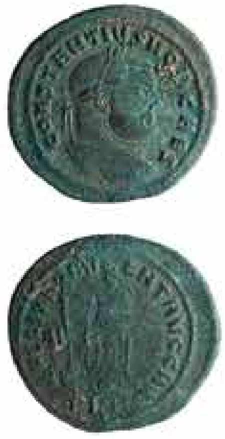
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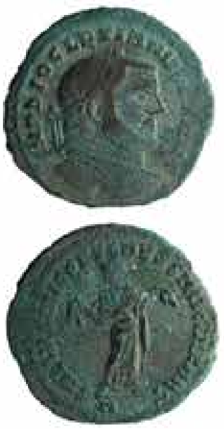
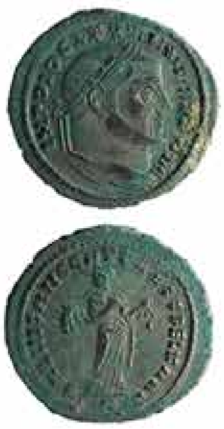
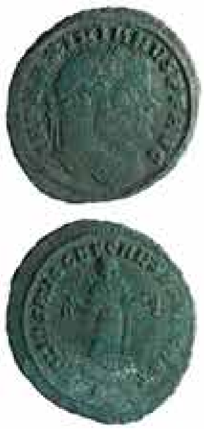
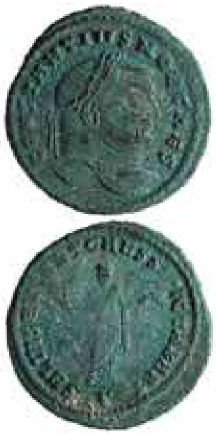
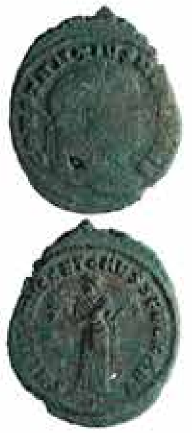
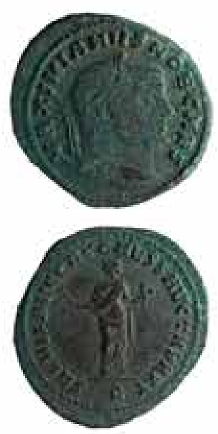

863

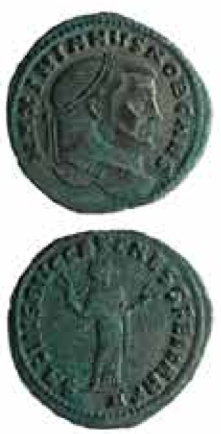

864

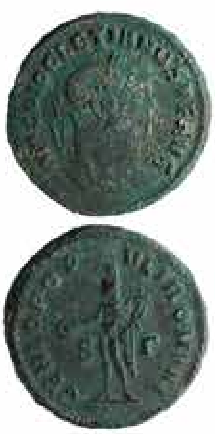

865

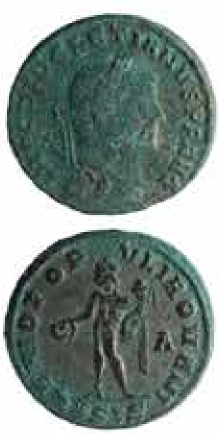

866


867


868


869


870


871

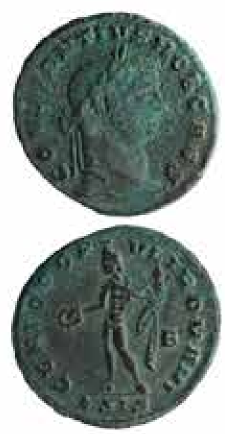
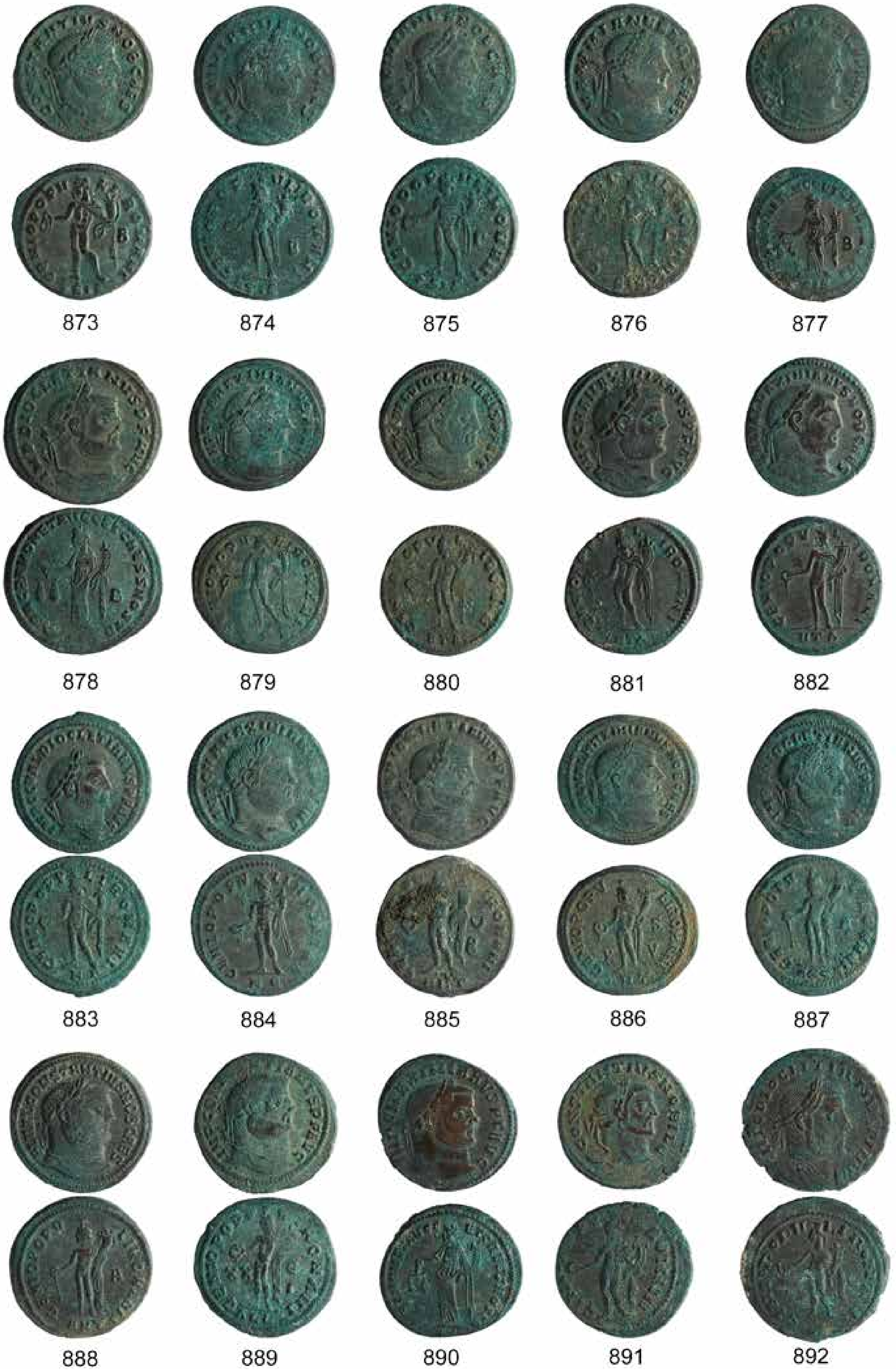

872

Plate 13.44 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard



873 874 875 876 877

878 879 880 881 882

883 884 885 886 887

888 889 890 891 892

Plate 13.45 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

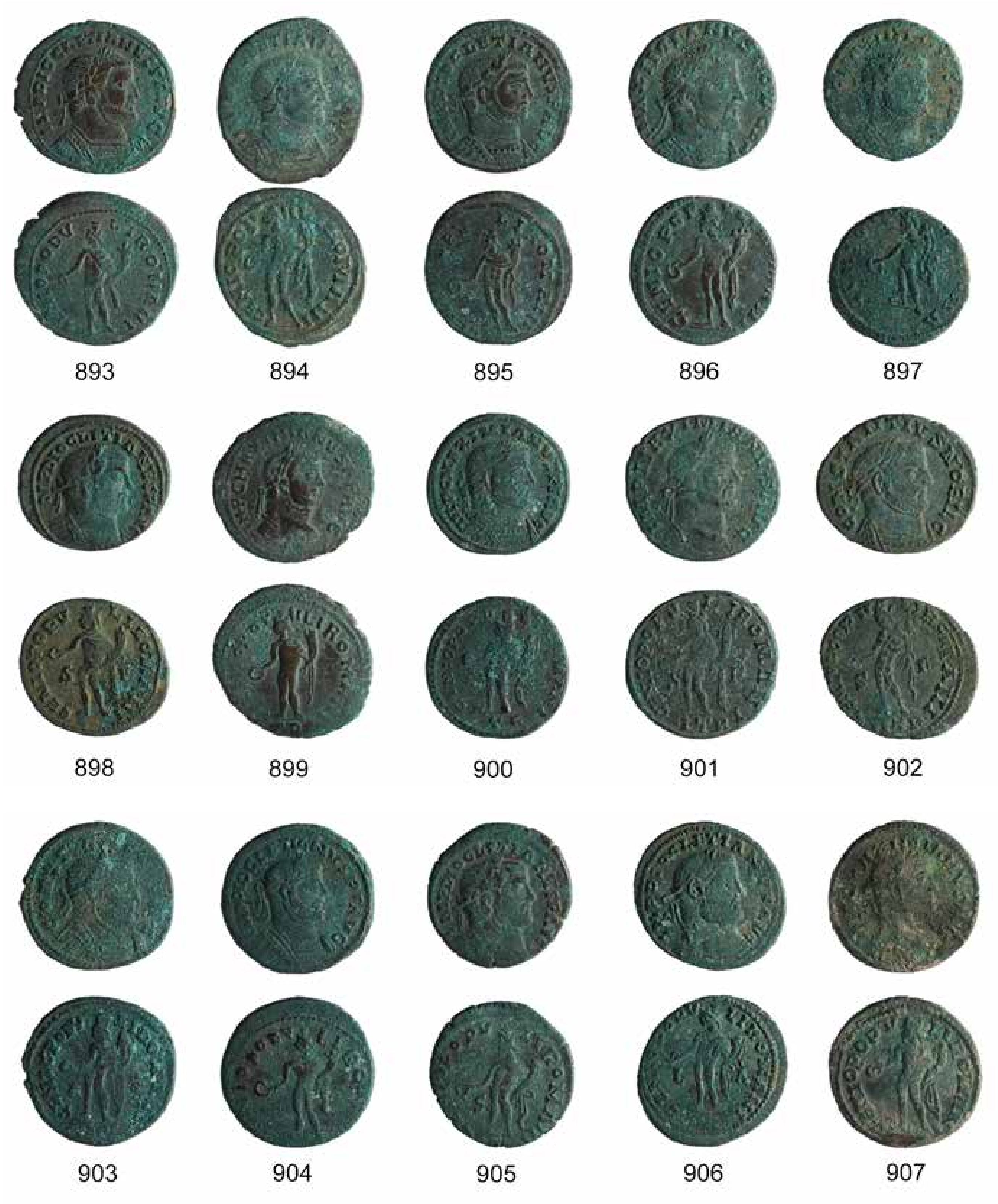


Plate 13.46 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard (please note that coins 903–7 were inadvertently omitted from the print edition of this book)

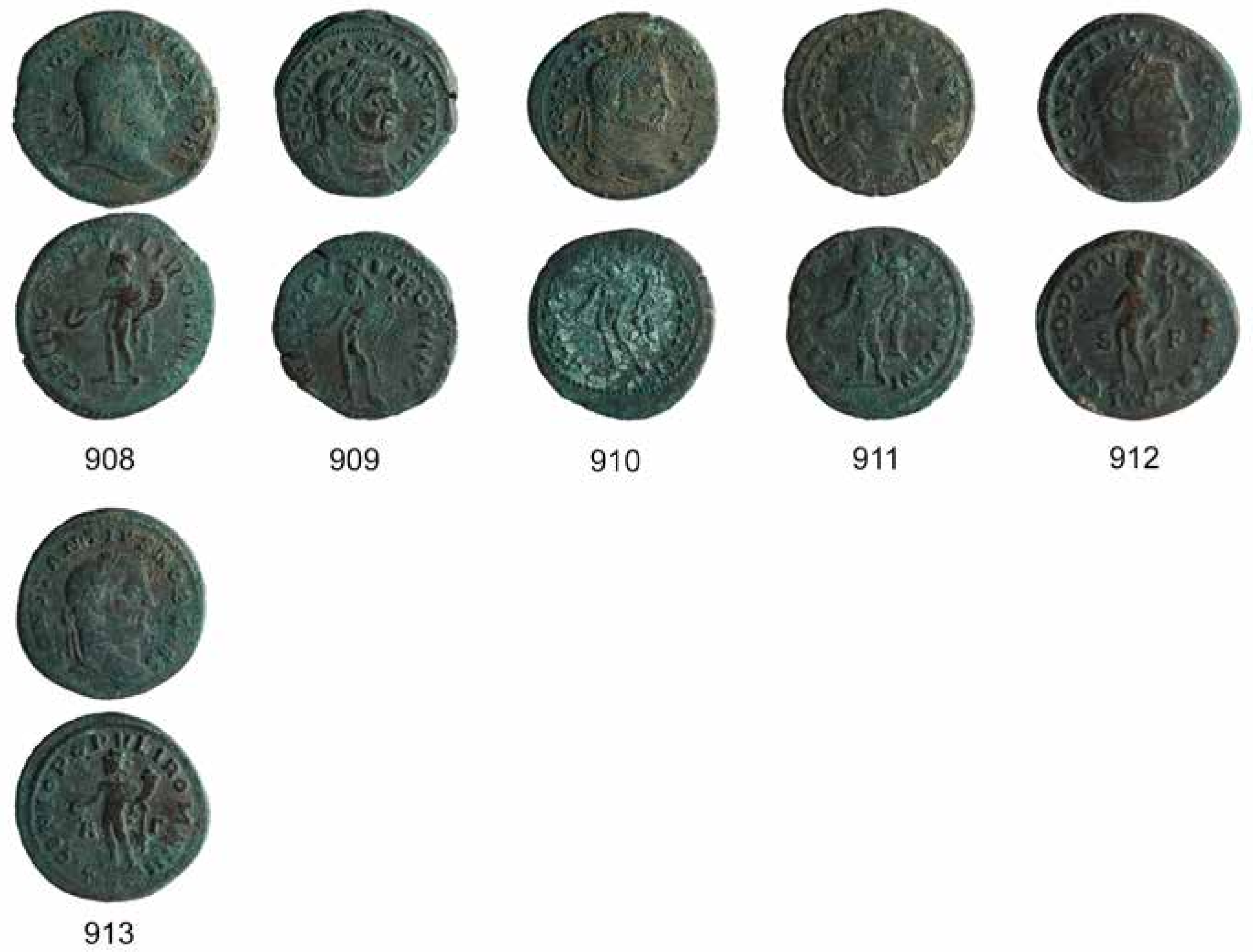

908
909
910
911
912
913

Plate 13.47 Coins from the Rauceby Hoard

Appendix to Rauceby hoard

List of British Museum registration numbers by Rauceby Catalogue numbers:

Rauceby Cat. no.	BM registration number
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6	2022,4018.3
9	2022,4018.4
11	2022,4018.5
12	2022,4018.6
13	2022,4018.7
15	2022,4018.8
16	2022,4018.9
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18	2022,4018.11
19	2022,4018.12
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32	2022,4018.15
33	2022,4018.16
34	2022,4018.17
35	2022,4018.18
37	2022,4018.19
38	2022,4018.20
39	2022,4018.21
40	2022,4018.22
42	2022,4018.23
46	2022,4018.24
47	2022,4018.25
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840	2022,4018.346
863	2022,4018.347
876	2022,4018.348
878	2022,4018.349
880	2022,4018.350
882	2022,4018.351
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901	2022,4018.363
902	2022,4018.364
903	2022,4018.365
904	2022,4018.366
905	2022,4018.367
906	2022,4018.368
907	2022,4018.369
908	2022,4018.370
909	2022,4018.371
910	2022,4018.372
911	2022,4018.373
912	2022,4018.374
913	2022,4018.375

Chapter 14
Fyfield Hoard Catalogue

Hubert J. Cloke and Lee Toone

2,129 coins: 1 radiate and 2,128 *nummi*

	London	**Trier**	**Lyon**	***Ticinum***	***Aquileia***	**Rome**	**Carthage**	***Siscia***	***Thessalonica***	***Heraclea***	***Cyzicus***	**Antioch**	**Alexandria**	**Uncertain**	**Irregular**	**Total**
Radiate (268–70)														1		**1**
Nummi, 1/32*l.* (294–May 305)	334	946	355	118	15	71	33	12	2	2	1	8	2		9	**1,908**
Nummi, 1/32*l.* (May 305–early 307)	109	41	27	9		1										**187**
Nummi, 1/40*l.* (spring/summer 307)	9	17														**26**
Nummi, 1/48*l.* (from summer 307)	3	4														**7**
Totals	**455**[1]	**1,008**	**382**	**127**	**15**	**72**	**33**	**12**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**9**	**2,129**

FYFIELD, OXFORDSHIRE (FORMERLY BERKSHIRE)

closed 307

Obv.: IMP AVRELIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	**Qty**	**Wt**	**Leeds**
1.	VIRTVS MILITVM (Soldier stg. r., vertical spear / sceptre in r. hand and globe in extended l. hand, facing Emperor stg. l. holding Victory in r. hand and transverse spear / sceptre in l. hand.)	B1*	*RIC* V –[2]	1	5.13	38, pl. I.1

LONDON (455)

Part 1.01 LON (*c.* 296) (3)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**	**Leeds**
2.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	1a	1.01.001	1	**10.74**	39, pl. VIII.94

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**	**Leeds**
3.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	1b	1.01.002	2	**10.81**, 10.13	45, pl. VIII.95–6

Part 1.02 (*c.* 296) (4[3])

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***LMCC***	**Qty**	**Wt**	**Leeds**
4.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	–	1.02.003	2	**10.63**, 9.35[4]	55, pl. VI.66

Obv.: C VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
5.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	–	1.02.004	2	11.29,[5] 8.75	59, pl. VI.68

Part 1.03 (*c.* 296–7) (10)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
6.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	6a	1.03.001	1	**10.37**	
7.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	6a	1.03.001	1	10.28	

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
8.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	6b	1.03.006	3	9.20, 11.03, 8.71	
9.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	6b	1.03.006	1	10.22	

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
10.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	14b	1.03.009	4	8.41, **10.15**, 9.06, 9.60	

Part 2.01 Unmarked (*c.* 296–303) (193)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
11.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	6a	2.01.003	29	11.58, 10.07, 11.35, 9.85, 10.31, 12.74, 9.96, 9.62, 11.25, 9.78, 10.11, 11.43, 11.14, 10.76, 10.56, 9.96, 10.41, 10.61, 8.65, 8.97, 8.49, 11.44, 11.82,12.08, 10.56, 11.24, 10.10, 11.03, 9.73	44, pl. VI.69 & 70.
12.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	6a	2.01.003	4	11.16, 8.22, 9.78 12.42	

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
13.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	6b	2.01.007	33	9.21, 9.11, 10.52, 8.42, 13.90, 9.76, 9.68, 10.85, 9.68, 10.57, 11.09, 9.46, 9.95, 9.67, 9.63, 11.20, 9.39, 10.01, 10.64, 10.28, 9.91, 9.71, 8.04, 11.15, 9.96, 10.16, 9.80, 9.47, 9.87, 10.50, 10.20, 10.13, 10.27	50, pl. VI.72
14.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	17	2.01.007	25	8.66, 10.52, 10.75, 11.54, 8.79, 9.45, 10.13, 10.92, 9.94, 9.26, 10.48, 11.13, 9.27, 8.99, 10.79, 10.08, 9.51, 9.25, 10.91, 8.94, 11.47, 10.93, 10.54, 8.48, 9.62	50, pl. VI.71
15.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	17	2.01.007	1	10.51	
16.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	G1*	18 cor[6]	2.01.008	1	**9.35**	50, pl. V.52

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
17.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	14a	2.01.010	30	10.54, 11.03, 9.11, 10.54, 10.67, 10.15, 8.72, 10.26, 9.32, 10.57, 9.92, 8.12, 11.56, 8.30, 9.16, 8.04, 10.07, 8.70, 10.16, 9.79, 10.80, 9.59, 9.70, 8.23, 10.42, 11.04, 8.87, 9.93, 11.14, 10.51	55, pl. VII.73

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
18.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	16	2.01.013	8	12.13, 9.74, 10.86, 9.98, 8.99, 9.93, 11.11, 8.77	55, pl. VII.74–5
19.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	22	2.01.013	10	12.29, 8.76, 9.17, 11.61, 9.58, 9.68, 10.26, 9.81, 9.92, 9.59	

Obv.: C VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
20.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	14b	2.01.014	1	**8.88**	60, pl. VII.76

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
21.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	15	2.01.015	47	9.37, 10.64, 9.76, 10.80, 9.49, 9.10, 11.26, 10.33, 11.17, 9.75, 12.69, 10.55, 8.26, 11.31, 8.67, 9.91, 11.02, 9.57, 10.62, 9.97, 10.39, 9.99, 8.28, 9.42, 10.16, 10.74, 9.84, 8.70, 9.62, 8.18, 9.47, 11.02, 11.27, 11.78, 10.18, 9.59, 8.19, 10.59, 10.17, 10.56, 10.82, 10.10, 9.18, 9.12, 9.60, 9.65, 9.51	60, pl. VII.77–8
22.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	15	2.01.015	1	10.28	
23.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	15	2.01.015	1	9.71	
24.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	21	2.01.015	2	10.67, 11.39	

Part 3.01 (*c.* 303–1 May 305) (124)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
25.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	23a	3.01.002	5[7]	10.06, 10.29, 10.86, 9.74, –	44, pl. VII.80

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
26.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	26a	3.01.004	2	8.20, 9.64	44, pl. VI.62

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
27.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	28a	3.01.005	20	8.94, 9.56, 9.73, 10.62, 10.84, 9.20, 10.07, 10.38, 11.85, 10.89, 10.62, 9.18, 11.09, 9.76, 10.99, 11.15, 9.84, 8.82, 9.73, **9.75**[8]	44, pl. VII.79

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
28.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	23b	3.01.012	19[9]	10.39, 9.30, 11.58, 9.20, 8.98, 11.73, 10.07, 9.58, 10.12, 9.20, 9.25, 9.10, 10.05, 9.01, 8.91, 10.08, 10.03, –, –	50, pl. VII.81–2
29.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	23b	3.01.012	1	10.92	
30.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	25	3.01.013	3	10.78, 9.64, 10.47,	50
31.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	25	3.01.013	1	8.56	

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
32.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	26b	3.01.015	5	12.20, 9.66, 8.30, 10.56, 8.78	50
33.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	27	3.01.016	1	8.88	50

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
34.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	28b	3.01.017	3	**9.74**, 9.18, 11.31	50

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
35.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	32 cor	3.01.022	6	9.45, 8.84, 11.27, 10.43, 10.83, 12.06	55

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
36.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	37a	3.01.024	17[10]	9.64, 9.60, 11.71, 10.00, 10.04, 10.63, 9.77, 10.40, 9.75, 9.98, 11.12, 9.81, 9.23, 9.77, 7.84, –, –	55, pl. VII.83 & VIII.85
37.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	38 cor	3.01.025	1	10.11[11]	55
38.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1I*	39	3.01.026	2[12]	9.53, –	55, pl. VII.84

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
39.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	31	3.01.028	1	**9.27**	60, pl. VIII.86

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
40.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	33	3.01.031	20	9.57, 9.45, 12.14, 8.62, 10.19, 10.53, 9.64, 8.92, 9.90, 9.65, 10.14, 9.82, 9.13, 9.74, 9.10, 9.44, 9.23, 10.57, 10.77, 10.82	60, pl. VIII.87
41.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	34	3.01.032	7	9.54, 9.76, 10.61, 9.50, 9.50, 9.00, 9.85	60

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
42.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	35	3.01.033	8	10.37, 10.89, 9.98, 10.62, 9.92, **8.10**,[13] 9.96, 9.53	60
43.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	36	3.01.034	1	8.80	60

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
44.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	37b	3.01.036	1	11.19	60

Part 4.01 (1 May 305–Spring 307) (31)

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO BAEATISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
45.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	76a	4.01.001	1	10.82	44, pl. V.53

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO FELICISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
46.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	77a	4.01.002	10	11.40, 10.47, 10.22, 9.84, 10.47, 9.72, 9.93, 9.91, 8.81, 10.83	44, pl. V.54–5

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO BAEATISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
47.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	76b	4.01.003	1	8.66	50, pl. V.58

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO FELICISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
48.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	77b	4.01.004	19	14.94, 9.96, 10.57, 9.29, 10.35, 10.67, 11.00, 10.11, 8.23, 9.31, 9.58, 10.56, 10.02, 9.89, 8.30, 11.00, 10.52, 9.75, 10.01	50, pl. V.57 & 59

Part 4.02 (1 May 305–26 July 306) (34)

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS PI FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
49.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	49	4.02.005 B2	1	10.02	35,[14] 60

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS P FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
50.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	49A	4.02.008	1[15]	–	35, 60

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
51.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	52a	4.02.010	15	8.88, 10.17, 10.56, 10.21, 9.74, 8.89, 9.91, 9.43, 10.08, 9.24, 10.27, 9.05, 9.50, 9.93, 10.22	60, pl. VIII.88
52.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	52a	4.02.010	2	10.18, 8.64 (clipped)	

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
53.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	53	4.02.011	2[16]	**10.76**, –	60

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
54.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	54	4.02.013 B2	1	9.63	60

Obv.: SEVERVS NOBILISSIMVS CAESAR

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
55.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	58a	4.02.014	2	11.11, 10.54	61

Obv.: SEVERVS NOBILISSIMVS CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
56.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	59a	4.02.016	4	9.25, 9.29, 11.26, 11.02	61

Obv.: SEVERVS NOBILISSIMVS C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
57.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	60	4.02.017	3[17]	9.53, –, –	61

Obv.: SEVERVS NOBILIS C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
58.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	63a	4.02.019	3[18]	10.52, **9.72**, -	61, pl. VIII.90

Part 4.03 (1 May 305–Spring 307) (41)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
59.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	42	4.03.004	10	10.63, 12.07, 7.76, 10.04, 10.69, 9.16, 9.40, 9.50, 10.45, 11.18	61, pl. VIII.89
60.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	43	4.03.005	1	**10.61**	61
61.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*[19]	44	4.03.006	1	11.21	61

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
62.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	52b	4.03.013	6	9.18, 10.84, 11.35, 9.67, 10.72, 9.97	61

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
63.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	57	4.03.021	4[20]	10.57, 8.67, 9.86, –	62

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILISSIMVS CAESAR

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
64.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	58b	4.03.022	2	9.31, 11.30	35, 62

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILISSIMVS CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
65.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	59b	4.03.024	9	8.85, 11.12, 10.58, 13.45, 11.07, 11.32, 10.65, 9.35, 7.43	62, pl. VIII.92

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILIS C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
66.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	–	4.03.027	1[21]	–	62
67.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	63b	4.03.028	2	10.50, 9.95	35, 62

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBILI CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
68.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	64	4.03.030	2[22]	–, –	35, 62
69.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	65	4.03.031	1	10.07	62

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
70.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	H4*	68	4.03.033	1	**10.82**	62, pl. VIII.91

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
71.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	69	4.03.034	1[23]	–	62

Part 4.04 (26 July 306–Spring 307) (3)

Obv.: CONSTANTINVS NOBILI C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
72.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	–	4.04.008	1[24]	–	36, 63
73.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	66	4.04.009	1	10.07	63

Obv.: CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
74.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	D1*	72	4.04.014	1	**9.07**	36, 63, pl. VIII.93

Part 5.01 & 5.02 (*c.* May 307–end of November 307) (9)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
75.	GENIO POP ROM	B1*	84 & 86	5.01.002	3	8.58, 8.17, 8.53	60, pl. II.18

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG[25]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
76.	GENIO POP ROM	B1*	85 & 90	5.01.003	2	7.89, 7.49	45

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
77.	GENIO POP ROM	D1*	89a	5.01.005	1[26]	–	62

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
78.	GENIO POP ROM	D1*	89b	5.01.009	1[27]	–	62

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
79.	QVIES AVGG	K8*	98	5.01.010	1	8.04	39, pl. II.17

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
80.	QVIES AVGG	K8*	81	5.02.005	1	6.79	44, pl. V.51

Part 5.03 (*c.* November–December 307) (1)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	Leeds
81.	GENIO POP ROM	B1*	86	5.03.001	1	6.27	60, pl. II.18

Part 5.04 (307–10) (2)

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG[28]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
82.	GENIO POP ROM	B1*	90	5.04.001	2	6.74, 7.84	45

TRIER (1,008)

– /–//TR (*c.* 294) (19)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
83.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	137a	–	2	10.28, 9.65	41
84.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	138	–	1	7.58	34, 41, pl. III.25

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
85.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	139a	–	1	8.39	41

Obv. IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
86.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	142a	–	1	9.25	41

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
87.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	137b	–	1	9.03	48

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
88.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	139b	–	1	8.83	48

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
89.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	140	–	2[29]	8.41, –	48

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
90.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	146a	–	5[30]	9.13, 10.05, 11.47, –, –	53

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	**Off.**	**Qty**	**Wt**	**Leeds**
91.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	146b	–	5[31]	9.78, 9.53, 9.86, 6.42, –	58

A-C/–//TR (*c.* 295) (35)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
92.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	151a	A	1	10.38	42

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
93.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	152a	A	2	11.03, 9.68	42

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
94.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	154a	A	1	10.39	42
95.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	154a	B	1	8.34	42
96.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	154a	C	1	8.93	42, pl. III.26

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	**Off.**	**Qty**	**Wt**	**Leeds**
97.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	151b	C	1	9.86	48

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	**Off.**	**Qty**	**Wt**	**Leeds**
98.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	154b	A	**1**	10.66	48
99.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	154b	B	**1**	10.59	48
100.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1I*	155b	A	**1**	10.30	48

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
101.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	156a	A	1	8.57	?

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	**Off.**	**Qty**	**Wt**	**Leeds**
102.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	157	A	1[32]	–	53

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
103.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	158a	A	2	7.18, 10.51	53
104.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	158a	B	6	10.60, 9.77, 8.76, 12.02, 8.70, 10.31	53

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
105.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	156b	A	1	9.83	58

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
106.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	158b	A	8	10.56, 9.93, 11.37, 9.80, 8.97, 10.39, 10.54, 9.89	58
107.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	158b	B	5	8.88, 8.87, 11.25, 10.33, 9.20	58
108.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	158b	C	1	10.98	58

A-C/Γ//TR (*c.* 296–7) (236)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
109.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	170a	A	9	6.39, 8.42, 10.27, 9.18, 8.77, 10.22, 9.31, 8.19, 9.49	42
110.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	170a	B	17	7.29, 8.81, 9.85, 9.41, 11.14, 8.44, 8.33, 8.70, 9.43, 8.88, 11.22, 9.36, 10.44, 9.58, 15.43, 8.72, 11.18	42, pl. III 27
111.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	170a	C	2	10.90, 7.18	42
112.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMAN	A1l*	176a	A	1	12.19	42
113.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMAN	A1l*	176a	B	1	10.47	42

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS PIVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
114.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	180	C	1	9.28	42

Obv IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
115.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	181a	A	8	9.86, 10.66, 10.25, 9.47, 8.21, 9.44, 9.27, 8.78	42
116.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	181a	B	7	11.03, 8.74, 10.09, 9.44, 9.57, 11.92, 9.87	42
117.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	181a	C	1	8.99	42
118.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	185a	B	2	11.75, 10.30	42

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
119.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	187a	A	6	9.44, 10.64, 10.31, 8.42, 10.74, 11.09	42
120.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	187a	B	4	10.07, 9.02, 8.71, 8.53	42
121.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	187a	C	2[33]	–, –	42
122.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	188a	B	1	9.41	42
123.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	191	B	3	10.80, 10.27, 9.08	42
124.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	191	C	1	7.28	42
125.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l*	193	A	1	7.70	42

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
126.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	163	A	2[34]	9.30, 12.13	–

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
127.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	166	B	2[35]	10.26, –	48

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
128.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	170b	A	9	8.20, 12.28, 9.62, 8.82, 10.67, 10.30, 9.38, 8.86, 9.69	48
129.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	170b	B	12	9.30, 12.97, 9.96, 8.69, 10.68, 10.67, 10.40, 12.98, 9.63, 8.22, 10.83, 9.28	48
130.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	170b	C	4	9.70, 9.87, 7.90, 11.60	48
131.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	171b	A	3	9.62, 10.51, 8.71	48
132.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	171b	B	3	8.46, 9.73, 9.14	48
133.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	171b	C	1	9.21	48
134.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	D1*	173b	A	1	8.12	48
135.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	173b	B	1	11.72	48
136.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	173b	C	1	9.36	48
137.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	176b	B	2	9.11, 11.67	48

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
138.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	181b	A	12	8.52, 10.13, 10.45, 8.83, 10.41, 9.97, 11.32, 9.60, 10.38, 11.31, 9.43, 8.53	48
139.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	181b	B	7	11.29, 10.04, 7.98, 10.10, 9.95, 8.85, 11.16	48

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
140.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	187b	A	2	9.68, 10.65	48
141.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	188b	A	2	8.76, 10.09	48
142.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	192	A	1[36]	–	48

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
143.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	195	B	1	8.04	53

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
144.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	198a	A	2	8.23, 9.81	53
145.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	198a	C	3	8.93, 9.04, 9.32	53

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C[37]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
146.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	203a	A	2	10.60, 11.53	–
147.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	203a	B	2	10.93, 11.10	–

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
148.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	213a	A	22	9.92, 9.44, 8.83, 9.70, 9.16, 11.03, 8.80, 9.54, 10.83, 10.20, 9.80, 9.36, 10.14, 7.18, 9.12, 9.19, 9.23, 8.80, 9.75, 8.15, 8.41, 9.96	53
149.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	213a	B	18	7.70, 9.12, 10.62, 9.70, 9.76, 10.31, 9.87, 7.78, 8.88, 10.28, 7.76, 9.00, 7.81, 10.80, 8.19, 9.99, 10.17, 9.02,	53
150.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	213a	C	10	9.24, 9.50, 9.42, 7.17, 9.41, 7.76, 9.64, 11.11, 8.82, 9.12	53
151.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	213a	C	1	10.00	
152.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	214a	A	3	8.57, 10.15, 9.41	53
153.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1(H)*	214a	C	1	8.76	53
154.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	220a	A	1	9.51	53

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
155.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l*	226a	C	1	**9.54**	53

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
156.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	198b	C	1	9.71	58

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
157.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	203b	A	1	10.91	58
158.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	J7	209	C	1	9.18	58, pl. III.28

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	RIC	Off.	Qty	Wt	Leeds
159.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	213b	A	11	10.46, 10.32, 8.62, 9.76, 10.68, 10.45, 11.53, 12.83, 7.94, 7.76, 9.05	58
160.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	213b	B	14	10.63, 9.83, 10.02, 8.89, 9.50, 8.88, 10.32, 9.65, 7.25, 9.32, 10.72, 11.10, 10.27, 9.51	58
161.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	213b	C	3	9.54, 10.70, 6.80	58
162.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	216b	A	1	8.74	58
163.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	220b	A	3	9.74, 9.03, 8.26	58
164.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	220b	B	2	8.89, 10.07	58

A-B/*//TR (*c.* 298–9) (199)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
165.	FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN	A1*	230a	A	1	9.49	41
166.	FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN	A1*	230a	B	2	9.16, 9.62	41
167.	FORTVNAE REDVCI CAES NN	A1*	251	B	1[38]	11.12	–
168.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	277a	A	4	10.90, 9.20, 9.48, 8.68	42, pl. III.33
169.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	277a	A	1	9.76	
170.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	277a	B	10	9.77, 11.00, 10.57, 9.32, 10.44, 9.01, 9.86, 8.95, 10.27, 11.07	42
171.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	282a	B	1	10.82	42

172.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	278a	A	6	10.78, 8.62, 11.53, 10.03, 10.13, 10.49	42
173.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	278a	B	1	9.65	42
174.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	279a	A	2[39]	9.05, –	42

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
175.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	291a	A	5	8.26, 11.74, 10.49, 10.56, 10.74	42
176.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	299	A	1	10.01	42
177.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	299	B	1	8.00	42
178.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	292a	A	3	9.89, 9.00, 9.07	42
179.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	292a	B	2	9.23, 10.15	42
180.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	294	B	1	10.86	42

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
181.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	305a	A	4	9.93, 9.55, 12.12, 9.28	42
182.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	305a	A	1	9.13	
183.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	306a	A	5	11.54, 9.12, 7.51, 9.99, 10.31	42
184.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	307	A	1	8.84	42

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
185.	FORTVNAE REDVCI CAES NN	H4l*	–	B	1	–	34[40]
186.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	277b	A	3	9.49, 9.18, 11.75	48, pl. III.34
187.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	277b	A	1	9.12	
188.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	277b	B	11	9.73, 10.55, 9.97, 11.29, 9.85, 12.16, 8.93, 10.68, 9.99, 11.36, 9.17	48
189.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	282b	A	1	9.10	48
190.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	278b	A	4	9.88, 10.79, 8.55, 8.07	48
191.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	278b	A	1	8.51	48
192.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	278b	B	6	9.62, 10.99, 8.38, 11.57, 14.21, 11.26	49
193.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	279b	A	1	10.33	48
194.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	279b	B	3	9.93, 6.84, 9.84	49
195.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H3l	288	B	1	**12.06**	49

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS PIVS F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Off.	Qty	Wt	Leeds
196.	FORTVNAE REDVCI CAES NN	A1*	–	A	**1**	–	34[41]

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
197.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	291b	A	3	6.97, 10.52, 9.08	48
198.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	291b	A	1	8.34	
199.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	291b	B	2	9.00, 11.40	48
200.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	292b	B	1	9.59	48

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
201.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	305b	A	2	9.85, 8.63	48
202.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	305b	B	3	11.64, 8.90, 11.35	48

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
203.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	320	B	2	10.45, 10.83	53
204.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	320	B	1	9.00	
205.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1L*	324	B	1	10.61	54
206.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	322	B	1	11.20	54

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
207.	FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN	A1*	235	B	1	8.97	53

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
208.	FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN	A1*	236	B	1	11.37	53
209.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	328	A	3	9.93, 11.33, 9.72	53
210.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	328	B	2	9.05, 9.47	53
211.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1L*	334	B	5	12.15, 8.16, 9.59, 10.52, 9.48	35, 53, pl. III.31
212.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	329	A	2	9.57, 11.32	53
213.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	329	B	1	10.71	53
214.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	330	B	3	11.07, 9.94, 9.70	53

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
215.	FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN	A1*	237a	A	1	7.79	53
216.	FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN	A1*	237a	B	1	9.44	53
217.	FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS NN	A1*	259a	B	1	9.36	53
218.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	343a	A	1	9.24	53, pl. III.35
219.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	343a	B	1	10.48	54

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
220.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	348a	A	5	9.97, 10.26, 11.66, 10.84, 12.37	53
221.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	348a	B	4	11.31, 7.44, 10.25, 9.52	53
222.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	349a	A	2	10.58, 8.05	53
223.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	349a	B	1	9.25	53
224.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	354a	A	1	9.62	–[42]

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
225.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	357a	A	4[43]	10.71, 9.22, 12.10, –	53
226.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	357a	B	2	9.73, 10.43	53
227.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	362a	A	1	10.82	53
228.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	362a	B	1	9.26	54
229.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	358a	A	1	8.47	53
230.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	359a	A	1	10.24	53

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAESAR

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
231.	FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS NN	A1*	258A	B	1	10.08	58, pl. III.32

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
232.	FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN	A1*	237b	A	3	7.79, 9.70, 7.45	57
233.	FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN	A1*	237b	B	2	10.56, 9.60	57
234.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	343b	A	3	8.23, 9.57, 10.79	53
235.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	343b	B	3	9.48, 8.51, 9.11	53
236.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	346	A	2	9.49, 9.61	58
237.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	346	B	2	11.24, 9.45	58
238.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	344b	A	3	8.31, 9.76, 8.33	58, pl. III.29
239.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	–[44]	A	1	8.32	58
240.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2	345	A	1	8.53	58, pl. III.30
241.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H4l*	347	A	2	12.96, **12.09**	35, 58, pl. IV 40 cor.[45]

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
242.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	350b	B	2[46]	9.52, –	58

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
243.	FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN	A1*	238	B	1[47]	–	57
244.	FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS NN	A1*	263b	A	1	10.03	58
245.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	357b	A	5	8.94, 7.83, 8.20, 9.46, 11.33	58
246.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	357b	B	5	10.09, 8.40, 9.37, 8.06, 8.65	58, pl. III.36
247.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1l*	362b	A	2	7.59, 9.38	58
248.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	358b	A	1	9.78	58
249.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	358b	B	5	8.72, 10.63, 7.88, 8.18, 10.36	58
250.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1l*	364	B	1	9.11	58
251.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	C1*	359b	A	1	10.17	58
252.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	C1*	359b	B	2	7.85, 8.85	58

– *//A-BTR (*c.* 300–301) (68)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P FEL AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
253.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	435	B	1	10.57	43

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
254.	MONETA SACRA A-VGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	419a	A	4	9.31, 10.41, 8.52, 11.34	43
255.	MONETA SACRA A-VGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	419a	B	2	9.65, 12.02	43
256.	MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	C1*	419a var	A	1[48]	–	43
257.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	439a	A	1	10.80	43
258.	MONETA•S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	438a	B	7	10.78, 10.65, 9.07, 10.13, 9.19, 11.14, 7.90	43
259.	MONETA S•AVGG ET CAESS NN	D2	440	A	2	10.97, 9.34	43
260.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	462a	A	1	9.27	43
261.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	462a	B	3	8.49, 9.11, 9.41	44
262.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	C2*	463	A	1	11.19	43, pl. IV.37

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
263.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	442a	A	1	10.04	43
264.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	443	B	1	10.60	43
265.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	468a	B	1	9.42	44

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
266.	MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	C1*	424	A	1	7.38	43
267.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	444a	A	1	10.46	43
268.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	473a	A	2[49]	11.26, –	44

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS PIVS F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
269.	FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS N N	A1*	397	B	1	9.64	47

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
270.	FORTVNAE REDVCI CAESS N N	H6l	403	B	1	10.22[50]	47
271.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	438b	A	1	9.65	49
272.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	438b	B	2	8.66, 9.76	49
273.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	439b	A	1	11.18	49
274.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	462b	A	1	10.09	49
275.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	462b	B	2	9.35, 8.54	49

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
276.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	468b	A	1	10.24	49
277.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	469	B	1	9.33	49

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
278.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	445	A	1	9.75	54
279.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	445	B	1	9.87	54
280.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	479	B	1	9.89	54

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS N C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
281.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	481a	A	1	9.61	54
282.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	481a	B	1[51]	–	54

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
283.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	485a	A	1	10.69	54

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
284.	MONETA SACRA A-VGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	433a	A	1	7.22	54[52]
285.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	488a	A	1	10.88	54

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
286.	MONETA [S] AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	451	B	1	10.36	59

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
287.	MONETA •[S] •AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	452	B	1	9.69	59
288.	MONETA •[S] •AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	452	A	1	10.55[53]	59

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
289.	FORTVNAE REDVCI AVGG NN	A1*	394B[54]	A	1	13.87	57 cor.
290.	MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	433b	A	1	8.91	59
291.	MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	433b	B	1	11.44	59
292.	MONETA [S] AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	454b	A	2	9.51, 8.94	59
293.	MONETA [S] AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	454b	B	3	10.53, 9.28, 13.44	59
294.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	488b	A	1	9.78	59
295.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	488b	B	3	8.50, 9.26, 9.90	59
296.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	489	A	1	8.51	35, 59
297.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	489	B	2	12.89, 10.66	59
298.	M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN	D2*	490	B	1	9.72	59

–/*//I-IITR (4)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
299.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	496a	I	1	7.63	43, pl. IV. 38
300.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	496a	II	1	9.18	43

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
301.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	497	I	1	9.31	34 & 43

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
302.	MONETA [S] AVGG ET CAESS NN	D2*	500	I	1	11.06	59

S/F//TR (c. 301) (1)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG[55]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
303.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	C1*	502	–	1	10.59	33, 42, pl IV.39

S/F//I-IITR (*c.* 302–3) (227)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
304.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	515a	II	1	10.55	43
305.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	544a	I	2	9.06, 10.71	43
306.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	544a	II	1	10.59	43, pl. IV.42

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
307.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	505	I	6	10.07, 8.50, 9.95, 9.55, 10.07, 8.50	43
308.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	505	II	11	10.28, 9.11, 9.45, 10.06, 9.49, 8.85, 9.31, 9.39, 13.89, 9.38, 9.49	43
309.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	C1*	518a	I	2	10.93, 9.03	43
310.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	519a	I	5	8.98, 9.51, 9.46, 10.79, 11.10	43
311.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	519a	II	2	8.69, 9.05	43
312.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	547a	I	2	9.77, 9.97	43

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
313.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	524a	I	13	10.48, 9.41, 8.14, 9.96, 9.95, 10.76, 10.36, 10.32, 9.61, 9.04, 11.35, 10.73, 10.25	42
314.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	524a	II	37	11.69, 11.43, 9.84, 9.72, 9.44, 10.74, 11.50, 10.00, 9.53, 9.33, 9.25, 10.95, 10.31, 10.95, 10.12, 10.11, 9.27, 9.85, 9.47, 9.84, 9.81, 11.51, 9.32, 8.96, 9.55, 10.28, 10.30, 11.34, 9.48, 9.35, 9.21, 12.21, 9.74, 10.45, 8.82, 8.19, 10.49	43
315.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	524a	II	1	11.50	
316.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	525a	I	1	10.12	43
317.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	525a	II	1	–[56]	43
318.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	549a	I	1	10.04	43

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
319.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	504	II	2	8.51, 9.05	49
320.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	515b	I	1	11.13	49
321.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	515b	II	1	10.08	49
322.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	516b	I	1	9.48	–[57]
323.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	544b	I	1	9.52	–[58]
324.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	545	II	1	9.10	–[59]

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS PIVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
325.	MONETA S. AVGG ET CAESS NN	D1*	546	I	1	8.58	34

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
326.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	519b	I	13	9.22, 8.90, 9.34, 10.21, 9.37, 9.53, 8.36, 9.26, 9.90, 10.49, 9.15, 8.77, 7.82	49
327.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	519b	II	6	10.17, 8.21, 9.58, 11.62, 8.55, 7.88	49 (one P AV); pl. IV.41
328.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	519b	II	1	9.48	

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
329.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	524b	I	6	8.92, 9.65, 9.79, 9.37, 9.21, 9.99	49

330.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	524b	II	7	8.18, 10.22, 10.41, 10.19, 11.46, 9.71, 11.15	49
331.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	506	I	1	8.70	34
332.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	549b	I	1	9.41	54

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
333.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	552a	I	1	10.83	54

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS N C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
334.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	528	II	1	10.37	54

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
335.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	508a	I	8	7.71, 12.76, 11.30, 9.81, 9.16, 10.11, 9.11, 10.60	54
336.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	508a	II	4	11.85, 10.70, 11.17, 9.91	54
337.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	530a	I	7	8.99, 9.81, 10.03, 9.80, 10.84, 9.55, 10.91	54
338.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	530a	II	3	9.58, 10.42, 8.67	54
339.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	531	I	1	10.19	54
340.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	531	II	1	10.10	54
341.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	558a	I	1	10.21	54

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
342.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	539a	I	2	10.05, 8.63	54
343.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	539a	II	7	9.96, 10.16, 9.35, 8.17, 9.03, 8.51, 9.63	54

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS N C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
344.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	554	I	1	9.06	54

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
345.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	527b	II	1	9.27	–[60]
346.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	552b	II	1	8.21	59

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
347.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	529	II	6	12.34, 9.74, 9.58, 9.12, 9.34, 9.36	35, 59

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
348.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	508b	II	1	9.36	59

349.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	530b[61]	I	15	9.99, 9.45, 10.98, 8.35, 12.09, 10.65, 8.86, 12.42, 10.26, 8.64, 10.12, 9.98, 8.44, 10.59, 8.57	59
350.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	530b	II	8	8.98, 10.00, 8.96, 7.37, 8.88, 9.98, 9.58, 10.89	59
351.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	532	I	4	11.30, 9.10, 9.76, 9.60	59
352.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	532	II	1	11.61	59
353.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	533	I	1[62]	11.56	–
354.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	533	II	1[63]	9.30	–
355.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	558b	I	1	10.09	59

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
356.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	535b	I	6	8.98, 8.60, 8.79, 8.78, 10.84, 11.15	58
357.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	535b	II	5	10.63, 12.57, 9.47, 12.57, 9.87	59
358.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	536b	I	1	10.85	58
359.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	536b	II	1	11.35	59
360.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	537	II	1	10.24	59
361.	MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN	B1*	560	I	2	9.69, 11.05	59

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
362.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	510	II	1	10.73	59
363.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	539b	I	1	8.59	59
364.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	C1*	538	II	2	–	59[64]
365.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	541	II	1	10.61	59

S/F//PTR (*c.* 303–May 305) (157)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
366.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	576a	–	6	7.95, 10.76, 11.05, 9.17, 8.46, 10.01	43

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
367.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	582a	–	44	14.61, 9.08, 9.15, 10.82, 10.80, 9.30, 8.75, 9.42, 10.77, 9.10, 8.95, 8.63, 10.11, 9.36, 10.24, 8.44, 12.25, 9.93, 8.51, 8.29, 11.10, 9.92, 11.33, 10.51, 10.62, 9.52, 11.54, 10.81, 10.31, 10.46, 11.21, 12.45, 8.78, 9.70, 9.46, 11.03, 9.88, 9.46, 9.55, 8.48, 9.75, 9.89, 9.74, 9.20	43
368.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	582a	–	1	9.69	
369.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	C2*	581	–	1	11.44	43
370.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	583a	–	1	9.61	43
371.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	584	–	3	11.50, 10.47, 10.99	43

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
372.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	574	–	1[65]	–	49

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
373.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	576b	–	3	9.49, 10.36, 11.94	49
374.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	577b	–	2	12.10, 10.19	49, pl. IV 44

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
375.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	582b	–	15	9.81, 11.72, 9.37, 11.23, 8.34, 10.26, 9.17, 11.51, 10.56, 9.55, 9.75, 9.03, 9.30, 8.98, 9.84	34, 49
376.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	H3l	587b		1	10.77	49

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS N C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
377.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	591	–	1	10.10	54

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
378.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	594a	–	11[66]	8.42, 10.08, 7.51, 10.01, 9.21, 10.03, 10.88, 8.94, 9.84, 9.43, 10.20	54

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
379.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	602a	–	13	7.80, 9.23, 9.50, 8.27, 8.03, 7.38, 8.90, 7.45, 9.74, 10.57, 10.15, 10.03, 9.75	54, pl. IV 43
380.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	601	–	1	9.91	54

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
381.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	594b	–	37	8.81, 10.90, 10.20, 9.44, 10.40, 8.73, 10.59, 9.05, 10.50, 10.04, 9.73, 10.19, 9.69, 10.81, 10.01, 10.16, 10.36, 10.30, 8.53, 9.25, 10.52, 9.97, 10.94, 7.91, 8.55, 8.72, 8.57, 11.42, 11.00, 9.10, 11.88, 9.78, 10.56, 9.66, 9.90, 9.80, 10.10	59
382.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	594b	–	1	10.49	
383.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	595b	–	1	10.03	59
384.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	593b	–	1	**9.88**	59

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
385.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	602b	–	13	12.24, 11.58, 9.99, 9.54, 8.99, 9.98, 10.05, 8.64, 9.51, 10.39, 10.43, 9.15, 10.24	59

S/F//PTR (*c.* May 305–early 307) (41)

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS P F AVG[67]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
386.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	642a	–	1	8.01	60

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
387.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	652b	–	7	10.75, 11.06, 12.60, 11.95, 9.96, 9.61, 9.91	61
388.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	653b[68]	–	1	–	–

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
389.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	645b	–	2	–	61[69]
390.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	655b	–	1	10.74	61, pl. IV.46

Obv.: FL VAL SEVERVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
391.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	648	–	1	10.46	61

Obv.: FL VAL SEVERVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
392.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	667a[70]	–	6	8.52, 12.19, 10.11, 9.62, 10.49 7.90	61, pl. IV.45

Obv.: IMP SEVERVS PIVS F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
393.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	651A	–	1	10.76	61

Obv.: IMP SEVERVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
394.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	652c	–	1	8.71	61

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
395.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	667b	–	7	10.47, 10.24, 10.53, 9.76, 11.62, 10.52, 11.20	62

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
396.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	C2*	663	–	2	**10.72**, 10.20	63

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO BAEATISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
397.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	673a	–	7	12.18, 10.41, 10.35, 10.62, 11.88, 9.53, 8.71	44, pl. V.56

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO FELICISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
398.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	676a	–	1	10.61	44

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO BAEATISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
399.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	673b	–	2	9.82, 9.49	49

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO FELICISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
400.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K8*	676b	–	1	10.43	49, pl. V.60

S/A//PTR (*c.* early 307) (16)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
401.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	689	–	1	9.13	62

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C[71]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
402.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	692	–	1	–	62

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
403.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	693b	–	1	8.33	63
404.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D2*	694	–	6	8.40, 9.00,**7.62**, 8.31, 8.84, 8.38	63

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS N C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
405.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	C1*	695	–	1	8.09	63

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
406.	QVIES AVGVSTORVM	K8*	699	–	3	7.04, 7.44, 6.87	44, pl. IV.47

Obv.: D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
407.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	697	–	3	8.61, 8.09, 7.56	49

S/A//PTR (*c.* spring/summer 307), 1/40*l.* (1)

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
408.	GENIO POP ROM	D1*	719b	–	1	8.38	63

S/C//PTR (*c.* summer/autumn 307), 1/48*l.* (4)

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
409.	GENIO POP ROM	D1*	703b	–	2	**6.71**,[72] 7.54	63, pl. IV.48

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
410.	GENIO POP ROM	B1*	702	–	2	7.12, 6.14	62

LYON (382)

– /–//– (*c.* 294–5), 1/32*l.* (18)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
411.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	14a	An1/6	1	9.57	44, pl. VI.61

412.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	14a	An1/6	3	9.00, –, –	44[73]

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	Leeds
413.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	14b	An3/7	1	–	pl. VI 63
414.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	14b	An3/7	1	–	pl. VI 64

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	Leeds
415.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	17a	An4/8	1	8.67	55
416.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	17a	An4/8	1	10.68	55

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	Leeds
417.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	19a	unrec	2	9.45, 11.96	55, pl. VI 65

Obv.: G VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
418.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	17b	An5/9	1	11.08	pl. VI.67
419.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	17b	An5/9	7[74]	9.91, 9.52, 9.11, 9.24, 10.00, –, –	59

– /–//PLA-B (*c.* 295), 1/32*l.* (1)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
420.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	11a	A	2	1	–	39, pl. II.19[75]

–/–//LA-B (*c.* 295), 1/32*l.* (36)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
421.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	2a	A	9	5[76]	9.60, 10.13, –, –, –	39
422.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	2a	B	9	1[77]	–	39

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
423.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	2b	A	13	4	11.72, 9.22, 7.67, 10.64	45
424.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	2b	A	13	1	8.44	45
425.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	2b	A	13	1	8.55	45

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
426.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	4a	B	26	7	9.85, 8.80, 10.58, 10.63, 11.17, 9.77, 10.15	51
427.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	4a	B	26	1	8.44	50

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
428.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	6	A	16	1	7.73	51
429.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	6	A	16	1	7.62	51
430.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	6	B	28	4	9.76, 10.72, 9.90, 10.03	51
431.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	6	B	28	1	10.65	51
432.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	6	B	28	5	9.33, 10.54, 9.64, 9.83, 12.23	51
433.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1L*	7	B	29	1	9.19	51

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
434.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	4b	B	30	1	9.54	56
435.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	4b	B	30	2	10.96, 10.56	56

A-B/–//PL (*c.* 296), 1/32*l.* (38)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
436.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	42a	A	42	1	10.30	39
437.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	42a	A	42	1	11.33	39

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
438.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	44a	A	43	1	10.58	39
439.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	44a	A	43	2	10.83, 8.17	39

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
440.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	42b	A	48	1	8.38	46
441.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	43	A	49	1	8.88	46

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
442.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	44b	A	50	1	9.91	46
443.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	44b	B	64	2	9.92, 10.97	46
444.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	45b	A	51	1	9.67	46
445.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	45b	A	51	2	11.89, 9.17	46
446.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	45b	B	65	1	11.30	46

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
447.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	47b	A	53	2	8.56, 13.34	45
448.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	47b	B	67	1	8.92	45

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
449.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	53a	A	54	2	8.78, 9.83	51
450.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	53a	B	68	4	8.65, 9.73, 9.15, 11.23,	51

451.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	53a	B	68	2	8.46, 9.03	51
452.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	54a	A	55	1	10.00	51
453.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	54a	B	55	1	9.68	51
454.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	G1I*	59	A	80?	1	**9.43**	51, pl. II.20[78]

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
455.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	53b	A	57	5	9.53, 9.81, 8.21, 7.78, 9.45	56
456.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	53b	B	74	2	10.78, 11.02	56
457.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	54b	A	59	1	8.19	56
458.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	54b	A	59	1	8.96	56
459.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	54b	B	75	1	10.95	56

–/–//LP (*c.* 297), 1/32*l.* (2)

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
460.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	24	–	unrec	1	9.41	51

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
461.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	25a	–	?	1	10.45	51

A-B/–//LP (*c.* 297), 1/32*l.* (26)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
462.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	29a	A	84	1	9.58	39
463.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	29a	A	84	1	9.78	39

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
464.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	27b	B	103	2	9.99, 10.18	45

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
465.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	29b	A	92	1	9.85	45
466.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	29b	B	105	1	8.18	45
467.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	30b	A	93	2	10.88, 9.30	45
468.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	30b	Uncertain	?	1	7.39	45

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
469.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	32b	A	94	1	10.13	45

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
470.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	38a	A	95	1	8.33	51
471.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	38a	A	95	3	9.63, 10.05, 8.33	51

472.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	38a	B	109	2	8.61, 6.76	51
473.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	38a	B	109	2	11.37, 8.70	51
474.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	39a	B	108	2	8.21, 9.72	51

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
475.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	38b	A	97	3	8.23, 8.66, 9.13	56
476.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	38b	A	97	1	9.52	56
477.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	39b	A	99	2	7.94, 10.01	56

(Altar) –/A–B//LP (*c.* 299), 1/32*l.* (1)

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
478.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l*	67	B	115	1	**8.80**	35, 51, pl. II.21 Draped loins

(Altar) –/–//PLC (*c.* 299), 1/32*l.* (1)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
479.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	72	–	unrec	1	11.34	39

(Altar) –/A–B//PLG (*c.* 300–mid 304), 1/32*l.* (188)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
480.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	74a	B	246	1	8.55	39

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
481.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	F2l*	84a	A	133	1	10.71	39
482.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l*[79]	86a	B	183	1	8.17	39

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
483.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	92a	B	248	1	8.45	40

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
484.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	F2l*	101	A	137	1	9.85	40

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
485.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	108a	A	337	3[80]	8.38, 9.41, –	39
486.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	108a	A	337	5	9.66, 7.30, 11.87, 9.61, 9.42	39
487.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	108a	B	264	4[81]	10.31, 9.72, –, –	39–40
488.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	108a	B	264	7	8.66, 9.79, 8.32, 8.06, 9.76, 10.09, 7.74	39–40

489.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1l*	113a	A	338	1	9.74	39
490.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l*	113a	A	338	7	9.54, 8.91, 11.28, 9.33, 9.25, 10.12, 8.53	39
491.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l*	113a	B	343	1	8.44	40
492.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l*	115a	A	140	1	10.36	39
493.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l*	115a	B	304	1	9.93	39

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
494.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	unrec	B	?	1[82]	–	34

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
495.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1*[83]	76	A	191	1	11.91	46

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
496.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	L3l*	85	B	196	1	**10.81**	46

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
497.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	B1*	92b	A	237	1	9.87	46
498.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	92b	B	253	1	10.54	46
499.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	92b	B	253	2	10.23, 7.27	46
500.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F1l*	95	A	150	1	9.32	46

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
501.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	98b	A	238	1	9.69	46
502.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	98b	B	255	1	10.57	46
503.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l*	100b	A	256	1	8.73	46
504.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	99[84]	A	–	2	9.04, 7.20	46
505.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	99	B	–	1	9.02	46

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
506.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	108b	A	322	2	7.54, 10.09	46
507.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	108b[85]	B	342	2	12.07, 12.47	46
508.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	108b	B	342	1	10.43	46
509.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l*	113b	A	323	2	10.02, 8.95	46
510.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	109b	A	341	5	11.64, 8.50, 9.95, 9.01, 10.68	46
511.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	109b	A	341	1	7.62	46
512.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	109b	B	341	2	10.46, 9.14	
513.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	109b	B	341	9	9.88, 10.09, 10.80, 11.18, 9.11, 6.41, 10.43, 9.22, 9.03	46
514.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l*	115b	A	154	1	10.32	46
515.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	G4l*	121b[86]	B	204	1	**9.86**	46
516.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	L3l*	120	A	120	1	11.42	46
517.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	H4l*	125b	B	–	1	9.09	46

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
518.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	129a	A	241	4	8.26, 8.95, 10.65, 9.68	51
519.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	130a	A	259	1	10.85	51
520.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI [87]	G1I*	149a	B	210	1	11.55	51
521.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	H3I*	153[88]	A	208	2	**12.55**, 8.44	51

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CS

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
522.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	161a	A	344	1[89]	–	51, pl. II.22

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
523.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	163	A	?	1	9.27	51
524.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	164a	A	326	1	11.90	51
525.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	164a	A	326	11	8.64, 9.86, 9.23, 13.24, 8.61, 10.41, 11.96, 12.65, 12.05, 11.38, 9.83	51
526.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	164a	B	346	11	10.59, 8.29, 9.71, 9.07, 8.93, 8.05, 9.05, 9.24, 10.35, 11.91, 10.32	51
527.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1I*	166a	A	327	2	9.98, 10.41	51
528.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1I*	166a	B	327	3	9.83, 10.32, 10.74	51
529.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	165a	B	245	1	9.53	51
530.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2I*	167a	A	299	13	8.84, 11.78, 9.64, 10.29, 8.29, 10.87, 11.48, 8.91, 11.14, 10.13, 9.22, 9.74, 7.81	51
531.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	F2I*	167a	A	299	2	7.95, 10.78	51
532.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2I*	167a	B	311	7	8.17, 9.38, 9.07, 8.35, 11.91, 11.82, 8.45	51
533.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	K4I*	169a	B	274	1	**12.08**	51

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
534.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	129b	A	262	1	8.65	56
535.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	K4I*[90]	146b	A	179	2	9.56,[91] 7.57	56
536.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	K4I*[92]	146b	A	179	1	12.39	56
537.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	G1*	138b	B	228	1	**10.51**	56
538.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	G4*	136b	B	228[93]	1	9.88	56
539.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2I*	144b	A	174	1	10.34	56

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	**Reverse**	**Bust**	***RIC***	***Off.***	**Bastien**	**Qty**	**Wt**	***Leeds***
540.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	164b	A	332	12	11.44, 7.71, 10.39, 10.98, 7.78, 9.22, 9.52, 9.68, 7.01, 9.98, 8.05, 9.65,	56

541.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	164b	B	350	12	11.46, 8.68, 8.59, 10.55, 9.95, 11.41, 10.80, 8.86, 10.12, 9.54, 9.55, 12.67	56
542.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	B1*	164b	B	350	4	9.57, 9.46, 10.44, 8.76	56
543.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l*	166b	A	333	2[94]	10.52, –	56
544.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l*	166b	B	351	2	8.88, 10.03	56
545.	GENIO PO-PVLI ROMANI	B1l*	166b	B	351	1	11.45	56
546.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	F2l*	167b	A	303	1	10.54	56[95]
547.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	F2l*	167b	A	303	7	8.19, 9.62, 9.06, 10.16, 10.22, 9.69, 10.23	56[96]
548.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	G1l*	170b	A	302	1	11.33	56[97]

(Altar) – /*//PLG (*c.* 304–July 306), 1/32*l.* (70)

First Tetrarchy (44)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
549.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	175a	355	6	11.10, 9.91, 11.15, 9.43, 8.47, 10.88	40
550.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l*	177a	356	6	10.26, 10.68, 11.67, 10.39, 10.67, 10.58	40

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
551.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	175b	357	1	9.50	46
552.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	175b	357	3	8.91, 11.34, 10.96,	46
553.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l*	177b	358	8[98]	10.58, 8.39, 8.81, 10.56, 8.61, 10.87, 10.52, –	46

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
554.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	178a	360	8	10.07, 10.17, 8.69, 10.59, 10.25, 9.24, 10.22, 10.60	51
555.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l*	180a	361	4	11.09, 9.63, 9.11, 10.30	51

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
556.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	178b	362	3	9.17, 9.96, 8.55	56
557.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l*	180b	363	4	10.25, 8.47, 10.96, 10.47	56
558.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	179b	unrec	1	10.36	–[99]

Second Tetrarchy (26)

Obv.: IMP CONSTANTIVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
559.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	186a	368	3	10.56, 9.73, 9.23	60
560.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1l*	187a	369	1	9.42	60
561.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1l*	187a	369	6	10.57, 10.50, 12.63, 12.91, 9.62, 10.65	60

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG[100]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
562.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1I*	184	372	1	11.52	46

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
563.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1I*	187b	375	7	9.38, 10.72, 9.30, 10.76, 10.44, 9.94, 9.76	46[101]

Obv.: FL VAL SEVERVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
564.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	B1*	193	376	2	10.55, 8.95	61

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOBIL C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
565.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	190a	378	1	9.05	62, pl. II.24
566.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	190a	378	2	9.97, **9.45**	62

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
567.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	194a	379	1[102]	8.07	–

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
568.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	D1*	199b	381	2	12.02, 8.58	62

T F//PLG (May 305–July 306), 1/32*l*. (1)

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO BEATISSIMO SEN AVG[103]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
569.	PROVIDENTIA DEORUM QVIES AVGG	K8*	200a	364	1	**10.78**	40, pl. II.23

Ticinum (127)

– –//T (*c.* 294–5) (3)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
570.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	23a	2	13.29, 10.35	40

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
571.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	24b	1	9.05	57

– –//P-ST (*c.* 295–6) (1)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
572.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	29a	P	1	10.56	41

* –//P-ST (*c.* 296–7) (16)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
573.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	31a	P	3	10.68, 9.15, 9.75	41
574.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	31a	S	1	9.58	41

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
575.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	31b	P	3	11.67, 9.30, 10.49	47
576.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	31b	S	3	9.22, 10.43, 7.05	47

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
577.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	32a	P	2	10.76, 10.57	52
578.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	32a	S	1	8.35	52

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
579.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	32b	P	3[104]	8.48, 10.29, 11.35	57

* –//P-ST• (*c.* 298–9) (21)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
580.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	33a	P	3	8.92, 8.45, 11.63	41
581.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	33a	S	3	9.37, 9.70, 10.91	41

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
582.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	33b	P	5	11.98, 10.12, 10.32 11.49, 10.36	47
583.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	33b	S	5	8.49, 9.03, 8.54, 9.39, 10.58	47

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
584.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	34	S	1	9.51	47?

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
585.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	35b	P	2	9.45, 12.38	57
586.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	35b	P	1	10.21	57
587.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	35b	S	1	9.98	57

– –//P-TT• (*c.* 300–303) (73)

1st phase: small busts (20)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
588.	SACRA MONET AVGG-ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	43a	P	1	11.07	41
589.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	43a	S	1	11.00	41

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
590.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	43b	P	2	10.08, 8.49	47
591.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	43b	S	2	9.98, 10.69	47
592.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	43b	T	2	9.29, 9.33	47, pl. II.13

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
593.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	44a	P	2	10.56, 12.13	52
594.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	44a	S	2	9.62, 12.52	52
595.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	44a	T	2	11.44, 8.08	52

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
596.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	44b	P	3	11.73, 9.39, 10.02	52
597.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	44b	S	1	10.50	52
598.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	44b	T	2	10.43, 8.94	52

2nd phase: larger busts (53)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG[105]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
599.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	45a	P	6	9.95, 9.60, 10.49, 9.70, 11.64, 9.79	41
600.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	45a	S	4	11.81, 10.67, 10.26, 10.20	41
601.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	45a	T	6	9.14, 9.84, 8.68, 13.08, 8.63, 8.54	41

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
602.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	45b	P	8	11.82, 9.48, 11.42, 10.07, 9.55, 9.39, 9.59, 6.72	47
603.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	45b	S	3	10.00, 11.19, 8.32	47
604.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	45b	T	2	7.08, 10.34	47

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
605.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	46a	P	1	9.79	52
606.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	46a	S	6	10.98, 7.95, 7.90, 8.47, 9.12, 8.36	52
607.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	46a	T	9	9.05, 11.24, 9.61, 7.99, 9.48, 8.77, 9.95, 9.30, 9.24	52

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
608.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	46b	P	2	10.53, 7.85	52
609.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	46b	S	2	9.00, 11.29	52
610.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	46b	T	4	8.68, 8.21, 7.91, 9.76	52

– *//P-TT (*c.* 304–5) (4)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
611.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	47a	S	1	10.54	
612.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	47a	T	1	6.97	

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
613.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	48a	T	1	7.46	

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
614.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	48b	S	1	9.90	

– • //P-TT (*c.* 305) (6)

Obv.: IMP C CONSTANTIVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
615.	FIDES MILITVM	A1*	55a	T	1	10.97	60, pl. I.11

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG[106]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
616.	FIDES MILITVM	A1*	55b	P	1	10.85	47
617.	FIDES MILITVM	A1*	55b	T	3	13.26, 8.90, 9.36	47

Obv.: D N DIOCLETIANO FELICISSIMO SEN AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
618.	PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG	K81	57a	T	1	9.26	41

– //P-TT (*c.* 305) (2)

Obv.: SEVERVS NOB CAESAR

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
619.	VIRTVS AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	58a	P	1	10.87	61, pl. I.12

Obv.: MAXIMINVS NOB CAESAR

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
620.	VURTVS AVGG ET CAESS NN	A1*	60b	P	1	9.71	62?

• – //P-TT (December 306) (1)

Obv.: CONSTANTINVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
621.	VIRTVS AV-GG ET CAESS N N	A1*	75	S	1	11.01	62[107]

Aquileia (15)

– –//AQP-Γ (*c.* 300) (11)

Phase 1: small heads (0)

Phase 2: larger heads (11)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
622.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	23a	P	3	9.80, 10.57, 9.79	38
623.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	23a/25a	S[108]	1	–	38
624.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	29a	S	1	8.14	38

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
625.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	25b	S	1	9.55	44
626.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	29b	P	1	9.29	45
627.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	29b	[ ]	1	9.09	45

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
628.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	30a	Γ	1	10.25	50

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
629.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	24b	P	1	10.00	55
630.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	26b	Γ	1	9.71	55

– V//AQP-Γ (*c.* 301) (4)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
631.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	31a	P	2	8.54 10.31	38
632.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	31a	S	1	11.52	38, pl. I.9

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
633.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	31b	P	1	8.48	45

Rome (72)

R –//A-θ (*c.* 296–7) (13)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
634.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	64a	Δ	1	12.37	40
635.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	64a	Δ	1	11.40	40

Obv.: IMP C M A MAXIMIANVS P F AVG[109]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
636.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	63	A	1	11.38	46
637.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	63	S	1	8.04	46

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG[110]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
638.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	64b	A	1	9.74	46
639.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	64b	A	2	10.26, 8.56	46

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
640.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	66a	Γ	2	7.62, 9.47	51
641.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	66a	Γ	1	9.47	51
642.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	66a	Є	1	9.68	52

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
643.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	67a	Γ	1	10.79	52
644.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	67a	Є	1	9.44	52

R S//A-θ (*c.* 297–8) (9)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
645.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	71a	A	3[111]	10.88, 9.61, –	40
646.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	71a	Δ	3[112]	8.31, 9.24, –	40

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG[113]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
647.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	71b cor.	Δ	1	11.28	46
648.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	71b cor.	Θ	1	10.36	46

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
649.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	73b	H	1	10.17	46

R F//A-θ (*c.* 298–9) (2)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
650.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	90a	A	1	7.97	46

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
651.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	93a	Γ	1	10.20	46

– –//P-Q* (*c.* 299) (13)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
652.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	94a	P	4	8.10, 11.15, 11.36, 10.05	40

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
653.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	94b[114]	S	1	10.62	46

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
654.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	95a	T	6	11.09, 9.27, 9.79, 13.49, 9.93, 9.60	52

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
655.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	95b	Q	2	9.77, 10.38	52

– –//P-Q (thunderbolt / club) (*c.* 299–301) (18)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
656.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	96a	P thunderbolt	1	8.72	40
657.	SACRA MONET VRB AVGG ET CAES NN	A1*	98a	P thunderbolt	1	9.12	40
658.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN	A1*	100a	P thunderbolt	5	11.04, 9.44, 8.37, 8.74, 8.72	40

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
659.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	96b[115]	P club	1	11.42	46
660.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN	A1*	100b	S club	3	11.46, 9.39, 8.69	47

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
661.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN	A1*	102a	T club	4	9.83 10.55 10.19, 9.32	52

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
662.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN	A1*	102b	Q thunderbolt	3	11.17, 11.12, 8.72	46

– *//RP-Q (*c.* 302–3) (6)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
663.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN	A1*	103a	P	2	8.94, 10.57	40

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
664.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN	A1*	103b	S	1	10.18	47

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
665.	SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN	A1*	104b	Q	1	8.80	56
666.	SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN	A1*	106b	Q	2	8,71, 9.71	56

– –//R ∪ P-Q (*c.* 303–May 305) (10)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIAN P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
667.	SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN	A1*	111a	P	2	8.66, 8.81	40

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
668.	SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN	A1*	111b	S	2	9.97, 8.77	47

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
669.	SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN	A1*	112a	T	4	10.82, 9.98, 9.94, 9.56	52, pl. I.10

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
670.	SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN	A1*	112b	Q	2	9.93, 9.54	56

– –//R wreath P-Q (306) (1)

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
671.	SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN	A1*	132b	S	1	9.93	47

Carthage (33)

– –//PKP-Q (*c.* 297) (1)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
672.	FELIX ADV ENT AVGG NN	A1*	17b	S	1	8.51	45

(I or H) –//PKA-Δ (*c.* 298) (7)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIAN P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
673.	FELIX ADV ENT AVGG NN	A1*	23a	H/P	3	10.59, 9.77, **9.35**[116]	39

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
674.	FELIX ADV ENT AVGG NN	A1*	23b	H/P	2	10.64, 7.98	45, pl. II.14

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
675.	FELIX ADV ENT AVGG NN	A1*	24a	H/T	1	8.99	50

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
676.	FELIX ADV ENT AVGG NN	A1*	24b	I/Q	1	10.02	55

– –//A-Δ (*c.* 298–303) (24)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
677.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS AVCTA KART	A1*	27a	A	1[117]	–	55, pl. II.15
678.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	A1*	29a	A	7	10.32, 10.21, 9.93, 10.80, 9.92, 10.24, 10.39	39

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
679.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	A1*	29b	B	6[118]	10.25, 10.20, 9.41, 9.41, 11.68, 9.23	45

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
680.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS AVCTA KART	A1*	30a	Γ	6	10.24, 11.45, 10.19, 8.49, 12.46, 9.28	50
681.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FELIX KARTHAGO[119]	A1*	before 29a	Γ	1	**10.77**	50, pl. II. 16

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
682.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS AVCTA KART	A1*	28b	A	1	–	55[120]
683.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	A1*	30b	Δ	2	9.54, 11.38	55

(I or H) –//A-Δ (*c.* 303) (1)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
684.	SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	A1*	33a	A	1	11.46	39

Siscia (12)[121]

S A-Γ//– (*c.* 294) (3)

Obv.: IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG[122]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
685.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	76a	A	1	9.40	40, pl. I.6

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
686.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	79a	A	1	9.61	40

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
687.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	81b	B	1	11.08	40

– A-Γ//*SIS (*c.* 295) (4)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
688.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	95a	B	1	9.44	40
689.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	95a	Γ	1	9.70	41

Obv.: IMP C M A MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
690.	GENIO POPLI ROMANI	A1*	83b	A	1	8.65	47[123]

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
691.	GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI	A1*	90b	B	1	10.25	57

A-Γ//SISC (*c.* 297) (2)

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
692.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	102b	B	2[124]	10.46, –	57, pl. I.7

A-Γ//SIS (*c.* 299) (2)

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
693.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	107b	A	1	–	47[125]

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
694.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	109a	B	1	8.35	52

– A-Γ//*SIS (*c.* 300) (1)

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
695.	SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR	A1*	131a	A	1	9.94	41

Thessalonica (2)

–// TSA-B (298–9) (1)

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
696.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	20a	B	1[126]	–	52

Γ//TS (*c.* 302–3) (1)

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
697.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	24b	Γ	1[127]	–	52, pl. I.8

Heraclea (2)

– –//HTέ or HTζ (266–7 or 297–8) (2)

Obv.: IMP C MA MAXIMIANVS P F AVG[128]

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
698.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	unrec	Δ	1	9.03	45, pl. I.5

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
699.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	18b	Є	1	9.91	55

Cyzicus (1)

– –//KV or – –//KA-ζ (29–5 or *c.* 295–6) (1)

Obv.: IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
700.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	12a[129]	Γ	1	10.93	39, pl. I.4

Antioch (8)

/A-/Z//ANT (c. 296) (2)

Obv.: IMP C MA MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
701.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	46b	Z	1	10.13	44
702.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	50b	Є	1	10.83	44

– ∪/A-Z//ANT (*c.* 297) (2)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
703.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	48a	B	1	10.19	38
704.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	48a	Γ	1	10.68	38

K/A-I/V//ANT (*c.* 300–301) (4)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
705.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	54a	A	1	9.48	38, pl. I.3
706.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	54a	Є	1	9.12	38

Obv.: FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
707.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	55a	A	1	10.81	50

Obv.: GAL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
708.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	A1*	55b	A	1	9.98	55

Alexandria (2)

*– A-Γ//ALE (296) (1)

Obv.: IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
709.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	16a	B	1	10.26	38

XX/I – A-E//ALE (301) (1)

Obv.: GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
710.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	A1*	31b	Δ	**1**	10.23	55, pl. I.2

Irregular struck coins (9)

Imitating London

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AV

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
711.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	11	–	1[130]	**9.99**	–

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
712.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	12	–	2	**12.12**,[131] **10.46**[132]	44

Obv.: IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*LMCC*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
713.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	6b	2.01.007	1	**10.17**[133]	50

Imitating Trier

Obv.: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
714.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	306a	B[134]	1	9.76	33

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB C I (S-F/PT? with a retrograde S)

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
715.	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	B1*	?		1	**9.73**	35, pl. IV.43

Obv.: CONSTANTIVS NOB CAE

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
716.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	B1*	358a	A	1	**9.42**[135]	35, pl. V 49

Obv.: IMP MAXIMIANVS P AG

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
717.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	D1*	520b	II	1	11.03[136]	49

Obv.: MAXIMIANVS NO C

Cat. no.	Reverse	Bust	*RIC*	*Off.*	Bastien	Qty	Wt	*Leeds*
718.	GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI	F2*l	–		–	1	**8.17**[137]	35, 60, pl. V 50

Notes

1 The totals for London and Lyon reflect the division of the 16 early unmarked *nummi* in the hoard: 4 to London and 12 to Lyon.

2 Uncertain Balkan mint (Jerome Marait, pers. comm). Leeds suggested *Siscia*.

3 Leeds records four examples of an unmarked, bare bust *nummus* of Diocletian reading IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG. Only one, a coin of Lyon, is illustrated in his catalogue, on pl. VI.61. The one example of this type in the Ashmolean is also a coin of Lyon. The locations of the third and fourth examples are unknown. All four are catalogued under Lyon.

4 Although the ticket for the 9.35g coin classifies it as *RIC* 17a, a number for Lyon, ‘London’ has been added in pencil. This is the coin illustrated by Leeds, pl VI.66. The ticket for the lighter example is written in three hands. What appears to be the earliest note reads, in black characters, ‘Constantius I C 71 9.35’. A second set of characters, in blue, reads ‘Lugdunum c. 296 *RIC* 17a’ with a character indicating the coin is without a mint-mark and the die-axis is 6h. At the top of the ticket someone has written in pencil ‘London’.

5 Although the ticket for the 11.29g coin classifies it as *RIC* 17b, a number for *Lugdunum*, the ticket reads London. This is the coin illustrated by Leeds, pl. VI.68. The ticket for the heavier example is written in three hands. What appears to be the earliest note reads, in black characters, ‘Gal. Maximianus C 74 11.29’ with a character indicating the coin lacks a mint-mark. A second set of characters, in blue, read ‘(Lugdunum c. 296) *RIC* 17b’ with an arrow indicating the die-axis is 6h. At the top of the ticket someone has written in pencil ‘London’.

6 Leeds reads the obverse legend correctly. Sutherland in *RIC* reads it as IMP C MAXIMIANVS P I AVG. *LMCC* adopts Besly’s correction of *RIC* VI based on a second example in Bridgend struck from the same pair of dies.

7 Leeds records five examples, one described as ‘Small bust in low relief’ and four ‘Large bust in low relief’. Four found in the Oxford cabinets.

8 Although it was originally classified by Sutherland as *RIC* 13, this final coin is recorded in *LMCC* as an example of 3.01.005 (*RIC* 28a).

9 Leeds records 19 examples; 17 found in Oxford cabinets.

10 Leeds records 17 examples; 15 found in the Oxford cabinets. An example of this type is among four Tetrarchic *nummi* left at the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery in 1951 and described as found at an airfield in Oxfordshire. The Birmingham coin is not included in this catalogue but worth noting as possibly from the Fyfield hoard. Weight: 8.693g. Birmingham accession number A.33’61-55 (Symons 1990, 133).

11 The cabinet ticket records the weight as 10.11g. However, an inventory accompanying images of London Fyfield coins sent to the authors in 2013 lists the weight as 10.33g.

12 Leeds records two examples and illustrates one. The design is so distinctive that one must assume that Leeds’ total is correct. Perhaps this is one of the coins given to bystanders at the time of the hoard’s discovery, then shown to Leeds before being returned to its owner.

13 Brockage.

14 Listed by Leeds among INEDITA without IMP.

15 Listed by Leeds twice but no coin found. *RIC* cites Oxford for this type, perhaps based on an example in the general collection which weighs 9.98g. This could be a Fyfield coin but is not annotated as such on the cabinet ticket.

16 Leeds records two examples; only one found.

17 Leeds records three examples; only one found.

18 Leeds records three examples; only two found.

19 Drapery suggests the bust is trabeate. See *LMCC*, p. 124, note for 4.03.006.

20 Leeds records four examples; only three found.

21 Leeds records one example. No coin found.

22 Leeds records two examples; neither coin found.

23 Leeds records one example. No coin found.

24 The list of INEDITA includes one example which must be the one listed in Leeds’ catalogue. No coin found.

25 Leeds records legend as D N MAXIMIANO P F AVG. He records two examples of this type. There are four examples at Oxford which are divided here between two coins of the first reduction, Fyfield Cat. no. 76, and two of the second reduction, Fyfield Cat. no. 82.

26 Leeds records one example. No coin found.

27 Leeds records one example. No coin found.

28 Leeds records two examples, but records the obverse legend as D N MAXIMIANO P F AVG.

29 Leeds records two examples; only one found.

30 Leeds records five examples; three found.

31 Leeds records five examples; four found.

32 Recorded by Leeds but no coin found. *RIC* cites Seltz for *officina* A.

33 Leeds records two examples; neither coin found. *RIC* cites Oxford for this type.

34 Not recorded by Leeds but both coins are in the Fyfield cabinets at Oxford.

35 Leeds records two examples; only one found.

36 Leeds records one example; no coin found.

37 Not recorded in Leeds but all four coins are recorded as Fyfield in the Oxford cabinets and *RIC* cites Oxford for this type.

38 Not recorded by Leeds and *RIC* VI cites BM for reference coin. However, this example is housed in the Oxford Fyfield cabinets.

39 Leeds records two examples; only one found.

40 Listed among the INEDITA coins but no coin found at Oxford. This type is not recorded in *RIC*.

41 Listed among the INEDITA coins but no coin found at Oxford.

42 Not recorded by Leeds but annotated as Fyfield in the Oxford cabinets.

43 Leeds records four examples; only three found.

44 Not recorded in *RIC* with draped bust.

45 Laureate, helmeted bust left, draped and cuirassed, spear over right shoulder and shield on left arm. Wolf and twins on shield. Both coins struck from the same set of dies. Leeds pl. IV 40 pairs the obverse of the 12.09 example with an incorrect reverse.

46 Leeds records two examples.

47 Recorded by Leeds but no coin found.

48 Leeds records one example with a draped bust but none found. Unrecorded bust type in *RIC*.

49 Leeds records two examples; only one found.

50 Unable to inspect this coin because it was on exhibit. Weight recorded from cabinet ticket.

51 Leeds records this type but no coin found. *RIC* cites Oxford for this type.

52 Leeds records the mint-mark for this coin as S/F // ATR, a mark which does not exist.

53 Obverse legend is not clear but spacing suggests this one.

54 Recorded as *RIC* 394B on the ticket in the Ashmolean. This corrects Leeds p. 57 where he records the *Obv.* as NOBIL CAES.

55 Listed by Leeds among his INEDITA as IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG (p. 33) but not in the main catalogue where he assigns only IMP C to this mint-mark.

56 Leeds records one example; no coin found.

57 Although unrecorded by Leeds the cabinet ticket confirms this is a Fyfield coin.

58 *RIC* cites Oxford but this type is not recorded in Leeds. Only the ticket found in cabinet, no coin. Ticket in cabinet annotated E-HCR7520.

59 Although unrecorded by Leeds the cabinet ticket confirms this is a Fyfield coin.

60 Not recorded in Leeds but handwritten annotation on ticket indicates this is a Fyfield coin.

61 A note in *RIC* VI for this type (p. 197) reads: 'One Oxford specimen with *Obv.* legend reading NOBLI C by error for NOBIL C.' This coin not found.

62 Not recorded in Leeds but handwritten annotation on ticket indicates this is a Fyfield coin. *RIC* cites VG for this type (Voetter 1921).

63 Not recorded in Leeds but handwritten annotation on ticket indicates this is a Fyfield coin.

64 Leeds records two examples with laureate, draped bust. Recorded here as laureate draped and cuirassed. Neither example found.

65 Leeds records one example. No coin found.

66 *RIC* cites Oxford and Leeds records one example with ldc bust and nine examples with lc bust; 11 coins found in Oxford cabinets.

67 Leeds records only one Constantius Augustus coin from Trier, with obverse legend IMP CONSTANTIVS AVG.

68 Example reported by Murray Maclean to have been found with the Fyfield hoard and given to his grandmother by the foreman of the construction crew completing work on RAF Kingston Bagpuize in March 1944. He provided a photograph of the coin but not the weight.

69 Leeds records two examples with *Genius* wearing a chlamys. Neither coin found in cabinets. On the next type, 655b, *Genius* has draped loins.

70 *RIC* lists this type twice: as 651 citing Seltz iii, 6056, and as 667a citing Oxford.

71 Leeds records this type, but we found no coin for Maximinus with this mint-mark. *RIC* does not give Oxford as a reference for any Maximinus coin bearing this mint-mark. Either a mistake by Leeds or the coin was returned to its owner after it was recorded by Leeds.

72 The original ticket for this coin reads 701 which is corrected to 703b on a second ticket.

73 Leeds records four examples of Fyfield Cat. nos 411 and 412.

74 Leeds records ten examples; the six with weights are Lyon and two others are London. The two unaccounted-for coins are listed here under Lyon.

75 Not found in cabinets.

76 Leeds records five examples; only three found.

77 Leeds records one example; coin not found.

78 Recorded by Leeds with mint-mark - / B // LD and illustrated on pl. II. Corrected in *RIC* on p. 246 and pl. 3.

79 *RIC* describes as sceptre rather than spear.

80 Leeds recorded eight examples of this type from *officina* A. Because he does not record reverse legend breaks, the present catalogue assigns the missing coins to the POPV-LI group.

81 Leeds lists one with long neck and ten with short neck from *officina* B. Because he does not record reverse legend breaks, the present catalogue assigns the missing coins to the POPV-LI group.

82 Leeds records one example; coin not found.

83 Bust described as cuirassed, left with club.

84 The reference coin for *RIC* 99 is Vo and the note reads: 'Confirmation required: not apparently recorded elsewhere', p. 250. Leeds records two examples for *officina* A and one for B. All three coins are in the Fyfield cabinets.

85 An example of this type was deposited at the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery in 1951, accession number A.33'61-56 (Symons 1990, 133). This is one of four Tetrarchic *nummi* reported to have been found on an Oxfordshire airfield during the War. Another Lyon *nummus* in the group of four, accession number A.33'61-54 (Symons 1990, 133), is *RIC* 165a. There is no example of that type in the hoard.

86 A photograph of this coin reveals a very faint B in the right field of the reverse which is not noted on the cabinet ticket. The ticket numbers the coin as *RIC* 71.

87 Legend break unclear. Unable to confirm as coin is not in cabinet. Ticket annotated E-HCR7515.

88 *RIC* calls it a sceptre rather than a spear.

89 Coin not found.

90 Leeds records bust as laureate, cuirassed with eagle-sceptre; these coins are trabeate.

91 Reverse legend break unclear.

92 Leeds records bust as laureate, cuirassed with eagle-sceptre; these coins are trabeate.

93 All the coins depicted by Bastien for this number show a drapery knotted on the right shoulder which corresponds to *RIC* 136b.

94 Leeds records two examples; one found.

95 Leeds records this bust with a spear, *RIC* with a sceptre.

96 Leeds records this bust with a spear, *RIC* with a sceptre.

97 Leeds records this bust with a spear, *RIC* with a sceptre.

98 Seven of the 15 coins with this legend are coins of Galerius Augustus, *RIC* 187b. See Fyfield Cat. no. 563 below.

99 Not recorded by Leeds but the coin is in the Fyfield cabinets at Oxford.

100 Leeds incorrectly attributes this coin to Maximian. Bastien illustrates no Maximian with a left-facing bust bearing this mint-mark. However, there is a coin of Galerius Augustus with the same mark and a left-facing bust, Bastien 372, which is *RIC* 184.

101 Leeds records 15 examples of coins with this obverse legend and left-facing bust and assigns them all to Maximian (*RIC* 177b). See Fyfield Cat. no. 553 above.

102 Not recorded in Leeds.

103 *RIC* records the obverse legend incorrectly as BAEATISSIMO SEN AVG.

104 Not recorded in Leeds with this mint-mark. He does, however, record seven examples of with a pellet at the end of the mint-mark which are correctly divided in the Fyfield cabinets between three examples of 32b, Fyfield Cat. No. 579, and four examples of 35b, Fyfield Cat. nos 585–7.

105 An example of this type was left at the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery in 1951 and described as found on an air base in Oxfordshire during the War. Birmingham accession number A.33'61-41 (Symons 1990, 133).

106 Leeds mistakenly records these issues as coins of Maximian; *RIC* correctly records them as coins of Galerius Augustus.

107 Although Leeds does not record the pellet in the left field of the mint-mark, the mint-mark on the coin clearly includes a pellet.

108 Leeds records three examples from *officina* P, and one from S which was not found in the Oxford cabinets.

109 Leeds records obverse legend as IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG.

110 Leeds records obverse legend as IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG.

111 Leeds records three examples; two found.

112 Leeds records three examples; two found.

113 Leeds records obverse legend as IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG.

114 Leeds records obverse legend as IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG.

115 Leeds records obverse legend as IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG.

116 Noted on ticket as possibly barbarous but, aside from the reverse being double struck, coin looks official.

117 No coin found in the Fyfield cabinets, but this coin is depicted by Leeds on pl. II.

118 Leeds records two examples for A, two for B, and one for Є. All six of those found are from B.

119 Leeds' reading is correct. This reverse legend is not recorded in *RIC* VI, but the 'Not in RIC' website notes three occurrences of this legend: the Fyfield example, an example from the Zanchi Collection, and an example 'sold on VAuctions sale 230 (lot 101) in July 2009…' Listed among the INEDITA on p. 34.

120 Leeds records one example.

121 Leeds, p. 36, records nine coins, one of which is a radiate. See Fyfield Cat. no. 1.

122 Leeds records the obverse legend as IMP C C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG; *RIC* has IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG as does the coin illustrated by Leeds.

123 This obverse legend not recorded by Leeds. *RIC* 95b and 96b have the same mint-mark and shorter obverse legends but have 'larger heads' than the coins in the group to which 83b belongs.

124 Leeds records two examples.

125 Recorded by Leeds but coin not found in cabinets.

126 Recorded by Leeds but coin not found in cabinets.

127 Not found at Oxford but illustrated on pl. I in Leeds.

128 Leeds records the obverse legend as IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG; *RIC* records the legend as IMP C MA VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG (p. 530); the plate coin reads IMP C MA MAXIMIANVS P F AVG.

129 Leeds does not indicate the mint-mark but the plate illustration indicates the mark is ΚΓ.

130 Not recorded in Leeds. This is the coin of record for *RIC* 11. A note in *RIC*, p. 124, reads 'Lettering crude; probably semi-barbarous'.

131 Besly (2002, 175, note 9) considers this coin to be an ancient counterfeit. It is the coin of record for *RIC* 12.

132 Uncertain. Cabinet ticket reads in black ink: C. 91. Then in blue ink: '? Lugdunum c. 296' and '?as 15'. And then in pencil 'Elsewhere'. No visible mint-mark on the reverse. The coin appears to be irregular.

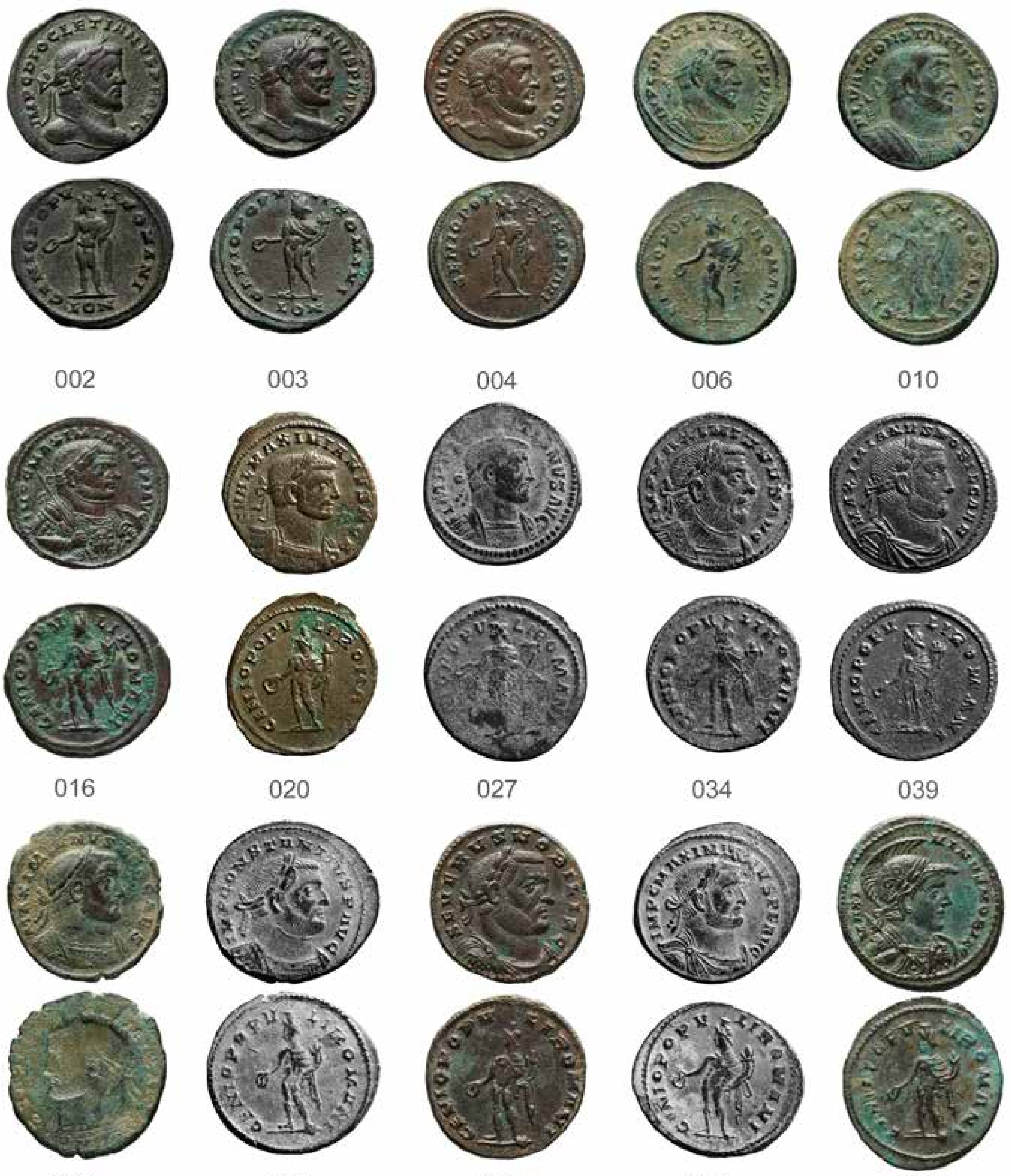
133 The ticket for this coin reads 'counterfeit'.

134 Leeds includes among his list of INEDITA coins an example of this number with a retrograde B in the left field.

135 Irregular issue. This example is missing the final S in the obverse legend and the mint-mark is incomplete – no TR in ex.

136 Leeds records one example with legend P AV. The *RIC* VI footnote for this coin on p. 196 reads: 'An unorthodox Oxford example shows the obv legend – PAG for – P AVG.'

137 Cabinet ticket 'Barbarous', which image confirms.



002 003 004 006 010

016 020 027 034 039

042 053 058 060 070

Plate 14.1 Selection of coins from the Fyfield Hoard arranged by catalogue number

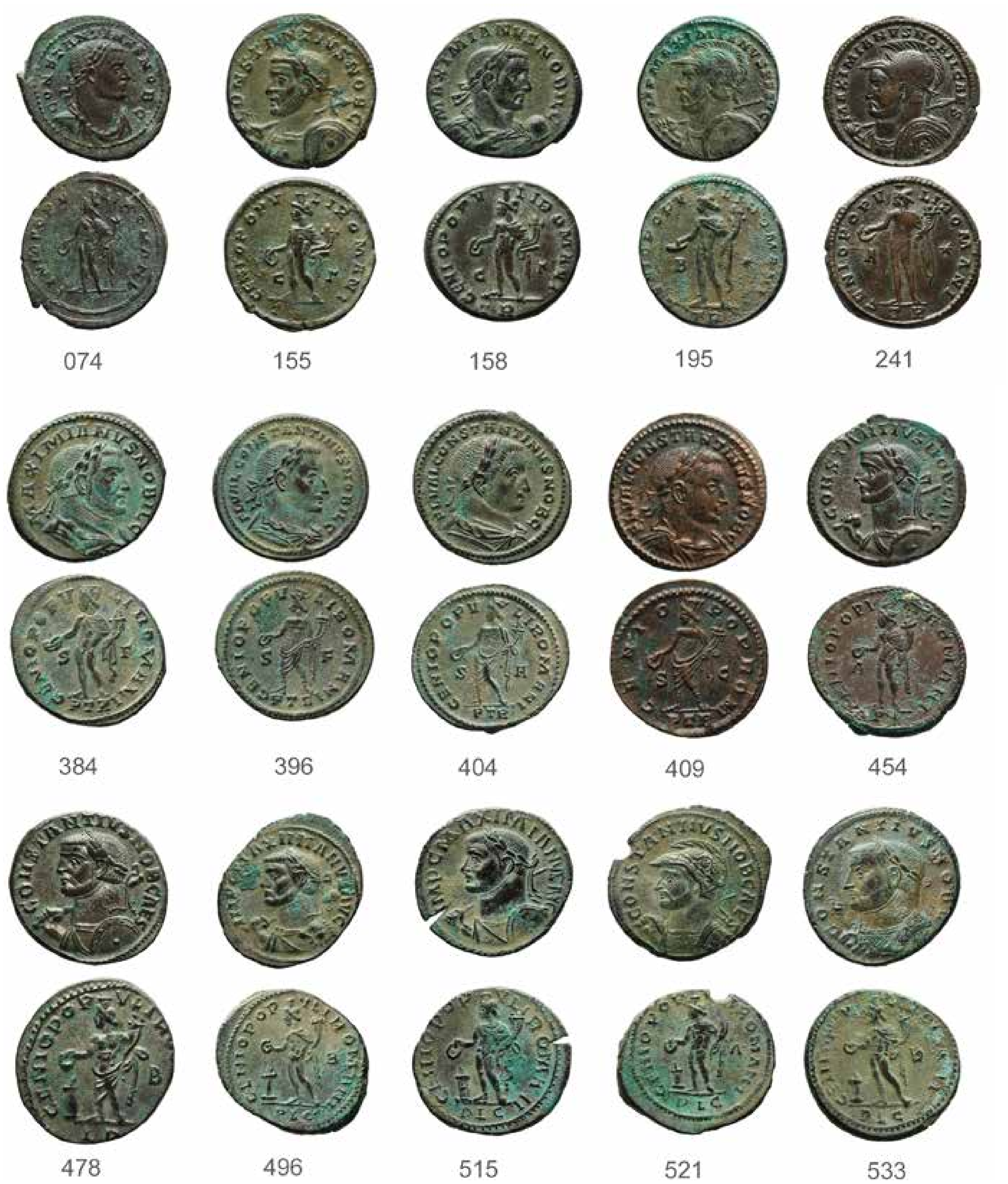
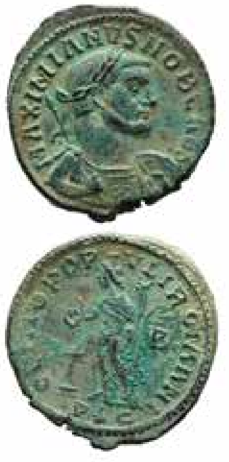
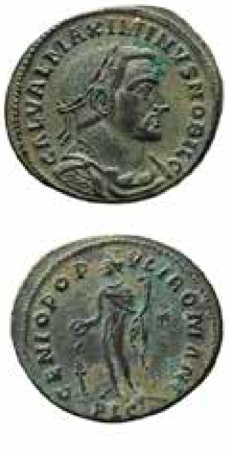


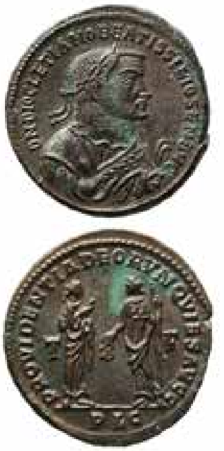
Plate 14.2 Selection of coins from the Fyfield Hoard arranged by catalogue number



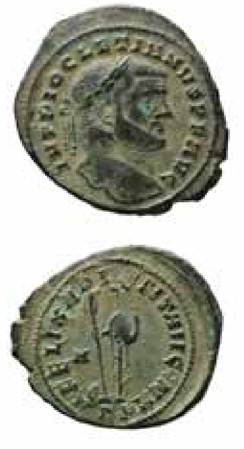
537



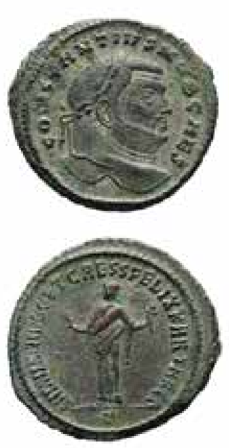
566



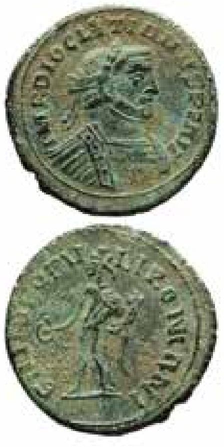
569



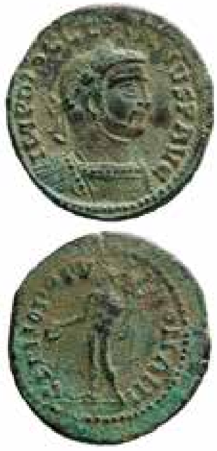
673



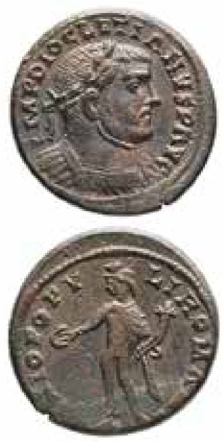
681



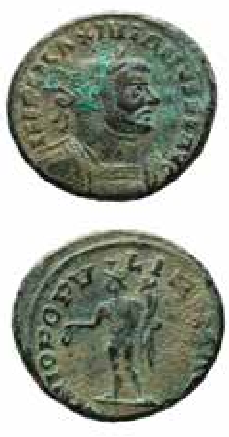
711



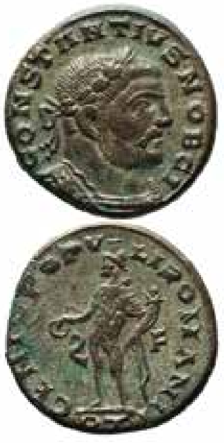
712a



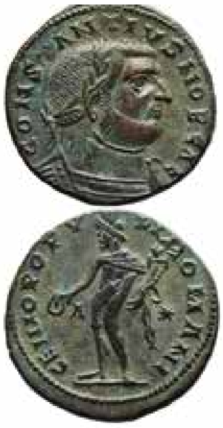
712b



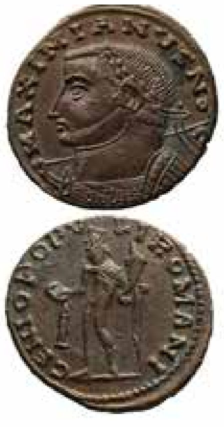
713



715



716



718

Plate 14.3 Selection of coins from the Fyfield Hoard arranged by catalogue number

Bibliography

Abbreviations

CHRB	A. Burnett *et al.*, *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain*, I–XI, London, and XII–XIII, Wetteren, 1979–2010.
LMCC	H. Cloke and L. Toone, *The London Mint of Constantius and Constantine*, London, 2015.
RIB	R.G. Collingwood and R.P. Wright*, The Roman Inscriptions of Britain I: Inscriptions on Stone,* Oxford, 1965. Online: https://romaninscriptionsofbritain.org.
RIC	H. Mattingly *et al.*, *The Roman Imperial Coinage,* I–X, London, 1923–95 (esp. Sutherland 1967 for Tetrarchic *nummi*).
TAR	Treasure Annual Report.

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P. Oslo	Papyri in Oslo University Library: https://ub-baser.uio.no/opes.
P. *Oxy*	B.P. Grenfell, A.S. Hunt *et al.* (eds), *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, London, 1998– .
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